ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,432

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1930

PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

Cheques, Postal and Money Orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited." Bank Notes should be sent always by registered post. All advertisements should be addressed to the Advertisement Department, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Saturday, February 8, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 33, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for one lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 14s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BAGSHAW.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at Potton Vicarage, Beds, to KATHLEEN, wife of R. S. BAGSHAW, the gift of a daughter.

BARBER.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at 40, Pont-street, London, S.W., to JOYCE MARY BARBER (née Hedley), widow of Thomas Cecil Barber, of Ranskill, son of Major T. P. Barber, of Lamb Close, Eastwood, Notts—a daughter.

BILLYARD-LEAKE.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, London, to WINIFRED, the wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER E. W. BILLYARD-LEAKE—a daughter.

BOUETTE.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, to IRENE (née Teague), wife of C. G. BOUETTE—a daughter.

DU PRÉ.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at a nursing home, Rotherham, to MARJORIE (née Collinson), wife of Mr. WALTER DU PRÉ—a daughter (ELIZABETH MARY).

FARMER.—On Feb. 5, 1930, to BONNIE (née Sharland), wife of RODERICK S. FARMER, "White Croft," Dovedale-road, Leicester—a daughter.

FRERE.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at Trimulgherry, India, to CYNTHIA (née Keble White), wife of CAPT. JASPER GRAY FRERE, D.S.O., M.C., The Suffolk Regt,—a son (CHRISTOPHER).

HOLMAN RICHARDS.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at 31, Alma-street, Hyde Park, to PHYLLIS (née Holman), wife of W. J. C. RICHARDS—a daughter. (Barma, Ceylon, and Australian papers, please copy.)

HOWLETT.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Bangalore, to JOAN, wife of REINARD HOWLETT, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment—a son.

MCFARLANE.—On Feb. 5, 1930, to EILEEN, the wife of RONALD MCFARLANE, of Kalonso Northern Rhodesia —a daughter.

REAVELL.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at "Thursley," Kenton, Kent, to VIOLET MARY LANDALE, the wife of ERIC ARTHUR REAVELL—a daughter.

RUNTON.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Wayside, Ilkley, Yorkshire, to KATHLEEN, wife of STANLEY BYRER RUNTON—a son.

TUPPEN.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at "The Clearing," Maidstone-road, Chatham, to FLORA, the wife of Capt. R. J. S. SELBY TUPPEN, Royal Marines—a daughter.

VALK.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at Bandoeng, Java, to GLADYS (née Davison), wife of FLIGHT-LIEUT. PAUL VALK, Dutch East Indian Army—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BARKER : GRANT.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at St. Michael's, Chiswick, EDWARD ROBERT BARKER, D.S.C., late R.A.F., son of the late Samuel Barker, of Springhill, Heylake, and of Mrs. Barker, of 14, Zetland House, Marloes-road, W.8, to DOROTHY GRANT, widow of Gerald Wallace Grant, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

BROOKE : FRIPP.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at Christ Church, Kensington, by the Rev. Huch Matthews, M.A., Lieut.-Colonel Neville Pattullo Brooke, D.S.O., to Ethelwynne Hylda Stewart Fripp, daughter of the late Stewart Fripp, Fire Bourton, Somerset.

GOLDSMITH : HILL.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at All Saints' Church, Ryde, I. W., by the Rev. Canon G. A. Johnstone, M.A., Vicar of Ryde, assisted by the Rev. H. Brown-Gold, M.A., uncle of the bridegroom, DUDLEY MONTAGUE GOLDSMITH, son of the late William Goldsmith, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., and of Mrs. Goldsmith, Addison Lodge, Lee, Kent, to JOAN OSBORNE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. BERTRAM HILL, of Harlands Manor, Ryde, I. of W.

MORGAN : BROMLEY DAVENPORT.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, RONALD ERNEST GOOCH MORGAN, only son of Mr. Ernest E. Morgan, of Starborough, Wadhurst, Hampshire, and of the late Mrs. Ernest Morgan, to JOAN, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. BROMLEY DAVENPORT, of 90, Evelyn-gardens, S.W.7.

NELSON : WILSON.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church, Buckingham, by the Rev. M.A., GEORGE HERBERT, younger son of the late MAJOR and Mrs. R. J. NELSON, of Garth, Kendal, to JANET ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. WILSON, Ullewater, Gables-place, Morecambe.

ROBERTS : ROTTER.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Hove Parish Church, PETER BRYAN ROBERTS, of Shipley, Horsham, to FLORENCE NANCY ROTTER, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rotter, of Hove.

SILVER WEDDING

PATTERSON : PUGH.—On Feb. 8, 1905, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, ALEXANDER COX PATTERSON to MARJORIE, youngest daughter of LEWIS PUGH PUGH, I.P., D.L., of Aberdaunt, Cardiganshire.

DEATHS

ALLDEN.—On Feb. 6, 1930, the result of a motor accident, WILLIAM HENRY ALLDEN, Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 12, 11 o'clock, at Teddington Cemetery. Leaves 26, Cedars-road, Hampton Wick, 10.30 o'clock.

BAYES.—On Feb. 6, 1930, SYDNEY WILLIAM BAYES, of Purbrook, High Welwyn, late Chief Electrical Engineer, St. Pancras Council, aged 69. Funeral at St. Mary's, Poosbourne, Herts, on Wed., Feb. 12, at 2.30 p.m.

BEAMISH.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at his residence, The Cliff, Larne, Co. Antrim, FRANK GEORGE BEAMISH, H.M. Inspector of Schools. Funeral took place on Friday, Feb. 7, Dunmanway, Co. Cork.

BELL.—On Feb. 3, 1930, at 31, Blackburn-avenue, Bridlington, MARY JANE BELL, widow of John Hyde Bell, of Louth, Lincs, Solicitor, and relict of John Gladstone Davenport, formerly of London and Welwyn, Civil Engineer. Interred at Bridlington Cemetery on Feb. 6, 1930.

BELL.—On Feb. 7, 1930, suddenly, ANNIE ROSE, widow of COLONEL C. FORBES BELL, V.D., of 5, Northumberland-avenue, Liverpool, aged 75. Interment at Allerton Cemetery on Monday, Feb. 10, at 2 p.m.

BISHOP.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at 29, Belsize-avenue, N.W., CHARLES EDWARD BISHOP. Funeral at Amersham, Bucks, on Monday, Feb. 10, at 3 p.m. Flowers may be sent to 11, Bakers-street, W.1.

BOWES-LYON.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at Glamis Castle, Angus, THE HON. JOHN HERBERT BOWES-LYON, second son of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne. Funeral will take place on Monday, Feb. 10, at 12.30 p.m. at St. Paul's Walden Parish Church.

BUCKLE.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at Raithby, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, CLAUDE EDWARD BUCKLE, on his 61st birthday. His special request was that all those wishing to send flowers should send a donation to the Spilsby Cottage Hospital.

BURGESS.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Rotvencen, ELIZABETH ANNE BURGESS, widow of Capt. Boughey Burgess, Indian Army (retd.), in her 93rd year.

BURNS.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at Valparaiso, Chile, ANGELA, beloved wife of JOHN STAFFORD BURNS, of Talca, Chile, and New Brighton, Cheshire.

CAMPBELL.—On Feb. 6 1930, at Merrington Place, Rotvenden, Kent, JULIA GEORGINA CAMPBELL, widow of Douglas Campbell and daughter of the late Major-General F. C. Barnett, of Gadgirth, Tarbolton, Ayrshire, in her 87th year. Funeral at Rotvenden-to-day (Saturday), at 2.45 p.m. No flowers or mourning, by her own special request.

COHEN.—On Feb. 6, 1930, suddenly, BERTHA, beloved wife of FRANK LIONEL COHEN. Funeral will leave 31, Oxford-square, W.2, on Monday, at 11 a.m., for Willesden Jewish Cemetery. Prayers same evening at 6 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

DAWE.—On Feb. 4, 1930, suddenly, ARTHUR EDWARD DAWE, of 37, Leith-mansions, Maida Vale, aged 55.

DAWSON.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at Ingleneuk, 6, Westernroad, East Finchley, ALBERT DAWSON, aged 63. Funeral at Islington Cemetery, High-road, East Finchley, on Monday, Feb. 10, at 12.30.

DERHAM MARSHALL.—On Feb. 6, 1930, DENYS RUSSELL WOODWARD, third son of the late REV. R. H. B. DERHAM MARSHALL, Vicar of Norton Canon.

DUNDAS.—On Feb. 5, 1930 suddenly, at sea on his way to South Africa, MAJOR SIR HENRY DUNDAS, Bt., of Aniston M.V.O., late 15th The King's Hussars, in his 66th year. Memorial service in St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, at 11 a.m.

EMBLETON.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at "Nest House," Felling, Newcastle-on-Tyne, HENRY CAWOOD EMBLETON, of "Nest House," Felling, "Layton Manor," Darlington, and "The Cedars," Methley, in his 76th year. Funeral at Methley, Monday afternoon.

FISHER.—On Feb. , 1930, at Lawnfield, Edgbaston, KATHE the dearly loved wife of SIR WALTER NEWTON FISHER, K.C. Funeral at Northfield Parish Church, Monday, at 2 o'clock

FISHER-SMITH.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at 45, Clinton Hill, S.W., HAROLD, the youngest and last surviving son of the late EDWARD FISHER-SMITH, formerly of The Priory, Dudley. The funeral took place at Golders Green yesterday, Feb. 7. This announcement is made afterwards at the request of the deceased.

GEORGE.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Sydenham, St. Austell, MARTHA ANN GEORGE (PAT), eldest daughter of the late Theo and Grace George, of Liskeard. Funeral to-day (Saturday), leaving the house at 11 a.m. for St. Austell Cemetery.

GODFREY.—On Feb. 6, 1930, ALBERT HAMILTON GODFREY, of Brooke House, Ash, Kent, aged 65. Funeral at Ash Church, Monday, Feb. 10, at 3 p.m

GOUGH.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at 3, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, ELIZABETH MARION (ELMA), wife of HAROLD R. GOUGH and only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Anthony McCall, of Bournemouth. Funeral Golders Green Crematorium to-day (Saturday), at 11 a.m.

HARRIS.—On Feb. 4, 1930, GEORGE ERNEST HARRIS, for 35 years the loyal and devoted friend and servant in the family of the late James Lister, of West Derby, Liverpool, and Mr. and Mrs. Calder, of Lansdowne-crescent, Bath, aged 62.

DEATHS (continued)

HEMPSON.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at Tunbridge Wells, WILLIAM ERNEST HEMPSON, aged 71. Funeral service at Rusthall Church, Tunbridge Wells, at 2 p.m., on Monday, Feb. 10. Interment after, at Tunbridge Wells Cemetery.

HERBERT.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at her residence, 22, Clyden-place, S.W., Miss ANNIE KATHARINE LOUISA HERBERT. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

HORE.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Cranfield House, South-well, Notts, MAUD ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of HENRY HORE.

HORNBY.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at Kingsmead, Godalming, after six months' suffering heroically borne, EMILY FRANCIS HORNBY and daughter of the late John Hamilton, of Brown Hall, Co. Donegal. (Irish papers, please copy). Funeral at Compton Cemetery to-day (Saturday), at 1.50 p.m. Cars will meet the 12.50 p.m. train from Waterloo at Guildford Station. No flowers, by request.

LAMBERT.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at a nursing home, Cheam, our dearly beloved brother, EDWARD WILMOT LAMBERT, younger son of the late Benjamin Lambert, of Well House, Banstead, Surrey, aged 72.

LATHOM.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at 24, Queen's-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8, EDWARD WILLIAM, 3rd EARL of LATHOM, aged 34. A memorial service will be held at St. Martin-in-the-Fields on Monday, at 11 a.m. No flowers, by request.

MERRIFIELD.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Newtown-Newbury, ISABELLA RAMSAY, widow of EDWARD MERRIFIELD, aged 83.

MORGAN.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at Babbacombe, Torquay, MARY ELIZABETH MORGAN, widow of Rev. William J. Morgan, of Bristol, aged 84. Funeral at St. Mary Church on Monday.

PANTIN.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at Hillside, Lodsworth, Petworth, ELLEN KATHIE PANTIN, formerly of St. Luke's Home for Sick Children, Woodley, Reading.

PAWLE.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Menton, France, ANGELINA BURGESS (INA), the beloved wife of LEWIS S. PAWLE, of 6, Bickenhall-mansions, London, W.1.

PILCHER.—On Jan. 26, 1930, at 27, Copley Park, Streatham, KATE, beloved wife of PERCY E. P. PILCHER, (Foreign and Colonial papers, please copy.)

POOK.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at 177, Preston-road, Brighton, FRED POOK, fifth son of the late John Pook, of Bath and Brighton, member of the Board of Commissioners of Taxes for the City of London, late Senior partner Messrs. J. B. Barry and Son, of Cannon-street, E.C., in his 87th year. Interment at Extra-mural Cemetery, Brighton, Monday, Feb. 10, at 11.45 a.m.

REILLY.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at Drumcairn, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone, ELIZABETH REILLY, for 51 years most dearly-loved friend and servant in the family of the late Hon. Marcus and Mrs. Caulfeild.

"The highest title in the aristocracy of Heaven was Servant."

ROPER.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at Mentone, ADA JANE, widow of WILLIAM OLIVER ROPER, of Yealand-Conyers, Carnforth.

SHOVE.—On Feb. 4 (?), 1930, very suddenly from cholera, in East Bengal, SISTER IRENE, Oxford Mission to Calcutta, second daughter of the late ALFRED and EMMA SHOVE. (By wireless).

STONOR.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Nantlle, Carnarvonshire, CHARLES HENRY JOSEPH STONOR, fourth son of the late Charles J. Stonor, of Llanvair, Ascot, aged 55 years.

TAYLER.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at 9, George-street, Uxbridge, EMILY MARY TAYLER, for many years the faithful servant and devoted nurse of the late Frances Hester Robinson, of Chesham-street, W., and Richmond, aged 80 years.

TINTO.—On Feb. 7, 1930, suddenly, at Kelvindale, Timperley, Cheshire, JAMES TINTO, Funeral at Brooklands Cemetery, Sale, Cheshire, on Monday, Feb. 10, at 1.30 p.m.

TRIPP.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at Norton St. Philip, Bath, EMILY FRANCIS HOWARD TRIPP, third daughter of the late Rev. Henry Tripp, M.A., Rector of Winford, Somerset. Funeral takes place on Monday, Feb. 10, at 3 p.m., at Winford.

WEIGALL.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at 40, Holland-park, JESSIE, widow of EDWARD L. WEIGALL, aged 86. Interment at Brompton Cemetery to-day (Saturday), at 11.30 a.m. No flowers, by request.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

ROBERTS.—In very loving and constant remembrance of FRANCIS BERNARD ROBERTS, Captain, The Rifle Brigade, killed near Ypres, Feb. 8, 1916, and buried at Talana Farm, aged 33. A Master at Wellington College before the War.—E. R.

"See to it that his name be not forgotten."

BECK.—In grateful and ever-loving memory of our dear wife and mother, Feb. 8, 1928.

BLYTH.—In loving and happy memory of JAMES, FIRST BARON BLYTH OF BLYTHWOOD, Stansted, Feb. 8, 1925.

CASLON.—In ever-loving memory of a dear husband and devoted father, HAROLD ARTHUR CASLON (DADDIE), who passed away Feb. 9, 1929.—MOTHER and DAN.

CRITCHETT.—In unfading memory of a beloved husband and father, SIR ANDERSON CRITCHETT, Bt. K.C.V.O., M.A., F.R.C.S.E., Knight of Grace, St. John of Jerusalem, who entered into rest Feb. 8, 1925.

"I thank my God upon every remembrance of you."

DUNDAS.—In ever-loving memory of ALEXANDER SHARP DUNDAS, of St. Bernards, 83, Cranfield-road, W. Acton, W., who passed away on Feb. 8, 1929.

GOOD.—ELLEN COLLETSTONE, late of Woburn-square, who died Feb. 8, 1927. In affectionate remembrance.

"In forbs quiet."

GRAY.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, who passed away Feb. 8, 1929.—JESSIE GRAY.

JOHNSON.—In ever-loving memory of our dear son, EVELYN HOPE JOHNSON, who fell asleep Feb. 8, 1929. At rest.—MOTHER and DAD.

KNOWLING.—In ever-loving memory of ELLEN, wife of the REV. DR. KNOWLING, Canon of Durham, Feb. 8, 1914.

MARSHALL.—CECIL CORBET MARSHALL, Cadet, R.N., at Dartmouth College, aged 15. In ever-loving memory.

SPROT.—In everlasting remembrance of COL. SIR ALEXANDER SPROT, Bart. C.M.G., D.L., 6th Dragoon Guards (The Carabiniers), M.P. North Lanark, of Garnkirk, Lanarkshire, and Stravithie, Fife, who died on Feb. 8, 1929.

STEAVENSON.—In ever-loving memory of MARY HARIET, the dearly-loved wife of MAJOR J. L. STEAVENSON, who passed away on Feb. 8, 1927.

STRATTON.—In dearest memory, to-day and every day, of ELIZABETH STRATTON, my mother, who fell asleep at Rose Bank, Bognor, Feb. 8, 1927.

"And life is eternal, and love is immortal, and death is only the horizon—and the horizon is nothing save the limit of our sight."

THAME.—In loving memory of WILLIAM GOODWIN THAME, of Eltham, who passed peacefully away Feb. 8, 1918.

TURPIN.—In memory of my beloved and devoted wife CLARA, who fell asleep Feb. 8, 1927. So missed.

WILSON.—In loving memory of HARRIETT ELIZABETH WILSON, of 20, Albion-road, N.W., formerly of Durban House, East Ham, who died Feb. 8, 1918; and of her husband, CHARLES EUSTACE WILSON, who died Jan. 11, 1909; and of CEDRIC, their second son, who died Jan. 22, 1918.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

MEREDITH.—A memorial service for Mr. LEON MEREDITH, the famous cyclist, who died suddenly on Jan. 27, while on holiday at Davos, Switzerland, will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Monday next, Feb. 10, at St. Gabriel's Church, Walm-lane, Cricklewood, and the interment will take place at 12 noon at the Willesden Cemetery, Cobbold-road, Willesden. It is particularly requested that all flowers should be sent to 259, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

BEAUTIFUL MEMORIALS.—Silvery-Grey Granite Crosses that Abide for Ever. Free Erection any Cemetery.—Write for Illus. Booklet, MAULE and SON, Ltd., 367, Euston-road, London, N.W.1.

SPINK and SON, Ltd., are the well-known VALUERS and BUYERS of fine EMERALD, DIAMOND, and PEARL JEWELS, also OLD SILVER and ANTIQUES. Valuables safely sent by post or rail insured. Est. 1772. —5-7, King-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

CARPETS.—Cardinal and Harford, 10s, 109, 110, High Holborn, W.C.1, offer bargains in carpets and floor coverings of every description. Estimates and advice without obligation. Est. 1792.

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT (or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. (Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gerr., Gerr. 7740. T.A., Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

OLD MASTERS. SPINK and SON, Ltd., having inquiries for pictures of the finest quality, would like to hear from owners wishing to dispose of same privately.

5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Established 1772. By appointment.

FOR SALE at CARDINAL and HARFORD'S GALLERIES, 108-110, High Holborn, fine reproductions of celebrated 16th, 17th, and 18th century Carpets; moderate prices; inspection invited.

SOCIETIES

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

CREMATION SOCIETY of ENGLAND.—Life Membership £5 5s. includes cremation at any Crematorium at death.—23, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 4168.

SPORT AND GARDEN

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

BUSH ROSES (assorted), 6s. doz.; 12s. special box. Evergreens, Flowering Trees, Lilac, Laburnum, Rhododendrons, &c., carriage paid.—F. Crossley, Holden Bridge.

CRAZY and RECTANGULAR PAVING, WALLING and ROCKERY STONE. Price List Free.—Chalmne, Quarry Garden Section, 35, New Broad-street, E.C.2.

AGENCIES

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

IMPORT-EXPORT FIRM looking for correspondents; best references.—Alexander, 88, Rue Saint-Jacques, Marseilles.

WELL-KNOWN TEXTILE COMPANY in Austrin-Hungary wishes to get into touch with first-class well-organized Handkerchief Manufacturers who are not as yet working the Austrian, Hungarian and Balkan markets.—"Tetra" Aktiengesellschaft, Postfach 14, Budapest, IV., Hungary.

HOSPITAL NURSES

4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF. TRAINED NURSES for ADULTS or CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 8333. The nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

BELGRAVIA CHELSEA TRAINED NURSES INSTITUTE. Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Mental. Visiting Nurses supplied at any hour. Telephone:—Sloane 7131 (2 lines). Telegrams:—Polho, Sloane, Park 5606. London.

Central Offices:—39-41, Royal-avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

PERSONAL

BOBBY.—Do please write, can explain; anxious.—Cis.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum) two lines. A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MR. and MRS. T. PAUL and Family sincerely THANK all those kind friends who sent such beautiful flowers and messages of sympathy in their recent bereavement.

THE Rev. G. MOSTYN PRICHARD wishes to THANK the many kind friends in the Parish of Holy Trinity Church, Frome-street, and elsewhere for their letters of sympathy to him in the loss of his dear mother. He hopes to answer them as soon as possible.

£50 REWARD.—LOST on 4th inst., between Elm Tree-road, St. John's Wood, N.W., and Aberdeen-place, Maida Vale, Ciro's Club, Orange-street, W., and Malmaison Club, Regent-street, W. (possibly in taxi), a FIVE-ROW PEARL BRACELET (with diamond and platinum clasp).—Apply Frank Brown and Co., Palmerston house, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

£30 REWARD.—LOST on 13th January, between Gothenburg, Hamburg, Book of Holland, Harwich, and London, SOLITAIRE PEARL RING.—Apply Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£25 REWARD.—LOST on 6th inst., in Knightsbridge, Sloane-square, or Brompton-road districts, a BRACELET, consisting 45 Diamonds set in Platinum.—Apply Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

REWARD.—DIAMOND BROOCH, set Bugles and Emeralds in Platinum, LOST, December 12, on way to or at Covent Garden.—Anyone returning Brooch to Le Chemnant, 97, Wigmore-street, W., will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST.—Toy WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER, white, with black spot on back and nose; red collar; answers to name of "Patch"; strayed from 71, Parkstreet, Thursday afternoon.—Finder returning to Mrs. Potter at above address will be suitably rewarded.

LOST, on Thursday evening, in the vicinity of the Embassy Club, New Bond-street, Albemarle-street, and Ham-yard, a small red DIARY inscribed "The Shooter's Year Book." Special lectures for members. Apply Matron, Cromwell House, or Superintendent, Branch Centre, 128, Walton-street, S.W.3.

LOST, STOLEN, or STRAYED.—I should be most grateful if someone will tell me the whereabouts of a copy of "The Alnbakhtarria" Cricket Club, by James Barrie; the lost copy has an inscription on the title-page from the Author to myself.—F. Meyrick-Jones, Woodlands Manor, Mere, Wilts.

CAN YOU SOLVE the CROSSWORD PUZZLE on page five?

WANTED, the ADDRESS of the SECRETARY of LORD CARSON'S FUND for Distressed Irish Loyalists.—Apply Squair, Middleton and Co., Solicitors, Inverness.

CHELSEA.—A very large, comfortable, sunny BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET; private house; all conveniences; Continental cooking; meals optional; moderate terms.—Write Box F.190, The Times, E.C.4.

THE ETHICAL CHURCH (Dr. Stanton Coit), 32, Queen Anne's Gate, February 9th, PROF. S. RADHAKRISHNAN, 11 a.m., Religious Experience; 6.30 p.m., A Spiritual League of Nations.

ADVERTISER seeks INFORMATION BREEDING SILVER FOXES in England.—Write Box G.319, The Times, E.C.4.

AUTHOR, interested in publishing, REQUIRES LITERARY ASSISTANT, young man or woman; sound literary taste, good education, and interest in literary production necessary; small premium for brief period of training; satisfactory remuneration; permanent position for capable applicant.—Write Box W.1, A.G. Agency, Ltd., 22, Basinghall-street, E.C.2.

ALCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary, 30, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. There are VACANCIES in the CHOIR for ALTO, TENOR, and BASS CHORAL SCHOLARS (tenable only by those who intend to take a University Degree). Value £80 a year, with certain allowances in addition. Trial February 22.—For further information apply, before February 14, to the Dean.

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR. Sundays, 5 o'clock. Cost £20. Please help F. N. CHARRINGTON, Hon. Supt., Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.1.

£20 From W. B. LATCHFORD, Esq., for the above SUNDAY MEALS.

ABERDOVEY.—FOR SALE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, South aspect, overlooking estuary and Cardigan Bay; attractive main RESIDENCE; 10 bed, three reception rooms; two modern cottages; garage and stabling accommodation; gardens and meadowland, in all about eight acres; boat and golf and salmon fishing; early sale, 5,000gns.—Miss Peggy Lewis, Baikan Hill, Aberdovey.

N.S.P.C.C. Saves nearly 300 children daily from ill-treatment and neglect. Help us to fight their battles. Please support this branch of work now.—William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

CORNWALL, on lovely tidal creek, River Pal; boating, bathing.—Unfurnished HOUSE to be LET; three reception, four to nine bed, dressing, bath rooms, good kitchens, etc. (manageable two maids); electric light; telephone. Sheltered garden; southern slope; 3½ acres. Free from—Particulars Miss Moor, St. Clement, Truro.

NATIONAL CHILDREN ADOPTION ASSOCIATION, Incorporated. President, H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone. Sloane-street, S.W.1. Telephone: Sloane 3567. No connection with any other Adoption Society. No collecting boxes or collectors.

WELL-LIGHTED and well-heated FURNISHED STUDIO APARTMENT WANTED by known portrait painter for 3 months.—Write Box 820, care of Judds, 47, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

SUCCESSFUL TUITION ALL EXAMINATIONS. —DAVIES and LAING. See Educational Column.

SPACE for TWO CARS in owner's GARAGE; telephone, &c.—Apply 6a, Roland-mews, S. Kensington.

GERMAN.—Cultured Englishwoman (London), reads and talks German; hair teaching.—Write Box M.1472, The Times, E.C.4.

WEYBRIDGE.—Compact, easily run, well-built, private HOUSE to be LET or SOLD; three minutes station, golf, Heath; three reception, eight bed; two acres, gravel.—Write Box K.1968, The Times, E.C.4.

DO PLEASE SEND OLD CLOTHES, Toys, Books, sports gear, &c., any description, any condition, tremendous need; poorest district imaginable. Population 30,000.—Mrs. G. Tinley, St. Luke's Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

CHELSEA FLAT.—Lease 4½ years; must be seen to be appreciated; on two floors; two-three reception, two-three bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; beautifully decorated throughout; fitted basins, cupboards, wardrobe, bookshelves, sideboard, curtains, carpets. £230 per annum. Premium £650 or offer.—Telephone Flaxman 7501, or write Box F.149, The Times, E.C.4.

PYRENEES.—Few GUESTS RECEIVED gentleman farmer's house; March-November. Delightful holidays; wild flowers; sunny climate; comfort; running water; marvellous scenery; excursions. Carcassonne, Spain, Andorre 65 hours; references; terms moderate.—Barrau, Château La Forge, Montgaudard, Arzeze, France.

PRIVATE COMPANIES FORMED and REGISTERED retired expert; moderate.—Parry, Caterham.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases old libraries, forms new collections; great for American and Colonial buyers of books.—Address A. L. Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.

ALPINE COLLEGE, Mountain School for Boys (12-19). See Educational Column, this page.

LITTLE CHILDREN waiting to be sent to Convalescent homes after illness. Do please HELP us to get them away. Fifteen shillings will keep a child at the seaside or country for one week.—Miss Howard, Children's Hospital, Balaam-street, E.13.

PARENTS from personal proof highly recommend Misses Oldfield's (Noriand trained) happy Nursery near Bournemouth.—Lindisfarne, Broadstone, Dorset.

OSBORNE ISLE of WIGHT.—KING EDWARD CONVALESCENT HOME RECEIVES all OFFICERS of the Navy, Marines, Army, R.A.F., and Indian Army. Massage, ultra-violet rays, electrical treatment, and special dieting carried out. Private admission apply House Governor, hart Cowes. I. of W.

SCANDINAVIAN PICTURES by C. L. Gude, Dahl, Fagerin, Larsson, Meyer, Bergh, Hansen, Wahlberg, Tidemand bought.—Write 2, Coulson-street, S.W.3.

WANTED August, small Furnished House; quiet, near Golf; Surrey preferred.—Aberg, Hoshaw.

GIRLS leaving SCHOOL specialize at Holmwood Park, Wimborne.—Housecraft, gardening, poultry, dairy work, secretarial work, music, golf, tennis, riding, &c.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Write for the really Poor.—Ivory Cross, 67a, Welbeck-street, W.1.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, extending, offers VACANCIES SUMMER TERM at reduced fees of Mrs. p.a.—Write Box B.1904, The Times, E.C.4.

ARE you PAYING PROFESSION or dabbling? hobby; personal or postal lessons.—Apply Bonstreet Studios, 152, New Bond-street, Mayfair 6195.

NORTH NORFOLK, near Sea.—To be LET, FURNISHED, May and June, RESIDENCE containing four reception, four principal bed and dressing rooms; electric light and central heating.—Particulars, write Box M.1424, The Times, E.C.4.

PHYSICIAN, ample residence, Midlands, would welcome wealthy BOY to share home and own SON; mother's supervision and capable nurse; excellent facilities education and sport.—Write Box M.1467, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, CENTRAL BUILDING SITE, progressive Midland city; eminently suitable good cinema or ice rink.—Write Box M.1466, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED SUITE; large south bed room and exceptionally beautiful drawing room; good cooking and attendance; part service.—South Kensington.—Write Box M.1459, The Times, E.C.4.

GENEALOGY, HERALDRY.—Experienced Private Advertiser traces Descents; researches undertaken; verifies Arms and Crests; pamphlet on vellum; wills sketched, engrossed, examined.—R. Hargreaves-Mawdsley, 80, Pembroke-road, Clifton, Bristol.

CHARMING COTTAGE in KENSINGTON; very quiet; studio, one large bed room; garden; 4 gns.; good maid available.—2, Pembroke-walk, W.8.

GENTLEMAN able to ENTERTAIN Parties or Schools with Motion Pictures; using own machine; moderate fee.—Write Box V.1951, The Times, E.C.4.

ASTON CLINTON PARK, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Dr. A. E. BREDIN-CRAWFORD, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., late Master of Harrow and a University and Army Tutor of long experience, assisted by a staff of University Graduates, RECEIVES PUPILS in preparation for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Army, the Public School Certificate. The fine country estate in the Chilterns, containing some 200 acres of park and woodland, with good cricket and football fields, tennis courts, &c., provides ample opportunity for outdoor recreation of every kind.

STAMPS.—I desire to purchase for cash a collection up to £500.—Write Box G.137, The Times, E.C.4.

ALDWICK, SUSSEX, renowned for bracing climate, has only one BOYS' PREPARATORY SCHOOL, GREENWAYS. FOUR VACANCIES next term. Sound non-faddist education; university staff; hospital-trained matron; unbroken health record; well-balanced diet; sea bathing; own huts.—Write Headmaster.

WANTED, Danish Housemaid, age 18-25.—Write Box 1598, Reynell's, 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

DEAF?—Lady makes "Acousti-form" Millinery.—Write Box 8006, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SUNSHINE.—Silk washing frocks for warm days abroad, ready 6d. Newwash for lovely colours send postcard to-day for booklet and patterns.—FENWICK of Bond-street (corner of Brook-street).

STAMP COLLECTORS.—Selections of RARE British Colonials sent on approval at investment prices.—Allen, Blake Hall-road, Wanstead, E.11.

PERSIAN, INDIAN, CHINESE and other ORI

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES.
MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O. CRUISES, 1930.
By s.s. RANCHI, 16,000 tons.
s.s. RAWALPINDI, 16,600 tons.
s.s. VICEROY OF INDIA, 19,700 tons.

For Handbook, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. House (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; City Booking Office; P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Tilbury.
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	—	Feb. 14
†Rajputana	16,600	Furbear	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
†Rajputana (cargo)	16,167	—	Feb. 19	—
Ranpak	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
†Ranchi	16,600	Brooks	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
†Morea	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Ranpak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Makola	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Beadlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura	18,600	Furbear	Apr. 25	May 2
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Narkunda	16,500	Parker	—	Feb. 14
Malwa	15,000	Griffin	Feb. 27	Feb. 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Modavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Chathay	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4

† Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports. Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Padua (cargo)	7,786	—	Feb. 14	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Feb. 28	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa	11,000	Britten	—	Feb. 14
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
*Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	Mar. 6	—
Mantua	11,000	Bignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Khiva	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 5	—

* Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'bro.	London.
†DUMANA	8,427	—	—	Feb. 15
†DOMALA	8,441	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
†DUNDRA	8,275	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Apr. 5
*MASULA	7,261	Apr. 12	Apr. 18	Apr. 19

* Cargo Steamer.
† Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'bro.	London
MANTUA	9,060	—	Feb. 14	Feb. 22
MANDALA	8,246	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
MANELA	8,308	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
MEKKARA	8,286	Mar. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 5

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'bro.	LONDON.	Sailles.
MANTUA	9,067	—	Feb. 14	Feb. 22	—
MALDA	9,066	—	Mar. 8	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apr. 2	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
MADURA	9,077	Apr. 19	Apr. 30	May 9	May 17

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE:
Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bd. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. des Beaux-Arts.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 123, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers.
P. & O., Escombe, Mcintire (Sir), 15, Finchurch-avenue, E.C.3; P. & O., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gosnell and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and other Local Lines: Bird, Potter, and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY.
Regular four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
RUAHINE	11,000	Mar. 14
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	April 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6

Apply J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels., Avenue 0220) or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd., W. L. Jones, General Manager, 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1. (Tels., Regent 6724.)

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND
TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By our Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From Vancouver.	From San Francisco.
NIAGARA	Mar. 5	—
KARRI	—	Mar. 19
AORANGI	April 2	—
MAKURA	—	April 16

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. ‡ Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga to Auckland.
Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Jones, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1. (Tels., Regent 6724.); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Perm'th.
BALLARAT	12,000	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
BENDIGO	13,000	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†BARRABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden. Also 3rd CABIN BOOKING for

	Tons	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 23

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only), 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Passengers booked through to Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide or Hobart without change.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONTES	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
OTRANTO	20,000	Mar. 7	Mar. 13	Mar. 15
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
OSTERLEY	12,000	Mar. 29	Apr. 4	Apr. 6
OSTERLEY	12,000	Apr. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
ORVIETO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Canterbury	8,431	Feb. 8	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Paris	10,902	Feb. 25	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice	8,366	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	8,491	Mar. 11	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of York	7,844	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi

MARSEILLES to INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-street, E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cen. 9220
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cen. 9220

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ATHOS II. ... Feb. 7 and Feb. 21 ... D'ARAGNAN
MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS, REUNION.
A. R. GARROS ... Feb. 14 and Feb. 28 GEN. DUFFOURC
PHILEUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI ... Feb. 15 ... LAMARTINE
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
CHAMPOLLION ... Feb. 11 and Feb. 18 ... ANGKOR
For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KASHIMA MARU	16,000	Feb. 6	Feb. 10	Feb. 13
HAKONE MARU	16,500	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 3
SUWA MARU	16,700	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 17

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan).
West End Agency: Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

MADEIRA, MEDITERRANEAN, CANARY IS., WEST INDIES, NORWAY CRUISES, &c.
Booklets, &c., on application. No booking fee.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
111 (Lower), REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.1, and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

SEA & LAND HOLIDAYS.
FOR SUGGESTIONS AND COST APPLY FOR OUR 1930 HOLIDAY CRUISE PROGRAMME. Holidays abroad from £11. Early application advised.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD.
29, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 3094-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE,
1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.

Majestic	Wed., Feb. 12	Olympic	Wed., Mar. 19
Majestic	Wed., Mar. 5	Majestic	Wed., Mar. 26

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK
via Queenstown.

(2) *†Albertic	Sat., Feb. 8	(2) *†Doric	Sat., Feb. 22
Baltic	Sat., Feb. 15	Cedric	Sat., Mar. 1

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.
Albertic .. Sat., Feb. 8 Doric .. Sat., Feb. 22

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.
Megantic .. Mon., Mar. 31
(Via Cardiff and Galway.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama.
Ionic (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Feb. 28.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
ANTWERP—SHAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westernland	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
(4) Pennland	Feb. 21	Feb. 22

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Westernland .. .. .. Sat., Feb. 8
(4) Pennland .. .. .. Sat., Feb. 22
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON TO NEW YORK
via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
London-Boulogne, £3.
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. .. Mar. 1 Mar. 29
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. .. Mar. 15 April 12
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. Feb. 22 Mar. 22
Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
*ALAUNIA - - - - FEB. 14
AQUITANIA .. Feb. 19 AUSONIA .. Feb. 21
Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
†LANCASTRIA - - - FEB. 8
*ANDANIA .. Feb. 15 ANTONIA .. Feb. 22
† Calls Galway and Boston.
* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.
*ALAUNIA - - - - FEB. 14
AUSONIA .. Feb. 21 *AURANIA .. Feb. 28
Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL-BELFAST-GLASGOW-HALIFAX, N.S.
ANDANIA - - - - FEB. 15
SCYTHIA .. Mar. 1 *LANCASTRIA Mar. 8
* Via Cobh, not Belfast and Glasgow.

WINTER CRUISES.
By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton.
To MEDITERRANEAN, March 1st, 25 days, from 50 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA. March 29, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 35 guineas.

Augby Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 24-25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

The quickest and best route to
ALGERIA and TUNISIA
is overland via Marseilles.
LONDON to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS.
FRENCH LINE, Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

UNITED STATES LINES
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
TO NEW YORK.
U.S.L. A.M.L.
From Southampton weekly. | From London weekly.
Fanning Cruises. From One class only. From 10s., £3s. Tourist Cabin. with bath £25 10s.
Booklets, &c., FREE from your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-st., S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

ANCHOR LINE
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
TUSCANIA .. Feb. 11 *CARINTHIA .. Mar. 12
*CICRACASSIA .. Feb. 27 †BRITANNIA .. Mar. 26
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† First and Third Class Passengers. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.
Leave Marseilles Feb. 17 and April 7.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11, MARSEILLES, Feb. 17.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.
ANDANIA .. Feb. 15 | SCYTHIA .. Mar. 1
CAMERONIA .. Feb. 22 | CALIFORNIA .. Mar. 8
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

BLUE STAR LINE.
THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO
SOUTH AMERICA.
Sailing direct from London and Boulogne
MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (quickest route to Chile).
NO EMIGRANTS. FIRST CLASS ONLY.
No liners have such luxurious State Rooms throughout.
"ARLUNA STAR" } COMFORT } 29 Feb.
"AVILA STAR" } LUXURY } 6 Mar.
"ALMEDA STAR" } AND SERVICE } 20 Mar.
"ANDALUCIA STAR" } 10 April.
DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINA at special rates, including hotels.
Combine business with pleasure. By personal visits secure for Britain your share of the trade of those wonderful countries.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

"ARANDORA STAR,"
DE LUXE CRUISES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.
The World's most delightful Cruising Liner.
No other liner has more luxurious public rooms or such large and well-appointed State Rooms throughout.
March 14th, 27 Days.—To SPAIN, CORSICA, ITALY, MALTA, AEGEAN SEA, HAIFA for JERUSALEM, CAIRO, ALGERIA.
April 12th, 24 Days.—To SPAIN, TUNIS, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, ITALY, AEGEAN SEA.
May 7th, 22 Days.—To MOROCCO, SICILY, DALMATIA, VENICE, ALGERIA.
May 31st, 17 Days.—To TANGIER, MOROCCO, CANARY ISLANDS, MADEIRA, SPAIN.
June 18th, 14 Days.—To GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, SPAIN, and BALEARIC ISLANDS.
The restful sun decks away from games; popular gymnasium; spacious games decks, Charming Ball Room, Open-air Swimming Pool, Lido, XIV. Restaurant, &c.
For South American and all cruises, including Norway and Northern Capitals in Summer, apply THE BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-line, S.W.1; 40, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris: Wagons-Lits Co.; and principal Tourist Agents.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT & CO., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO
STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	March 1st
"Antenor"	11,174 tons from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector"	11,198 tons from Liverpool	April 26th
"Ajax"	10,058 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Serpedon"	11,321 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-st., E.C., and all Main Booking Offices.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.
(1) S.S. ULYSSES .. .. From Liverpool 8th FEB.
(2) S.S. ANCHISES .. .. Liverpool 22nd FEB.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES .. Liverpool 8th MAR.
(1) First Class only. (2) First & Third Class Passengers.
For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire	15,000	Feb. 7	Feb. 15
Yorkshire	13,500	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
Warwickshire	12,000	Mar. 7	Mar. 15
Shropshire	15,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 29

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

HENDERSON LINE.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.
Sails Liverpool, Sails Marseilles.
"AMARAPOORA" .. 14th Feb. .. 22nd Feb.
"CHINDWIN" .. 28 Feb. .. 8th Feb.
Calls(with Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES.
REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HULL, the CONTINENT, NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS (Passengers and Cargo).
ELDER DEMPSTER and Company, Limited, Colonial House, Liverpool; Fenton House, 114, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3; 76, Cross-street, Manchester; Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Hamburg.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†SANDGATE CASTLE ..	Feb. 13	—
‡DORIC ..	—	Feb. 14
‡GLOUCESTER CASTLE ..	Feb. 20	—
†ARUNDEL CASTLE ..	—	Feb. 21

† Via Brazils. ‡ Cape only to Mauritius, via South African Ports. ‡ Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
Apply to the Head Office, 2, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Feb. 14	—
DARRO	11,434	—	Feb. 15
*ALMANZORA	13,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,482	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA	14,060	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Mar. 29

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 13
ORCOMA (calls Tocopilla)	11,580	Feb. 27
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	6,298	Mar. 13
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
CRUISING-DE-LUXE
TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
from Southampton.
16th MARCH .. .. 38 days
25th APRIL .. .. 32 days
6th JUNE .. .. 14 days
Everything to make the ideal cruising holiday.
All cabins fitted with cot beds and hot and cold running water.
Unsurpassed cuisine, with every luxury and comfort afloat.
Royal Mail cruising is perfectly organized.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gorse, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

METAGAMA	Feb. 20
MELITA	Mar. 6
MONTROSE	Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	Mar. 22

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MONTROSE (B.G.)	Feb. 14
MINNEDOSA (B.G.)	Feb. 21
MONTCALM (B.G.)	Feb. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	Mar. 7

(B.G.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MELITA .. Feb. 8	MINNEDOSA .. Feb. 22
MONTROSE .. Feb. 15	MONTCALM .. Mar. 1

JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) .. Mar. 8
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.)
EMPRESS OF ASIA (from Vancouver) .. Mar. 29
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, Mar. 14.)

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. Mar. 5 AORANGI .. Apr. 2

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62, 63, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Piccadilly, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,176 tons from Southampton	Feb. 19
Jervis Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Mar. 5
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Apl. 2

Fares from £48 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

†IONIC	12,351 tons from Southampton	28 Feb.
*MATAROA	12,506 tons from Southampton	28 Mar.
†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	25 Apl.
†TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	23 May
†CORINTHIC	12,387 tons from Southampton	20 June

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company's 24, Leadenhall-street, E.C3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

TOURS

WINTER & SPRING IN SUNNY SPAIN.
The Best Time for Visiting the Wonderful
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
at
SEVILLE & BARCELONA.
For attractive Tours, Railway and Steamship Tickets, and general travel information apply to the
SPANISH TRAVEL BUREAU,
173, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.
and PRINCIPAL TOURIST OFFICES.

PLEASURE CRUISES
TO
SUNSHINE LANDS.
The Newest 6,000-Tons Motor Cruiser
"STELLA POLARIS."
28 Days.
LONDON TO LONDON.
Inclusive fare from £50.
April 19th to May 11th.

Itinerary :

LONDON (Victoria)	ATHENS
1st Rail to MONACO and Cruise to NAPLES	CORFU
	VENICE
	RAGUSA
	CATTARO
	MALTA
	PALERMO
	MONACO
(for Taormina)	1st Rail to
CATANIA	LONDON
CANEA	(Victoria)
CONSTANTINOPLE	

Such a varied and extensive itinerary is only possible in the time allotted to the holiday by commencing and ending the cruise at Monaco. London to Monaco and back by railway occupies but 52 hours compared with 10-12 days by sea.

Illustrated booklet gratis from Traffic Manager, R. and N. Line, Royal Mail Ltd., 21, Charing Cross, Whitehall, London, S.W.1 (Tel., Gerrard 4172), and leading Tourist Agents.

FABRE LINE CRUISES
by 16,000-ton Steamers, from Villefranche,
visiting Messina, Piraeus, Haifa for Cemeteries of GALLIPOLI, Constantinople, Rhodes, Beyrout, Haifa, (for Palestine and Egypt), Syracuse, Ajaccio, &c.
MAKING A DELIGHTFUL
22-25 DAYS' HOLIDAY.
Departures Feb. 16, March 9, May 3.
First Class Return Fares from London from £48.
Optional Shore Excursions arranged at each port.
JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd.,
166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

FYFFES LINE
(ELDERS and FYFFES, Limited).
Frequent and Regular Passenger Services to
JAMAICA, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, COSTA RICA, PANAMA, COLOMBIA, and HONDURAS.
Through Bookings to Guatemala, Bahamas, Leeward and Windward Islands, &c.
Five Weeks' Round Voyage .. £75
First Class only.
FOR WINTER PROGRAMME and further particulars apply to ELDERS and FYFFES, Ltd., 31 and 32, Bow-street, W.C.2, or their City Agents, A. J. Shepherd and Co., 89, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

WINTER SPORTS IN NORWAY.
Programme of Inclusive
Tours (steamer—rail—hotel) to best ski-ing resorts free on request.
15 days £29.
22 days £26.
Quickest Route. Shortest Sea Passage.
Newcastle-on-Tyne and Bergen.
Traffic Manager, B. & N. Line, Royal Mail, Limited, 21, Charing Cross, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

"THE MAGIC OF ISLAM."
NORTH AFRICAN MOTOR TOURS.
To the "Land of Infinite Diversity," where Fashion now winters.
The verdure and flowers of the Tell. The grandeur of mountainous Kabylia. The mysteries of the rugged Aures. The sands and palms of the true Sahara. Delicious El Oued in the high dunes. Timimoun and its Equator-bound Caravans. El Goléa, where roses bloom always. Ghardaia and the cities of the M'zab, the "Desert within the Desert." The hanging gardens of Nefta. Savage Wargla. Fig. an earthly Paradise. The palaces and fountains of Fez. Red Marrakesh (Morocco City)
ALGERIA—TUNISIA—MOROCCO—THE SAHARA
Private independent tours by splendid 4 and 5 seater landaulets or limousines. Arrange your own route and dates.
Also
grouped tours (10-seater touring coaches) at fixed dates over 30 distinct routes. Company's own mail steamers, cars, and the famous Transatlantique Hotels, the finest in Africa (44 opened).
Cie. Gle. TRANSATLANTIQUE, Ltd.
(FRENCH LINE),
20, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

TOURS (continued)

Independent Travel.
WINTER VOYAGES
to WEST INDIES AND SPANISH MAIN.
10,600 miles, six weeks, 19 calls, from 17 Gns.
Write for Booklet.

FRENCH LINE
or Travel Agents.

HOLLAND AFRICA LINE.
Sailing regularly to principal South and East Coast Ports by CABIN CLASS STEAMERS. LOW FARES.

ROUND AFRICA TOURS.
100 DAYS. 100 GUINEAS.
For Sailings, Fares, and all particulars apply to PHS. VAN OMMEREN (LONDON), LTD., 18-19, Pall Mall, S.W. 'Phone: Regent 4529. 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Monument 6021.

BERMUDA, HAVANA, PANAMA CANAL, WEST INDIES.
CIRCULAR TOURS—P.S.N.C. and R.N.S.C.
Including Barbados, Trinidad, &c.
THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIVERPOOL.
America House

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

MAIDA VALE (3min. Warwick-avenue Tube).—Attractive ROOMS, overlooking gardens; meals as desired.—160, Sutherland-avenue, W.9. Abercorn 1041.

MARBLE ARCH.—SMALL BED ROOM with or without breakfast. Bath, phone, constant hot water.—20, Upper George-street, W.1.

MARBLE ARCH.—Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; breakfast and bath; single from 35s., double 52s. 6d. Paddi. 9804.—38, Seymour-street, W.1.

MAYFAIR.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM with small dressing room; good cooking; valeting; telephone.—35, Davies-street.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL, 38 and 39, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing that can be best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. per day) including three meals, attendance.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MANSON HOUSE, 12, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Partial from 2½gns.; large lounge; gas fires; separate tables; constant hot water. Kens. 6051.

QUEEN'S GATE, near South Kensington Station.—Two students or business couple offered PARTIAL BOARD; 2gns. each; gas fire, constant hot water, &c. Phone Kelvin 8896.

QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—Beautifully appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS. Also suite.—Phone Western 4696, or write Box A.1906, The Times, E.C.4.

REGENT'S PARK.—Two First-Floor BED-SITTING ROOMS; 37s. 6d. each; breakfast optional; suitable delicate person. Primrose 4605.

SERVICE ROOMS, facing Regent's Park, newly furnished and decorated, minut. St. John's Wood Station; meals optional.—11, Bentinck-terrace, N.W. Phone Hampstead 3982.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; constant hot water, gas fires; 35s., including breakfast, baths, lifts.—29, Sussex-place, Kensington 3919.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE,

SURBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. A combination of Home and Club Life. Best NEIGHBOURHOOD; billiards, en-tout-cas courts; garage; spacious lounge, &c.; gas fires; shower and needle spray baths; personal linen repaired gratis. Brochure on application. Telephone, Archway 2211.

SWISS COTTAGE.—Large well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM vacant, suitable for couple; breakfast, light, hot water, and service inclusive. Price 35s. single, 55s. double. Chesper rooms available March.—70, Fellows-road, N.W.3. Phone, Prim. 0253.

THE PARK HOUSE.

32 rooms sunny and well appointed; quiet corner position; close to tennis, bathing, golf, &c.; meals if required; near Notting Hill-gate Tube and buses; from 3gns.—70-72, Kensington Park-road, W.11. Park 2286.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, Two; own bath room; first floor; overlooking gardens; attendance if required; phone.—Apply 43, St. George's-square, Westminster, S.W.1; 5min. Victoria Station; bus 24.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS, 32s. 6d.; drawing room; parquet floor; and 28s. double, including service, constant hot water, electric light, and hot baths; gas fires, griller; 'phone; central heating. 8, Cheniston-gardens, W.8 (near Barker's).

VERY LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM with own bath room to be LET on ball floor; 3 minutes Gloucester-road.—Kens. 1422.

W.C.1.—Redecorated house; Bed-Sitting Rooms; breakfast 5s. daily; 27s. 6d. weekly.—54, Tormington-square, near British Museum. (Museum 6000.)

WELL-FURNISHED SITTING ROOM with TWO BED ROOMS; suit business gentlemen; meals optional.—7, Devonport-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

THE ABERCORN.

1, KENSINGTON GARDENS SQUARE, W.2. Near Queen's-road Met. Railway and Tube. A few vacancies at 2½ to 3½ guineas. Personal supervision.

10, CRAVEN-HILL-GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, W.2.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; very comfortable, central. Terms moderate. Phone Padd. 7795.

10, EARL'S COURT-SQUARE, S.W.5 Near Tube, Buses.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; every bathr new; bath rooms each floor. From 2gns., double 3gns. Breakfast, service, electric light. Kens. 807.

16, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

CLEANLINESS, COMFORT, QUIETNESS, COOKING and SERVICE; hot and cold running water all bedrooms; modern appointments and luxuriously furnished throughout; breakfast, &c., from 8s. 6d., full inclusive 12s. daily and 3½gns. weekly. Padd. 8914.

PRINCES' MANSIONS.

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2, three minutes Queen's-road Tube and Met. Taking 60 guests. Most comfortable; excellent food; constant hot water; billiards, bridge dancing, &c. From 2gns.; room, bath, and breakfast, 6s. 6d.

21, COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, unique situation, opening directly on to large private pleasure gardens. Highly recommended.

29, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON (Phone, Kens. 5363. Nearest lift to every floor.

Gas fires all bed rooms. Constant hot water. Minute Gloucester-road Station. From 2½gns.

58, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1, for BOARD-RESIDENCE; good food, every comfort; gas fires in bed rooms; moderate prices. Museum 0356.

QUEENSBOROUGH HOUSE,

60-62, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, W.2. A few VACANCIES in this well-known, most comfortable house, within one minute Kensington Gardens and Queen's-road Tube. Terms from 3gns. weekly; bed 12s. 6d.; Park 2256.

QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE.

72, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, W.2.—Well FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; all rooms self-contained; h. and c. water, gas fires, bells; ALL FLOORS baths, phones, central heating and garage, including breakfast, baths, service.—Park 1652. Suites in Street garden (Padd. 5655).

93, GOWER-STREET, LONDON.—Comfortable ROOMS; breakfast 2s.; supper; quiet; quiet; quiet; good boarding house; central City, colleges, shops, theatres.

112, CROMWELL-ROAD (minute Gloucester-road Station).—Gas fires bed rooms. Terms from 37s. 6d., Bed, breakfast, bath, 7s. 6d. Kens. 3480.

WANTED

BOARD-RESIDENCE with private family KENSINGTON DISTRICT required by South American gentleman and wife.—Write Box A.Q., care of Davies and Co., 95, Rhodesgate, E.C.2.

GENTLEMAN WANTS BED, Breakfast, Dinner; 15 London (City); state terms.—Parreaux, 12, Carrier Bellenue, Paris, 11e.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

KINGSWOOD HOUSE RESIDENTIAL, KINGSWOOD-ROAD, Ravensbourne 4358.

SHORTLANDS, KENT.

A Delightful COUNTRY HOME, visitors' comfort considered; adjacent station, 20min. Victoria, City; central heating, gas fires; garage; golf, billiards, lodge, riding; West End chef; seven Acres of old-world gardens; home produce; moderate; reduction families.

A Delightfully situated HOUSE for PAYING GUEST, facing South, sea, sunshine, gardens, sheltered position; every care, comfort, attention.—Naval Surgeon, 9, Granville-gardens, St. Leonards, Sussex.

A QUIET HOME in country, G.W.R. bus five minutes' walk; central heating; electricity.—Owner, Orchard, Down-road, Portishead, Somerset.

A F PANTILES, DENHAM, BUCKS, small house on Golf Course.—ROOMS VACANT; 3 and 4 gns. inclusive; excellent service; central heating; hot and cold water in bed rooms.—Apply Rowe, 'Phone, Denham 37.

BEXHILL.—ST. CATHERINE'S, 8, DORSET-ROAD. Ideal winter residence, minute sea, golf; excellent cuisine; fires; most moderate terms. 'Phone 1299.

BOGNOR, W.—A comfortable, sunny House, 2min. sea front and shops; good food; bridge, whist; visits undertaken; freedom and home comforts; terms 3½gns.—Apply Mrs. Tinley, Chelsea Lodge.

BOURNEMOUTH.—WHITLEY COURT, 20 WEST CLIFF. CENTRAL HEATING. WINTER from 4½s.

D'ARCY HEY,

BOURNEMOUTH (Owls-road, Boscombe). Two minutes Pier, Bdge, Gardens; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine. Special winter terms. 'Phone 2491.

BOURNEMOUTH, DURRANT-ROAD.

THE GATE HOUSE.

Close sea, Square, and Meyrick Park Links. Special winter terms. 'Phone 5740.

CHINE HALL.

BOURNEMOUTH (Boscombe Spa-road), overlooking Boscombe Chine.—Gas fires bed rooms; central heating; excellent cuisine.—'Phone 2988.

BOURNEMOUTH (Manor-road), in an acre beautiful grounds, 600 yards sea; central for everything.

HINTON FIRS, EAST CLIFF.

Hot and cold water bed rooms, central heating, chef de cuisine, comfortable; garage; from 3½ guineas. Telephone 5409.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR, best position East Cliff; ideal winter residence; central heating; no pension or private suites; famous for cuisine; garage.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Superior APARTMENTS (bed room and sitting room); attendance; comfortable, splendid position; near golf, tennis, bowls; five minutes sea.—Ardaler House, 4, Bradley-road, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON.—Winter is delightful warm house, sea front. Good food; every modern comfort. Moderate terms.—Belgrave House, 157, Marine-parade.

BRIGHTON MONTE BELLO, 156, Marine-parade; facing sea; cheerful, comfortable, and clean; moderate; gas fires, good cooking; vacancies from 3½gns. inclusive. Tele. 2222.

HOVE.—SERVICE SUITES, Furnished; one or two bed rooms, sitting bath; public dining room; English food.—6, Adelaide-crescent. Tele. 3062.

CRANFORD PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.

BROMLEY, KENT.

ATTRACTIVE, comfortable, central, near station, 20 mins. Charing Cross, Victoria. Golf, riding, bridge. Resident Proprietor. 2½-3½gns. Ravensbourne 0278.

EASTBOURNE.—The IMPERIAL; hot and cold water, gas and electric fires every bed room; lounge for use of visitors free of charge; free tennis and billiards.

FARMHOUSE ACCOMMODATION, ideal for chilfren; terms reasonable; good hunting centre; shooting; car accommodation.—Hodges, Mathon, Malvern. 'Phone 787.

FOLKESTONE.—"MONTCLAIR."

Hot and cold water, central heating. Excellent cuisine.

GUESTS RECEIVED comfortable private house, facing sea, bracing Kent coast; garden; wireless, bridge, rose gdn and tennis courts.—Write Box G.313, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent; cheery social life; golf, tennis, bridge, car, wireless; good climate; moderate.—Write Box J.732, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY and GENTLEMAN offer every comfort to family in select COUNTRY HOME; beautiful garden, &c. No others; permanent; half-hour Cambridge, Newmarket.—Write Box M.1463, The Times, E.C.4.

NEAR SALCOMBE, DEVON, ideal, five minutes sea.—FURNISHED SITTING and DOUBLE BED ROOM, with use of bath, &c.; no attendance; for long let. 3gns. weekly.—Write Box M.1470, The Times, E.C.4.

TORQUAY, CRANHAM, sunny position, close sea, tennis; electric fires bed rooms; garage. Terms moderate.—'Phone 2469.

TORQUAY, THE SANDRINGHAM

Central, Restful, Select. Separate tables. Billiards. Dances, &c. Winter terms from 3gns. weekly. Tele. 2379.

TORQUAY, THE TOORAK.—Central; hot and cold water in bed rooms; write tariff. 'Phone 2393. Garage.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

WHITSTABLE.—Nurse can receive TWO ELDERLY LADIES as permanent boarders, or comfortable home offered to elderly couple; personal attention.—Write Box M.1281, The Times, E.C.4.

CONTINENTAL

FRANCE.—A FEW PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED; large park; all comforts.—Château de la Fromaye, Ingrandes-sur-Loire, M.-&-L.

VIENNA.—Pension "Theresianum" IV. Mayerhofgasse 4, five minutes from the Opera and Music Academy; every home comfort.

NURSING HOMES

AN IDEAL HOME for INVALIDS, elderly people; care, kindness, attention; charming ground-floor room. Phone, Chiswick 2551.—28, Fairfax-road, Bedford Park.

BLACKPOOL.—NURSING HOME for Chronic and Convalescent patients; trained nurses always in attendance.—Principals, 246, Hornby-road.

COMFORTABLE private NURSING HOME; chronic or medical and convalescent patients from £2 2s.—Shipley House, Strawberry-lane, Carshalton. Vic., Wallington 1248.

DOCTOR can RECEIVE LADY or GENTLEMAN requiring care and supervision; home situated 50 miles from Town; highest references; years of experience with cases of patients. Terms from £3 13s. 6d weekly.—Write Box Q.1780, The Times, E.C.4.

GROUND-FLOOR ROOM vacant; lady or gentleman requiring skilled nursing attention; high ground; large garden; 3gns. weekly.—Write Box 01670, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1. 'Phone, Hampstead 0410.

HIGH CLASS NURSING HOME, Medical, Surgical, and Maternity; very healthy and beautifully situated. Telephone, 277 Great Missenden.—Full particulars, apply Matron, "Terra Nova," Prestwood, Bucks.

HOVE.—NURSING HOME. Chronics, elderly gentlefolk, and convalescents. South rooms. Day and night staff.—Sister, 45, Cromwell-road. Tele., Hove 2072.

"OAKFIELD," 20-22, SHOOT-UP-HILL, N.W.2.—Medical; rest; care; maternity; residential nurseries; excellent food, comfort; large garden.—Principal: A. Child, C.M.B., Q.C.H., S.L.H. Hampstead 1610.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the Residences, &c., of numerous Doctors in all parts—Town, country, seaside—who receive PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental, Neurasthenic, Maternity, Invalids, &c.), post free on application to the General Manager, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7.—20 PRIVATE ROOMS are available for PAYING PATIENTS. There are also private wards for maternity cases. Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary. Telephone, Archway 2211.

VACANCY OCCURS shortly in charming house; every kindness and consideration; excellent cuisine; terms moderate.—60, Fitzjohn's-avenue, N.W.3. Hampstead 0900.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES

3 *lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

NEAR EXETER.

ATTRACTIVE genuine 17th CENTURY THATCHED COTTAGE to be LET FURNISHED four-six months from March or April; four sitting, five bed rooms, two bath; garth, tennis court; garage; sunny; modern conveniences.—Edwards, The Cottage, Whipton, Exeter.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.

STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

BOXMOOR.—Old-fashioned HOUSE; four-five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; co.'s gas and water; walled garden; available furnished for long period; rent 4gns. per week, or would consider letting Unfurnished.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

CAMBERLEY, SURREY.—To be LET FURNISHED, semi-detached HOUSE; five bed rooms, two sitting rooms, bath; ideal boiler kitchen and scullery. Moderate rent. Immediate possession.—110, Gordon-road, Camberley.

CHELTENHAM NATIONAL HUNT MEETING.—For FURNISHED HOUSES (large or small) or FLATS apply early to ENGALL, COX and Co., Estate Agents, 1, Promenade, Cheltenham Spa. Telegrams: Estates, Cheltenham. 'Phone 2041.

ESHER.—To be LET, FURNISHED, HOUSE. Hove, sea views and near shops; front and back garden; three sitting rooms, five bed rooms, 12 beds; electric light, central heating, gas fires in all rooms; bath rooms, three lavatories.—Write Box 01667, The Times, E.C.4.

EFFINGHAM (adjoining links).—Well FURNISHED ROOMS in old country house; electric light, constant hot water; farm produce; excellent catering; garage.—Yew Tree House.

Owner going Abroad.

ADJOINING CROWBORO' GOLF LINKS, 700ft. up. FINE MODERN RESIDENCE, beautifully FURNISHED; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, hall, two reception rooms; main services; garage; attractive gardens, 1¼ Acre; available, Furnished, 12 months from 1st April; rent 9gns. per week, including gardener; maids could be left.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

KIRRIEMUIR, Kirriemuir, Angus.—To be LET, FURNISHED, practically for a period of years, KINNORDY HOUSE, near KIRRIEMUIR, overlooking Strathmore Valley, with about 4,000 ACRES; very good low-stressed shooting; the house is exceptionally well furnished, lit with electric light, and accommodates a large party.—For further particulars and photograph apply Wilkie and Dundas, Solicitors, Kirriemuir, Angus.

REIGATE, beautiful position, close to Common, South aspect, easily accessible, gentleman's residence perfectly appointed COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED in great taste, in FIVE ACRES of grounds; long carriage drive with lodge; galleried hall, four charming reception rooms opening on to wide flagged terrace, eight bed rooms; garage, stabling, &c.; 14 guineas a week. Apply HARRIE STACEY and SON, Estate Agents, Redhill.

TO be LET, well FURNISHED old SUSSEX FARMHOUSE of Tudor date, lately redecorated; four bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), downstairs cloak room, large sitting room, dining room, &c.; stands high, positively convenient; main road; golf, station, hunting; rough shooting if desired; garage.—Particulars RICHARD COATES, Summerford, Withyham.

TO be LET FURNISHED, an attractive FARMHOUSE, situate in park-like surroundings, within a mile of the sea, between Lowestoft and Southwold, and containing drawing room, dining room, study, five bed rooms, two maids' rooms, bath; hot and cold and indoor sanitation; electric light and water laid on from private supply; garage for two cars; tennis court. Retired Army officer.—For further particulars write Box G.317, The Times, E.C.4.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 *lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

LONDON AND SUBURBS

FRANK SWAIN,

Auctioneer, Surveyor and Estate Agent, 170, High-street, Notting Hill-gate, W.11. 'Phones, Park 7402 and 7403.

HOLLAND PARK.—Capital UPPER MAISONNETTE overlooking the beautiful grounds of Holland Park; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, &c.; rent £350 per annum.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, as above.

NOTTING HILL-GATE.—Bright, airy UPPER MAISONNETTE over bank premises; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, &c.; rent £200 per annum.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, as above.

HOLLAND PARK-GARDENS.—SELF-CONTAINED FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; two bed rooms, one reception room, bath room, &c.; rent £140 per annum.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, Estate Offices, 170, Notting Hill-gate, W.11.

BAKER-STREET.—Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; two bed, bath, one large reception, kitchen; PLATE and LINEN if DESIRED. Rent 4½gns.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

MAIDA VALE.—Beautifully FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; four bed rooms, bath room, two excellent reception rooms, kitchen; Rent 10gns. per week or offer for quick let.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., as above.

ST. ROLAND-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.—Newly FURNISHED modern FLAT; reception, bed room (two beds), kitchen, bath; 3gns. inclusive.—Phone Crowtwood, 1970.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FLATS in mansions, opposite Heath, five minutes Tube; with or without service; rents from £4 14s. 6d. to £7 7s. per week; restaurant, tennis courts, &c.—Apply "Heathcroft," Hampstead-way, N.W.11, or Coparts, Ltd., 12, North End-road (opposite Tube), Golders Green, N.W.11.

UNFURNISHED FLAT.

LEASE 16 YEARS. RENT ONLY £268 PER ANNUM. BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.; top floor; two bed, bath, two reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen, &c. CENTRAL HEATING; CONSTANT HOT WATER; PASSENGER LIFT. Moderate Premium for long lease and to include fixtures, &c.—Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1.

BROMPTON ORATORY (opposite).—Beautifully fitted FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; three bed rooms, two reception, kitchen; and bath; constant hot water; lift; £350 per annum inclusive.—Recommended by Sole Agents, NORMAN, BRETT and Co., 2, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, W.1.

CHARMING MAISONNETTE, £100 a year; six good rooms, bath; newly decorated; facing South; garden. Fittings, &c., £120. Five years' lease.—M., 4, Horbury-crescent, Kensington Park-road, W.11.

CHELSEA.—GARDEN FLAT; bed room, sitting room, kitchen, bath. £100 per annum; premium for fixtures and some furniture.—Flaxman 9118.

DELIGHTFUL SERVICE FLAT, entirely refurnished; one or two bed, reception, bath room; from 8gns. —28, Wigmore-street. Welbeck 1780.

CLOSE TO SOUTH SIDE OF KENSINGTON GARDENS.

DELIGHTFUL newly decorated MANSION FLAT in unique building replete with every conceivable improvement and convenience; two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, and usual domestic offices; inclusive rent £225 per annum; no premium.—To view apply Superintendent, Church Close, Church-street, Kensington.

EMBANKMENT, S.W.1.—Well FURNISHED FIRST FLOOR to be LET; large drawing room (balcony, south aspect, river view), double bed room; with light, baths, attendance, breakfasts, two persons, 4gns. weekly; other meals moderate tariff; good cooking; no extras.—Box, Grosvenor-road, S.W.1. (Tele., Victoria 7336.)

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT vacant, self-contained; reception, hall, double bed room, bath room; electric lift.—87, Wimpole-street, W.1. Langham 2156.

SERVICE FLATS.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD, adjoining (choice of two).—FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED. Beautifully appointed. Large reception room, two good bed rooms, bath room; excellent butler and staff; £250 per annum or 6½gns. per week.—Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 1414, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLAT; two reception, two bed, one servant's, kitchen, two w.c.s; telephone; electric light; gas; quietly, centrally situated; two minutes Baker-street Station; 5½ guineas.—Apply Caretaker, 2, Windsor-mansions, Northumberland-street, W.1, or 'phone Greenwich 1842.

HARRINGTON-GARDENS.—Three-roomed SERVICE FLAT, two-roomed Suite, furnished and unfurnished; gas cooker lift, constant hot water, bath room every floor; highly recommended.—Kens. 3240.

KENSINGTON, close to High-street; only £230 per annum inclusive rent, no premium; newly decorated throughout; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Charming GROUND FLOOR AND BASEMENT MAISONNETTE, with small crazy-paved garden; two large reception rooms, four bed rooms (two large and two smaller), bath room, two w.c.s, kitchen, &c.; electric light; independent hot water.—Write Box M.1471, The Times, E.C.4, or telephone Western 6903.

KENSINGTON COURT.—A particularly light and sunny FIRST-FLOOR MANSION FLAT to be LET FURNISHED at a most reasonable rent; three reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; immediate possession for six or 12 months, or would be Let unfurnished for remainder of lease at £325 per annum.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

CONSTANT HOT WATER.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Very attractive BIJOU MANSION FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen.—Agents, £275 P.A. MARLER and MARLER, 23, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

BARGAIN.—A well FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, N.W.2, to be LET at 4gns. weekly, including plate and linen; three minutes from station, garage near; three bed rooms, three sitting rooms; modern conveniences; telephone; good maid available.—Write M., Smith's Library, Rickmansworth.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (just off).—Delightful small FLATS in well-kept building, with central heating, constant hot water, &c.; some service if required; bed room, sitting room, bath, and kitchenette; Unfurnished, £250 per annum. Will be decorated.—BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.

Charming South aspect, sun all day.

LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED MANSION FLAT at 12, HYDE PARK-PLACE, in choice building with lifts, imposing entrance, &c.; constant hot water.

Lounge hall, large dining and double drawing, seven bed, one dressing, two bath, also servants' bath.

Garage (two cars) can be included. Rent 30 guineas per week or offer, including plate and linen, for periods up to eight months from date.—PELL, 156, Bermondsey-street, S.E.1.

NEW FLATS IN HAMPSTEAD.

ONLY FOUR NOW AVAILABLE.

MORELAND-COURT, Finchley-road, near Platt's-lane.—This new building just completed is situated near Heath, and 20 minutes Selfridge's by bus; available flats contain one reception room, dining lounge, three bed rooms, &c.

Rent £230 PER ANNUM inclusive; constant hot water, cheap electricity; quiet sunny aspect, delightful views. ON VIEW DAILY.—All particulars Estate Office, Moreland-court, Finchley-road, N.W.2. (Hamp. 1529.)

PARK LANE.—Nos. 42-44, Park-Lane, W.1.—Sumptuously FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS to be LET for any period; every comfort and convenience; excellent cooking at moderate tariff. Also unfurnished Suites.—Apply to the Manager.

PARK-CRESCENT.—The LEASE for DISPOSAL of a bright, attractive MAISONNETTE, self-contained, on third and fourth floors, having two large reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water; lift; electric fires.

OVERLOOKING REGENT'S PARK.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED

QUEEN'S-GATE (adjoining).—Charming newly decorated SERVICE FLAT; two good bed rooms, large sitting room, bath room, &c.; constant hot water; really efficient service at nominal charge.

RENT ONLY £165 P.A.

Sole Agents, MANSON and MASON, 2a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

PREMIUM JUST REDUCED TO £100 TO INCLUDE TENANT'S FIXTURES.

REGENT'S PARK, close to Baker-street.—To be LET unfurnished, a bright and cheerful first-floor MANSION FLAT, with CONSTANT HOT WATER; four bed rooms, bath room, two large reception rooms, lounge hall; part central heating. Rent £400 per annum.—Sole Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

SERVICE FLATS

(facing the Park).

Furnished or Unfurnished for any Period.

Furnished Rentals reduced during the winter months. High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for. Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, Bayswater, London, W.8. Telephone: Kensington 3645 (six lines).

SERVICE FLAT, BELGRAVE HOUSE, EGLESTON-SQUARE.—FIRST-FLOOR BALCONY FLAT Unfurnished; large reception, two bed rooms, bath room, central heating, constant hot water; excellent service and catering. £285.

LONDON'S FINEST FLAT.

SOUTH ASPECT, OPEN VIEWS.—In Mayfair's most sought position; four bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, large reception hall, replete domestic offices.

Agents, LANE, SAVILLE and Co., 10, Curlewplace, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

NO PREMIUM.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Excellent FIRST FLOOR BALCONY FLAT; two good bed rooms, reception room, bath room, &c.; newly decorated.—Sole Agents, MASON and MASON, 2a, Kensington High-street, W.8. Phone 3577.

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM, NEW FLATS.

THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE for LETTING; three-five rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large well-planned gardens; three lavatories.—Write Box 01666, The Times, E.C.4.

WESTMINSTER.—Small South FLAT. Furnished or Unfurnished; light, airy, first floor; bed, bath, sitting room, kitchenette; 3½ guineas. 'Phone Vic. 7964.—Apply 26, Westminster-mansions, Great Smith-street, S.W.1.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.

WHITEHALL COURT.—Beautifully situated and appointed six-room FLAT, facing Embankment.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

14, QUEEN'S GATE-TERRACE.—Self-Contained attractive Unfurnished FLAT; newly decorated; hot water throughout; three rooms, kitchen, bath.

UNIQUE SERVICE FLATS

offered Daily. Newspaper Inquiries Invited.

25, QUEEN'S-GATE; close to Park.—COMPACT SUITES. Sumptuous furnishing. Constant hot water. Lift. Splendid service and catering.—Apply Manageress.

91, CHOLMLEY-GARDENS, WEST HAMPSTEAD; SECOND-FLOOR FLAT; six rooms, kitchen, bath room, box room; garden. Lease 3¼ years. Rent £270. No premium. Tel., 3282 Hampstead.

WANTED

UNFURNISHED FLAT or SUITE WANTED, six rooms, ground offices; bathe; March quarter; second or third floor; constant hot water; rent £500; no premium; Queen's-gate neighbourhood; no agents.—Write Box Y.955, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, FURNISHED FLAT, BAKER-STREET district, for March and April; four bed rooms. Rent about £20 a week.—Apply HALL and DIXON, Ltd., 39, Wigmore-street, W.1. Langham 4294.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 *lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

A Pretty little thatched village SHOP and HOUSE, overlooking attractive village green; first-class order; four bed rooms; good buildings; small trade could easily be increased or would make pretty private house or small holding. Very low price, FREEHOLD and VACANT. £350 only, including some fittings. May let at £12 per annum; mortgage if required. Bargain.—De BREE and SON, Bishop's Stortford. (Phone 243.)

BAKER-STREET.

AN opportunity occurs to acquire LOCK-UP SHOP, having a frontage of about 15ft. in this important thoroughfare at an inclusive rent of £260 per annum. Premium £75 for short lease.—Sole Agents,

S. & S. FREEMAN, LTD.,

1, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 2975-6.)

HERITABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BLEACH, GREEN AND FIELD, WATER POWER, &c.—For SALE, the well-known CLOBERFIELD BLEACH WORKS at MILNGAVIE, DUMBARTONSHIRE, within three miles of Glasgow. The business of Bleaching, &c., has been carried on there for upwards of one hundred years.

The premises are extensive and the water rights are valuable, the quality being specially suitable for bleaching and the quantity sufficient to provide ample power for works purposes of any kind.

The subjects are leasehold, there being 130 years yet to run; the Ground Rent is £40 and Rates moderate. Immediate occupation can be given. Labour is readily procurable.

Apply to Messrs. E. Kyle and Mackay, Solicitors, 104, West George-street, Glasgow; or to Messrs. Mackenzie, Innes and Logan, W.S., 25, Melville-street, Edinburgh.

FULLY-EQUIPPED COLD STORE for SALE FREEHOLD, East of London; fitted with ice-making and refrigerating plant, &c.; capacity 48 tons of ice per week.—Full particulars of LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, Factory Specialists 45, Gresham-street, Bank, E.C.2.

MONMOUTH.—To be LET, double-fronted SHOP and HOUSE; seven rooms and bath; centre main street.—Write Box M.1465, The Times, E.C.4.

FACTORIES

3 *lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

FOR SALE,

MODERN REINFORCED CONCRETE FACTORY known as

RHINE-STREET MILLS,

BRADFORD.

The PROPERTY comprises an excellently lighted MAIN BUILDING on Three Lofty Floors, each 153ft. long by 48ft. wide; electric hoist and crane and two concrete staircases. Total AREA of LAND for EXTENSION; also separate GARAGE and OFFICE BLOCK.

The MILL is ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN throughout from the Corporation supply.

For further particulars and permission to view apply ARTHUR B. THOSEBY, Chartered Accountant, District Bank Chambers, Bradford.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 *lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

URGENTLY WANTED TO PURCHASE,

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE in HERTFORDSHIRE, Ware, Hertford, or Broxbourne districts preferred; three-four reception, 12 bed rooms, three baths; small Farmery, nice grounds, and about 50 or 60 ACRES land. Shooting and Fishing if possible. Price about £16,000. Usual agents' commission required.—Send full particulars and photos to "H. S.," 1484 of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WANTED, in HAMPSHIRE, BERKS, or ADJOINING COUNTIES, not over 90 minutes from Town, Gentleman's SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, with a roomy house; 14-16 bed, several baths (or room to instal) dry soil and high situation essential; 50-200 ACRES and home farm a great attraction.—Details with photos to Northern, care of GEORGE TROLLOPE, and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1.

WANTED for special applicant, Reigate, Merstham, Tadworth Districts, MODERN HOUSE; seven bed, three reception, two bath; garage and two acres.—Full details to PEARSON, COLE and SHORLAND, Dorking. Tel. 330. Usual commission required.

WANTED for six or 12 months, well FURNISHED HOUSE with four bed rooms; Belgravia or Cadogan Estate; two in family; rent up to 10gns. week. Applicant inspecting to-day.—Please 'phone OFFER and OFFER, Sloane 8212-3.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 *lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

WANDSWORTH.—ESTATE of 43 HOUSES and TWO SHOPS; gross rent roll £2,025; lease 49 years at £228; to ensure quick sale £7,750, or offers invited.—NAYLOR, 29 and 30, High Holborn, W.C.1.

REGENT-STREET, W. (Just off).—TWO BLOCKS MANSION FLATS producing gross rental of £1,848; capable increase. PRICE £16,000.—NAYLOR, 29 and 30, High Holborn, W.C.1.

SAFE and BEST INVESTMENT for £9,000, yielding over 7 per cent.—FREEHOLD SHOP PROPERTIES, best shopping position Southend; leased at improving rents.—Apply Messrs. ILES and DEED, 62, London-road, Southend-on-Sea.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 *lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

FOR SALE.

BUILDING ESTATES in SURREY ripe for immediate development either as a whole or in blocks, part main drainage, gas, water, electricity available; 200 to 600 feet above sea level; mainly chalk subsoil; large areas close stations; electrified lines and main bus routes.—For particulars apply TURNER, 15, Arundel-street, Strand.

HACKNEY, MARE-STREET.—LEASE for SALE of ideal BUILDING SITE in this desirable manufacturing district. Area about 1½ acres, with access to three roads; gravel subsoil. Term about 80 years. Extremely low ground-rent. Easy conditions. Moderate premium. Suitable for large manufacturer.—Write Box 856, at Horncastle's, 60, Cheapside, E.C.2.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES

3 *lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

CANNES, LE CANNET.—For SALE, nice Provençale VILLA; splendid view; four public, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, servants' hall, two servants' bed rooms, servants' bath room, ample larder and storage accommodation; newly decorated; garage, two cars, chauffeur's accommodation; gas, electricity; central heating; telephone; attractive terraced garden, 4,400 sq. m., gardener's cottage.—Crosp, 71, Rue D'Antibes, Cannes.

FUR FARM, NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Mink, marten, silver fox. 200 ACRES. Lake frontage. 70-mile-long lake. Good fishing and hunting. £1,500.—E. Goodall, Fraser Lake, British Columbia, Canada.

FARMS AND NURSERIES

3 *lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

Law Report, Feb. 7

SUMMARY

The cross-examination of the plaintiff was continued in the action before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury in which Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, Godstone, Surrey, claims against the Evening Standard Company, Limited, the proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Standard*, damages for an alleged libel in the issue of that newspaper of May 17, 1928, and an injunction to prevent the repetition of the words complained of, which were published after Prince Carol of Rumania, who had been a guest of the plaintiff, left this country for Belgium in that year. The defendants deny that the words have any defamatory meaning, and say that they were fair comment made in good faith and without malice on a matter of public interest. They further plead that the words according to their natural and ordinary signification were true. (JONESCO v. EVENING STANDARD COMPANY, LIMITED.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
MR. JONESCO'S LIBEL ACTION
JONESCO v. EVENING STANDARD COMPANY, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, South Godstone, Surrey, claims from the Evening Standard Company, Limited, the proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Standard*, damages for an alleged libel appearing in the *Evening Standard* of May 17, 1928, and an injunction to prevent the repetition of the words complained of.

The defendants deny that the words complained of have any defamatory meaning, and say that they were fair comment made in good faith and without malice on a matter of public interest—namely, the attempt of Prince Carol of Rumania, while residing in England, to secure the throne of Rumania, and Mr. Jonesco's association with him at the time that that attempt was made. They further plead that the words, according to their natural and ordinary signification, were true.

Mr. Jonesco complains that on May 17, 1928, soon after Prince Carol of Rumania, who had been his guest in this country, had left for Belgium, the defendants stated in the *Evening Standard* that his name was not originally Jonesco, that he was a Pole and not a Rumanian, and that he first came to England with Belgian refugees.

The defendants have pleaded that Mr. Jonesco's real name is Moritz Leiba, and that he was born on July 22, 1891, the son of Iancu Leiba, an estate bailiff, and of his wife, Ita, a housekeeper, both resident in the village of Mileanca, in the district of Dorohoiu, Rumania.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Simmons appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. Maurice Healy for the defendants. Mr. D'Arcy Edmondson watched on behalf of an interested party.

The cross-examination of the plaintiff, Mr. Jonesco, by Mr. BIRKETT was resumed.

The witness said that in 1905 he was called up for the Rumanian Army.

Mr. BIRKETT.—The name you gave was Barbu Jonesco?—Yes.

The witness said that he thought that he was posted to the 11th Regiment of Cavalry.

Mr. BIRKETT.—If, before 1913, there were only eight regiments of cavalry, there could not be an 11th?—I think that there were 18.

You were exempted from service in 1906 on educational grounds?—Yes.

Did they give you a document for that?—Yes.

Where is it?—I do not recollect what has become of it.

After 1905 what did you do?—I was learning engineering with various firms.

Where?—A lots of places.

Tell me one of them?—I was with a railway contractor at Bucharest named Jonesco.

Any relation to you?—No.

Did Mr. Jonesco employ hundreds of people?—Yes.

They would all know you?—Many of them.

After that, said Mr. Jonesco, he was employed by an engineer named Mircea at Busteni.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Had he a lot of people working for him?—Yes.

Many of your own age who knew you as Barbu Jonesco?—Yes.

Give me the names of some of them?—If I gave you their names they would only get into trouble.

Into trouble with whom?—With the Rumanian secret police.

Would they get into trouble for speaking the truth?—They imagine that I am plotting against Rumania, and anybody who is supposed to be in communication with me is at once brought under suspicion.

"A LOT OF WITNESSES ARRESTED"

A lot of his witnesses, added Mr. Jonesco, had been arrested.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Why were they arrested?—Because they testified that they knew me as Barbu Jonesco.

Did a man named Sadoveanu, on your instructions, get four old people of the village of Sacelu [where Mr. Jonesco alleges that he was born] to say that they knew you?—Yes, and all four were arrested.

Did they declare that they knew you as a boy?—They said that they remembered my birth and knew me as a little boy.

Who did they say your mother was?—Joanna; and they said that they thought that Secoleanu [a landowner by whom Mr. Jonesco has said that he was brought up] was my father.

Were the declarations of these four witnesses made before a magistrate?—I believe so. On their oath.

Were those declarations given to you by Sadoveanu?—I did not receive them.

How long ago was it that you last saw him?—Three months ago.

Were they all charged with the Rumanian equivalent of perjury?—I do not know the charge. I know that they were arrested and tried and discharged.

Do you know that the substance of the charge was that Sadoveanu and the four old people had stated that which was false?—I thought that the charge was that he was conspiring with me and Prince Carol.

Was it found on the trial that the statements which they had made were false?—I do not think so.

Do you know what evidence was given on the trial?—No.

Do you know on what ground they were acquitted?—No.

In that country, where any friend of yours who tries to help you is liable to be maltreated by the Government, those five people were acquitted?—Yes.

Between 1905 and 1907 you must have met hundreds of people in the closest and most intimate way?—I met some people, but I do not know that I met them intimately.

They would know your name?—Yes.

Mr. Jonesco said that in 1907 he was called up for the Peasants' Revolution and served in the 11th Regiment of Cavalry. In 1908 he left Rumania, obtaining a passport at Ploesti and depositing in exchange his birth certificate, his identity certificate, and his military papers with the passport authorities.

Mr. BIRKETT.—You cannot remember the exact date of your discharge from the Army?—No.

Nor the date of your departure from Rumania?—No.

Have you ever lived at Bacau?—No.

Do any of your friends live at Bacau?—Yes.

Does Marco Leibovici live there?—[The defendants allege that Leibovici is practically the same name as Leiba.]—No, he lives at Brussels.

Does Leon Leibovici [the brother of Marco] live at Bacau?—Yes.

Mr. Jonesco agreed that in 1908 or 1909 he took a vacation course in mathematics at Zurich. In 1908 he visited Brunn, in Czechoslovakia, and worked at a large engineering factory.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Brunn is in Czechoslovakia. You wouldn't be shot if you went there to make investigations?—I might be shot by a Rumanian agent.

I suppose you might be shot by a Rumanian agent in London?—No, because here he would be hanged. (Laughter.)

QUESTIONS ABOUT TESTIMONIALS

Before 1913, at any place at which you worked, did you ever have a written character given to you?—Yes, I had.

Have you got them?—I left them in Rumania.

When?—In 1913 or 1914.

That is not very precise. There is scarcely any date in this case that you can give with any precision?—I cannot remember exactly.

You appreciate that, if dates and places are not given with precision, they are very difficult to trace and check?—If you know the years you can trace things.

Why did you leave your testimonials in Rumania?—I was working for Virgiliu Jonesco on a big contract, and I gave him my references in Bucharest.

When the work was completed you did not get them back?—I did not go back to Bucharest.

Your old friend Virgiliu Jonesco has them now?—He must have them.

When did you last see him?—About six months ago.

Had he these documents with him?—No, he did not bring them.

Were you not terribly interested to see what documents he had brought?—He told me that he had something, but I did not go through the documents. We were discussing something else of importance.

Did you know anyone of the name of Moritz Leiba, or Leibovici, at Brunn?—No.

Or at Zurich?—No.

Have you ever in your life known Moritz Leiba or Leibovici?—No.

In 1910, said the witness, he was in Berlin, and he met many people there. After that he went to Vienna, Italy, Switzerland, Paris, and London. During five months of that tour he was accompanied by his friend Jenica Sadoveanu.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Jenica Sadoveanu is dead?—Yes.

You cannot fix any dates for your visits to any of these places?—If I had my passport I could say where I was.

At the present moment there exist in hotels in all these places registers containing your signature as having stayed there?—There must be.

Why have you not been to Vienna to get the hotel register?—I was not asked to go there.

Can you give us the name of any hotel at which you stayed in Paris between 1908 and 1912?—Yes, Claridge's.

Mr. Jonesco agreed that he received a pass from the German authorities in Berlin in August, 1914, in which it was stated that he was well disposed to Germany. That was true at that time, but when he saw how Germany conducted the War he came to England and offered his services. He went to Holland from Berlin and crossed to Tilbury from Rotterdam.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Was the boat packed with refugees?—No; there were very few people in it.

Did anyone meet you?—Mr. Hawes [a business acquaintance whom Mr. Jonesco has said that he met some years previously].

WORK IN ENGLAND

What was your first job in this country?—I was an assistant waiter at the Imperial Hotel to learn English.

What did you earn?—I do not think that I earned anything. (Laughter.)

After a brief time at the Imperial Hotel he went to the Southdown Hotel, Eastbourne, as head waiter. In 1916, after serving in the Kildonan Castle, he was employed at Frascati's Restaurant.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Were you dressed in Oriental costume?—Yes.

And did you trundle a barrow with cigarettes on it?—Yes.

That was what you called starting a cigarette business?—It was a very good business, and it is still earning good money.

Amid some amusement, the witness said that the cigarettes which he sold were a new "model" made by him. They were scented and had cherry-wood mouthpieces. He also sold chocolates with liqueurs in them. "Then," he said, "I introduced Rumanian coffee, which is Turkish coffee with a drop of rum in it, and that was very much liked." (Laughter.)

At Frascati's Restaurant he made from £25 to £30 a week. He left that to go to a munition factory at £2 a week.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Did you ever hear of a munition worker who earned only £2 a week?—I was engaged as assistant controller at £2 a week. After some time I was chief controller and made £30 a week.

You had been a rolling-stone until 1917?—Yes.

When you landed in England you had only £100 in the world?—Yes.

You are a man of great resource?—If you say so.

You are a clever man?—I cannot object to the compliment.

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE.—Don't you think that you are?—I do not consider myself to be a clever man. I consider myself an active man.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Have you climbed from being a waiter to a position in which you were described as "one of the merchants of London" and the host of the Queen of Rumania?—I was the host of Prince Carol.

You were the Queen's friend?—Yes.

You became all that, and an extremely wealthy man to boot. Don't you think that you were clever?—I was successful.

Mr. Jonesco said that he accepted the description that he was a man of resource and fertility of mind.

Turning to his activities after the War, Mr. Jonesco said that he dealt in surplus machinery and was engaged in various commercial enterprises from which he made a considerable amount of money. At the end of 1927 he was a very rich man.

During the visit of the Queen of Rumania she used his car, which was driven by a man named Willshire.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Did he afterwards incur a very heavy fine for a motoring offence?—Possibly.

Did he come to you to borrow £10?—I do not think he borrowed any money.

Did he deposit with you, as security for the money which you lent him to pay his fine, a cigarette case?—He did not deposit it as security, but he sold me a cigarette case like mine. [Mr. Jonesco has stated that, at the end of her visit, the Queen of Rumania presented him with a silver cigarette case and that she gave a similar case to the chauffeur.]

Where is the case which you bought from the chauffeur?—I gave it as a present to one of the officers who attended Prince Carol.

Is he in Rumania?—No, he is in Paris.

What is his name?—Catoski.

You fought in the war against Bulgaria in 1913?—Yes.

That war began on June 30, and there was an armistice on August 10?—I do not remember the dates.

After the war, the witness said, he must have had some leave and gone to Bucharest.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Do you know that it was alleged that Moritz Leiba had deserted on his holiday in 1913?—No.

A MILITARY UNIFORM

The witness said that he travelled to Bucharest in uniform, but he changed it for civilian clothes on his arrival.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Where did you leave your uniform?—I had a room there where there were certain of my belongings, and I left it there.

And there, so far as you know, it is mouldering and decaying now?—Yes.

When you went to Bucharest had you any ammunition with you?—No.

In the Rumanian cavalry do they not carry firearms?—No, the cadets carried swords.

Mr. Jonesco said that he would not have to return to his regiment to be discharged if his discharge was sent to him in Bucharest.

Mr. BIRKETT.—If you were on leave with the duty to report, and you failed to report, you would be an absentee or a deserter?—I should be declared a deserter.

After that you left the country. Did you ever return to Rumania at all?—Since 1914, no.

Mr. Jonesco said that in 1914 he deposited his military record book with the passport authorities at Ploesti, Rumania.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Did you say yesterday that you had last had your book in 1928?—I had a duplicate.

When did you get a duplicate?—Soon after the war.

Do you know a man named Jacobsen?—I know lots of them.

Have you ever met a man named Jacobsen in Brussels?—I met a man of that name in Paris.

How long ago was it?—I do not know.

Was it last year?—Possibly, yes.

Did you see the same man in London afterwards?—Jacobsen was here once. Yes.

Did he see you?—I met him.

Did you talk with him about the difficulty you had about military papers?—No.

Mr. BIRKETT asked that the mobilization notice which Mr. Jonesco had said was received by him from the Rumanian military authorities in 1928 should be handed to the defendants' solicitors for the purpose of investigations during the week-end.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—If they give an undertaking that it will not leave their possession and that they will return it to the custody of the Court on Monday, I have no objection.

AEROPLANE TO BE SENT TO BUCHAREST

Mr. BIRKETT.—It was my purpose to send that document in proper custody to Bucharest by aeroplane.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—I object to its being taken out of the jurisdiction.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Would there be any objection to a photograph of the document being taken and immediately dispatched?

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—None.

Mr. BIRKETT.—We never had that document until Monday of this week and we have been put in the gravest difficulty over it.

It was arranged that the document should be photographed in the presence of one of the defendants' solicitors.

The hearing was then adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Wingfield-Digby, Halse and Trustram; Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.; Messrs. Beaumont, Son, and Rigden.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
LOST SUITCASE: CLUB HELD NOT LIABLE

ORCHARD v. CONNAUGHT CLUB

(*Before* LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON *and* LORD JUSTICE SLESSER, *sitting as additional Judges of the King's Bench Division*)

The COURT allowed this appeal by the defendants, the Connaught Club, from the decision of the Judge of the Marylebone County Court in an action by Mr. Rodney Alfred Orchard, who was a member of and resident at the club, claiming damages for the loss of a suitcase.

The plaintiff's case was that a suitcase belonging to him containing articles of the value of £48 0s. 4d. was lost on March 27, 1929, and that he had suffered damage from the negligence of the defendants' servants in failing on and after March 27, 1929, to keep safely, and to take proper care of, the suitcase with its contents. He said that on the evening of the day in question, about 7.30, he left his motor-car outside the front door of the club. The suitcase, as well as other articles, was carried into the hall of the club with a view to sending the suitcase to his room. Since that time nothing had been seen of the suitcase, although every effort had been made to find it.

The defendants denied negligence, and they also denied that the plaintiff had entrusted the suitcase to their servant or servants on March 27, or that it was lost as alleged, or at all. Alternatively, they said that the plaintiff was at all material times a member of the defendant club and bound by its rules, and in particular by rule 22, which the defendants relied on. That rule provided that the proprietors of the club would not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any article brought by members or guests into the club, but would take all reasonable care of articles for which a receipt would be given if the same were deposited in the office.

The County Court Judge gave judgment for the plaintiff for £40.

The defendants appealed.

Mr. Malcolm Hilbery, K.C., and Mr. A. C. D. Jackson appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., and Mr. J. Allan Pugh for the respondent.

JUDGMENT

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, in giving judgment, said that the appeal could be decided on a very short point. The question was whether rule 22, relied on by the defendants, covered damage caused by negligence. To construe the rule, they must find what was the liability of the club before the rule in question was inserted.

The defendants were a proprietary club. The liability which the owners of a club were under was as bailees—that was, they were to take reasonable care to protect the goods of members handed to them in the club. Looking at rule 22, it appeared that it should be construed to exempt the club from loss or damage to such goods, irrespective of whether the loss or damage was caused by the negligence of the club's servants or agents, or not. On that construction of the rule the defendants were protected and the appeal must be allowed. The judgment of the County Court Judge would be set aside and judgment entered for the defendants, with costs.

LORD JUSTICE SLESSER concurred.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Morris, Ward-Jones, Kennett, and Co.; Messrs. Jacques and Co.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
THE LAW OF INTESTACY: A TESTATRIX'S MISTAKE

GREENSTREET v. VENN AND OTHERS

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BATESON.)

In this action all parties concerned had agreed, subject to the approval of the Court, to probate in solemn form of the draft of a will which had been destroyed by a wife in the mistaken belief that by so doing her husband would take all she possessed if she died before him.

The testatrix, Mrs. Eveline Clara Greenstreet, of Little Ridge, Streetly-lane, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, died on March 19, 1928, leaving estate worth some £8,000. By a will dated July 17, 1915, she gave some small gifts to her mother and sister and the residue to her husband absolutely.

The plaintiff, Mr. Arthur Venn Greenstreet, husband of the testatrix, propounded the will, the original of which had been destroyed by his wife in January, 1928, and said that it had never been revoked because Mrs. Greenstreet destroyed it under a mistaken belief of the effect of its destruction on the distribution of her estate.

The defendants, relatives of the testatrix interested on intestacy, submitted to the judgment of the Court.

Mr. T. Bucknill appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Noel Middleton for the defendants.

Mr. BUCKNILL said that was the first case to his knowledge brought before the Probate Court since the passing of the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, in which there had been a grave risk of the new laws of succession defeating the intentions of a testator. Mrs. Greenstreet's mother and sister having died, Mrs. Greenstreet destroyed the will made in 1915 in the mistaken but undoubted belief and intention that her husband would take everything on intestacy. That was not so since the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, whereby he would only take a life interest. Counsel suggested that there were thousands of people continuing under the misapprehension that if they made no wills the husband or wife surviving would take all, instead of which the property reverted partly to the next of kin of the deceased spouse.

Mr. JUSTICE BATESON.—Some one ought to walk in front of the Law Courts with a board calling attention to the matter.

Mr. NOEL MIDDLETON.—It is difficult enough for lawyers to become fully acquainted with this mass of legislation. It must be almost impossible for the layman to do so.

Mr. JUSTICE BATESON, in pronouncing for the will of 1915, held that the testatrix destroyed the will in the presence of her husband, believing that he would take the whole of the property, and that, on the authority of Adams v. Southerton (41 *The Times* L.R., 593; [1925] p. 177, C.A.), there had been no intentional revocation. His Lordship observed: "The sooner everybody knows about the new state of the law the better."

Solicitors.—Messrs. Swepstone, Stone, Barber, and Ellis, for Messrs. G. T. Smith and Lyde, Birmingham; Messrs. Turner and Evans, for Messrs. Morrison, Hewitt, and Harris, Reigate.

THE LAW OF INTESTACY

In view of the observations made in the case of Greenstreet v. Venn and Others, reported above, a correspondent writes:—

On an intestacy the surviving husband or wife, whether or not there is any issue, takes the personal chattels absolutely and, if the estate is big enough, £1,000 free of death duties and costs, with interest at 5 per cent. from the date of death until paid. If the person dying intestate leaves no issue, the remainder of the residuary estate is held on trust for the surviving husband or wife for life. If there is issue, the surviving spouse receives a life interest in respect of one-half of the residuary estate. Subject to that interest, that half is held on statutory trusts, set out in the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, for the issue. The other half is held on the statutory trusts for the benefit of the issue. If those trusts fail or determine during the lifetime of a surviving spouse, the spouse receives a life interest in the property.

If the intestate leaves issue, but no husband or wife, the residuary estate is held on the statutory trusts for the benefit of the issue. Further provisions, in the event of no issue, deal with the rights of parents, brothers, sisters, grandparents, and uncles and aunts, subject to the right of the surviving husband or wife. In default of issue or of any of the relatives above-mentioned taking an interest in the manner set out in the Act, the surviving husband or wife takes absolutely. Where there is no one to take an absolute interest the Crown, the Duchy of Lancaster, or the Duke of Cornwall are entitled to the property as *bona vacantia*.

CLAIM AGAINST A CORONER

At the Reading County Court, yesterday, the name of Mr. John L. Martin, the Reading Borough Coroner, appeared in the list of judgment debtors. The creditor was Mr. H. H. Giray, clerk to the Reading magistrates, and his claim for £17 10s. included his fee for taking depositions at the inquest in last October on the body of Mr. Alfred Oliver, who was murdered in his shop. It was stated that the money was paid into Court on Thursday night. Judge Randolph declined to make a special order for the costs of subpœnaed witnesses.

The Croydon County Licensing Justices have decided to change the Sunday evening hours of opening from 6—9 to 7—10, the altered hours to come into operation after to-morrow.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

FOOTBALL AND DRAMA

This afternoon at 3.55 a running commentary on the second half of the First League football match between the Arsenal and Everton will be relayed from the Arsenal football ground at Highbury and broadcast from 2LO, 5XX, and other stations. In evening the London station will transmit a programme of music by Leslie Stuart, and a talk by Mr. E. Stewart Blacker, who will describe his experiences while diving for the Lutine treasure. H.M.S. Lutine, a British frigate, was sunk off the Dutch coast in 1799. A considerable amount of treasure has already been salved, but specie to the value of over £1,000,000 is still to be recovered. Included in the Daventry (5GB) programme is the performance of two short plays, *Witch Wife*, by Mr. Michael Hogan and Miss Mabel Constanduros, and *The Crossing*, by Mr. Holt Marvell and Mr. Cyril Lister.

To-morrow at 5.45 p.m. Mr. Paul Hermann will give a violoncello recital, which will include compositions by Mozart and Beethoven. The next Bach church cantata to be broadcast from 2LO and 5XX is "God's Time is the Best." The performance will be conducted by Mr. Stanford Robinson, and relayed from the Guildhall School of Music. In the evening the Birmingham Studio Chorus and Augmented Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Joseph Lewis, will give "The Childhood of Christ," a sacred trilogy with music and text by Berlioz.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting programmes for to-day, February 8, are as follows:—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m., 10.35 p.m. and 12 midnight, London programme will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11**:—New Light on Old Books—I, by Mrs. M. A. Hamilton. **1-2**:—Orchestra from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. **3.55**:—A running commentary on the second half of the First League Football Match, Arsenal v. Everton, by Mr. George F. Allison and Mr. Derek McCulloch, relayed from the Arsenal Football Club Ground, Highbury. **4.55**:—Organ Recital.

5.15:—Children: Talking by Drum in Africa, by Dr. Kenneth Todd, of the British Mission, Yakusu, Congo: See if You Can Guess This One, a musical competition. **6**:—Weather; News; Announcements, and Sports Bulletin. **6.40**:—Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—Debussy's Pianoforte Music, played by Laffitte. **7**:—My Day's Work (continued)—2, A Keeper in the Lion House at the Zoo, by Mr. E. Aldridge. **7.20**:—The Week's Work in the Garden by the Royal Horticultural Society.

7.30:—The Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell. **8**:—A Leslie Stuart Programme, produced by Philip Ridgeway, with May Leslie Stuart, Olive Groves, Hubert Eisdell, John Rorke, the Wireless Chorus (Chorus Master, Stanford Robinson), the Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell. **9**:—Weather; News; Local News; Shipping and Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). **9.20**:—Buried Treasures of the World, 6—Diving for the Lutine Treasure, by Mr. E. Stewart Blacker. **9.35**:—Julian Rose, William Walker and Anne de Nys, with Patrick Waddington; Russian Songs by the Bayan Singers; Wish Wynne in Character Studies; B.B.C. Dance Orchestra; and Muriel George and Ernest Butcher, with Ethel Brigstock at the Piano, relayed from the Palladium. **10.35-12**:—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

3.30:—Winifred Small (violin) and Maurice Cole (pianoforte). **4.15**:—Dance Music. Laura Mann in songs at the Piano. **5.15**:—Children.—The Bumptious Bogle (not a ghost story), by Barbara Sleigh; Laura Mann (songs at the piano); Edith Penville (flute). A Simple Conjuring Lesson by Cyril Shields. **6**:—Claire Butterworth (soprano). **6.15**:—Weather; News; Announcements and Sports Bulletin. **6.40**:—Midland Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—The J.H. Squire Celeste Octet; Helen Alston (mezzo-soprano). **7.30**:—Witch Wife, a drama by Michael Hogan and Mabel Constanduros; the play will be presented by Nottingham Artists; The Crossing, a play for broadcasting by Holt Marvell and Cyril Lister. Incidental Music by the Midland Pianoforte Sextet. **8.20**:—A Reading of 18th Century Prose, by Michael Redgrave. **9**:—Pianoforte Interlude:— **9.10**:—The Bristol Choral Society's Orchestra, conducted by Siegefried Wagner; May Blyth (soprano), Arthur Jordan (tenor), Glyn Eastman (baritone), Robert Parker (bass); Chorus of the Bristol Choral Society, relayed from the Colston Hall, Bristol. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **3.30**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—See London. **6.40**:—See Glasgow. **6.45**:—See London. **7.0**:—See Glasgow. **7.30**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Glasgow. **9.20-12**:—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **2.45**:—Ireland v. England. A running commentary on the Rugby International; commentator, W. P. Colbeck (relayed from Dublin). **4.30**:—Orchestra. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Music. **6.15**:—See London. **6.40**:—Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—See London. **7**:—Mr. E. Godfrey Brown, Next Week's Music. **7.15**:—The Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin. **7.25**:—Music. **7.30**:—Ethel Lewis (soprano), R. J. Healy (uilleann pipes), H. Richard Hayward (ballads); Ernest Stoneley (violin), Pauline Barker (harp), Harry Dyson (flute), Jeannie Erskine and Anna Wanger in a sketch At the Dressmaker's; the Orchestra, conducted by Philip Whiteway. **8.30**:—Dance Music. **9.12**:—See London.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **12-1**:—Gramophone Recital. **3.55**:—See London. **6.15**:—See London. **6.40**:—Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—See London. **9.15**:—Local News. **9.20-12**:—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **12-12.45**:—A Children's Concert.—The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitow), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Fred Tibley (oboe) (relayed from the National Museum of Wales). **3.55**:—See London. **4.55**:—Dance Music. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Mr. A. S. Burge.—International Rugby Topics. **6.15**:—See London. **6.40**:—Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—See London. **7**:—Channel Islands Current Topics or Talks on the affairs of Wales and the West. **7.20**:—See London. **7.30**:—Little Snippets in Soho, by John Palmer. **7.45**:—The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitow), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; William Michael (baritone), Gertrude Johnson, Philip Williams, the Lyrian Singers, relayed from the Assembly Room, City Hall, Cardiff. **9**:—See London. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.20-12**:—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413.m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, and Gramophone Concert. **2.45**:—Relay of a Running Commentary on the Rugby International, Ireland v. England, from Lansdowne-road, Dublin. Commentator, W. P. Colbeny. **7.20**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and Recitations. **7.45**:—Irish Lesson. **8**:—Symphony Orchestra Concert. Conductor, Vincent O'Brien. **10.30**:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30:—See London. **11-12**:—See Glasgow. **3.55**:—See London. **5.15**:—See Glasgow. **6**:—See London. **6.15**:—See London. **6.40**:—See Glasgow. **6.45**:—See London. **7**:—See Glasgow. **7.30**:—See London. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.30-12**:—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30:—See London. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **3.30**:—The Octet; the Greenock Gaelic Male Voice Quartet; Isaac Losovsky (violin). **4.45**:—Dance Music. **5.15**:—Children. **5.57**:—Weather for Farmers. **6**:—Music. **6.15**:—See London. **6.40**:—Scottish Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—See London. **7**:—Mr. Thomas Henderson; Robert Burns and Scottish Folk Song; Illustrations by Robert Burnett (baritone). **7.30**:—See London. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12**:—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30:—See London. **12-1**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Vella J. Salisbury (mezzo-soprano). **3.55**:—See London. **4.55**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Mabel Norton (soprano). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—See London. **6.15**:—See London. **6.40**:—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—See London. **7**:—Mr. Cecil Cooper: "In Praise of Walking," from Leeds. **7.20**:—The Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin. **7.30**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; James Robinson (flute); A Matter of Policy, by Gordon Phillips. **9**:—See London. **9.15**:—North Regional News. **9.20-12**:—See London.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30:—See London. **12-1**:—Gramophone Recital. **3.55**:—See London. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—See London. **6.40**:—Sports Bulletin. **6.45-12**:—See London.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.), (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30:—See London. **12-12.45**:—See Cardiff. **3.55**:—See London. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6.15**:—See London. **6.40**:—See Cardiff. **6.45**:—See London. **7**:—See Cardiff. **7.20**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Cardiff. **9.20-12**:—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30:—See London. **12-1**:—See Manchester. **3.55**:—See London. **5.15**:—See Manchester. **6**:—See London. **6.15**:—See London. **6.40**:—See Manchester. **6.45**:—See London. **7**:—See Manchester. **7.20**:—See Manchester. **7.30**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Manchester. **9.20-12**:—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ 1 (349m.), 8kw.—6:—Market Prices and Exchange Quotations. Trio selections and News. **8.30**:—Elementary German Lesson. **9**:—Chimes, Weather, Exchange Quotations, and Agricultural Notes. **9.15**:—Orchestral Selections. **10**:—News. **10.5**:—Programme from Madrid (EAJ7), followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—6.30:—Talk. **7**:—Chamber Music. **8**:—Concert from the Works of Yugo-slavian Composers. **9.20**:—Time and News. **9.35**:—Werden wir Verstaendiger, play (Notti). **9.50**:—Dance Music.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—3.30:—See Hamburg. **4.30**:—Talks. **5.40**:—Elementary French Lesson. **6.5**:—Talk. **7**:—See Hamburg, followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—5:—Reading. **5.20**:—Instrumental Programme. **5.40**:—See Königswusterhausen. **6.5**:—Talk. **6.15**:—Concert of Wind Instrument Music.—Overture, La Dame blanche (Boieldieu); Ellnag der Rosenkönigin (Rhoda); Waltz, Man schwebt dahin (Lincke); Romance, Frühlings Erwachen (Bach); Altheider Jubiläums Festmarsch (Eschrich); March, Fröhliches Wandern (Weitschach). **7.40**:—Songs Recital. **8**:—Cabaret Programme, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERNE (468m.), 1.5kw.—6.28:—Time and Weather. **6.30**:—Popular Music. **7**:—'s Dornarrit, dialect drama in five acts (Rudolf). **9**:—News and Weather. **9.15**:—Orchestra. **9.45**:—Dance Music.

BRATISLAVA (270m.), 12.5kw.—6:—See Prague. **6.5**:—Popular Orchestral Concert. **7.5**:—Concert. **8**:—Dance Music. **9**:—See Prague. **9.55**:—News and Programme Announcements. **10**:—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.), 4kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—6.7:—Instrumental Concert.—Weather. **7.2**:—Talk. **7.30**:—Orchestral Concert of Light Music.—Ballet Overture (Leiffer); Soprano Solos (Johann Strauss) (a) O schöner Mai; (b) Rosen from the South; Potpourri Hessen-Marsch (Fahrbach); Soprano Solos (Johann Strauss)—(a) The Blue Danube, (b) Frühlingsstimmen; Carnival Waltz (Herrod and Lincke); Soprano Solo, Dorfschwalben aus Oesterreich (Joseph Strauss); Overture, Flotte Bursche (Pucchi). **9.10**:—News. **9.35**:—Concert Programme, relayed from the Large Hall of the Exchange. **10.30**:—Dance Music.

BRUNN (342m., 2.4kw.—6:—See Prague. **7.15**:—Talk. **7.30**:—See Prague. **9.55**:—News and Theatre Review. **10**:—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m., 1kw., 5:—Gramophone Concert. **5.45**:—Elementary English Lesson. **6.10**:—Advanced English Lesson. **6.30**:—Gramophone Concert. **7.30**:—Le Journal Parle. **8.15**:—Orchestral Concert. **9**:—Topical Talk. **9.5**:—Concert. **10.15**:—News, and Announcements in Esperanto.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—5.30:—A Play, followed by Gramophone Concert. **9.20**:—Relay from the Redoute, followed by Chamber Music from the Hotel Hungaria.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7kw.—5.50:—Weather and News. **6.15**:—Time Signal. **6.20**:—Talk. **6.50**:—Agricultural Talk. **7.15**:—The Festival of the Danish Democratic Associations of Danish Youth—Concert and Addresses. **9.10**:—News. **9.25**:—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Ilka (Doppler); Waltz from Faust (Gounod); Selection from the Second Act of Aida (Verdi); Variations from the Emperor Quartet for Strings (Haydn); Music from A Midsummer Night's Dream (Mendelssohn); Melody; Dance of the Hours (Leoncavallo); Dance of the Hours from La Gioconda (Ponchielli). **7.25**:—Police Announcements. **7.40**:—Orchestral Selections. **7.55**:—Orchestral Concert of International Dances. **8.40**:—Organ Recital, played by Mandolin Concert. **9.40**:—News. **9.50**:—Concert of Modern Music. **10.40**:—Variety and Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,071m., 5kw.—6.45:—After **6.45** on 1,071m. **11.10 a.m.**:—Religious Programme. **12.40**:—Trio Concert. **1.40**:—Children. **3.40**:—Esperanto Lesson. **4.10**:—English Language Lesson. **4.

Sporting News

RACING

LINGFIELD MEETING

CLEAR CASH WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

There was a large attendance of visitors at Lingfield yesterday afternoon when the February Meeting was begun in cold but fine weather. There had been some snow early in the morning and there was a slight shower about 1 o'clock. The going, in the circumstances, was admirable and the racing always interesting. The meeting will be concluded this afternoon, when another interesting programme is down to be decided.

The General Peace Hurdle is generally regarded as one of the most important hurdle races of the season. Among the starters for this event yesterday was last year's winner, Clear Cash, who had won his last race at Newbury. On that form he again had the beating of Kinnaird, but on their Cheltenham form he had not so good a chance at the weights as Rolie. It was, however, generally considered that Clear Cash had not been at his best physically on that occasion. The result was that Clear Cash yesterday started a pronounced favourite at evens, the best backed of the other starters being Arctic Star and Rolie at 7 to 2 against. Kinnaird was also supported at 6 to 1. Clear Cash was always well placed, being third early in the race behind Lambin and Elton. Going up the hill away from the Stands Elton and Lambin were together in front, and Rolie was then third, just in front of Clear Cash. Once in the Straight Lambin and Elton were beaten and Clear Cash, Rolie, and Kinnaird came through. Clear Cash was just in front at the last hurdles and hung on to his advantage to win by half a length from Rolie, with Kinnaird another half a length away third. Arctic Star, who was obviously out of the race so far as winning was concerned some distance from the finish, was fourth. Clear Cash by his success showed that he is a very useful hurdler, but as he was receiving weight from the second and third he is scarcely to be written down as the champion hurdler, although he may well be the best at weight for age. On a more severe course, such as Cheltenham, I should take either the second or third, probably the third, to beat him at yesterday's weights. At the same time he must be considered a very nice mover over hurdles.

Odds were laid freely on Endwell to win the opening race of the afternoon, the Orpington Selling Steeplechase, for which the riders had to be amateurs. Endwell was ridden by Captain Weber, so that his defeat cannot be put down to riding. After making the early running he fell back and made a bad mistake at the water jump. Coming down the hill towards the Straight, Smilin' Through was in front and he stayed in front until the race was over, winning by two lengths from Endwell, with White Cargo third. Endwell and Smilin' Through were side by side at the last fence, but Endwell was always being just beaten in the run-in. Another odds-on favourite to fail during the afternoon was Mountain Slip, who started at 11 to 10 on for the Surrey Amateurs' Steeplechase, but fell at the water jump. After that Zeus, Drintyre, and Glen Andred went on in front together until Zeus began to lose ground at the top of the hill, and the other two jumped together in the Straight. On the run-in, however, Drintyre drew away and won rather cleverly. On their form at Newbury and Gatwick it did not seem that, at the weights, Battler had the beating of Montpelier in the February Selling Hurdle, but he was very well backed. Indeed the betting on the race suggested that he might very likely show that over this easier course he would beat his old rival, and once again the betting indicated the result, for, ridden by F. Rees, Battler won, while Montpelier was only third, second place being occupied by Ormuzd, whose rider considered that he had been crossed and bumped by the winner. He accordingly objected to the winner, but the Stewards overruled the objection, although they ordered the deposit money to be returned.

There was considerable grief in the Manifesto Steeplechase, which was only to be expected, as the starters were all novices over fences. Render, who was unlucky in a similar event at the last meeting here, when he fell in the steeplechase won by Blue Vinny when he appeared to have the race at his mercy, was always a short-priced favourite. He was always going well, and coming with a well-timed run on the Flat, caught and beat Vinicole and Brimps rather easily by two lengths. Big Black Boy followed up his Kempton Park success by winning the Felcourt Hurdle, with which the afternoon's programme was concluded. The selling plater Colenso, who was second, ran very well, and it was not until after jumping the last hurdle that he was beaten by Big Black Boy.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

GUEST HALL SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Norman Baron missed a race yesterday to be started here, and has a fair chance on his last running over this course, when he was successful. Arch Court is to run, but he is moderate. Stott is to ride Poppy, who is useful in this company. The probable winner, however, seems to me to be MARAUDER, who after winning at Hurst Park won again in the Midlands. On their Hurst Park form he has the beating of Norman Baron. Ingham will have the mount.

TROYTOWN STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Gib is to be started, and as he keeps on winning it is dangerous to oppose his chance here, although with 12st. 9lb. he seems to have quite enough weight. Gregalach won apparently unexpectedly at Manchester, and on that form he must have a good chance here. The success of Merrivale II. at Gatwick calls attention to the chance of Don Sancho, who beat him easily at Nottingham. Kilbuck has useful form in Ireland and seems rather kindly handicapped. Sandy Hook is not so well handicapped here with Gregalach as he is at Aintree. Castletown is useful and fairly handicapped. Easy Virtue fell at Sandown Park, and on his running there does not seem to me to have a winning chance here. This should be a very interesting race, which may be won by GREGALACH.

TRESPASSER HURDLE (2m.).—Somnus on some form is very well handicapped, but he does not seem to be so good as he was. Valois missed a race yesterday to run here. He won all the way at Sandown Park and the second on that occasion, Michaelmas Day, has won since. He has a good chance on that form. Lounge Lizard runs for Nightingall and might run well. Economy from the same stable will be ridden by Stott and may well be the selected of the two. As a hurdler he has been a disappointment, but he has never before been so kindly handicapped as he is here. After winning at Liverpool Clydesdale fell at Kempton Park. He is not without a chance here. I like best the chance of VALOIS.

CLOISTER STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Spear o' War may have been a lucky winner at Newbury, but even then he has a good chance here on that form. Useful and consistent as is Holiday Hall he should be able to beat that horse at a difference of 2lb. Saunter is just as likely to fall as to complete the course. Blue Bag might run well, but on their previous form should not beat SPEAR O' WAR, who on known form seems to me the probable winner.

SUSSEX SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—The best of the probable starters here may be Viba, who ran well at Newbury. The danger and alternative selection seems to me to be DUNSHAUGHLIN, who, apparently unbacked, ran very well in a similar event at the last meeting at Sandown Park.

GODSTONE HURDLE (2m.).—This is a race for horses which up to closing have not won a race over hurdles. Since that date IVORY has won at Hurst Park and been second over this course. He has a good chance of winning again this afternoon.

LINGFIELD PARK RESULTS

1.50 (1.51).—The **ORPINGTON AMATEURS' SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Three miles.

SMILIN' THROUGH, ch m, by William Rufus—Last Purchase (Mr. G. S. Langlands), aged, 10st. 4lb. (car. 10st. 5lb.) ..... Owner 1
ENDWELL, b g, by Young Pegasus—Castilla (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 12st. .... Captain Weber 2
WHITE CARGO, b g, by Veltz—Only Girl (Mr. J. Pendarves), 6 yrs, 11st. 1lb. (car. 11st. 3lb.) ..... Mr. J. Johnson 3
Keep Cool (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 12st. 6lb. ..... Owner 0
Porphyrion (Mr. E. B. Skey), aged, 10st. 9lb. (car. 10st. 10lb.) ..... Owner 0
Chicot (Mr. G. T. Unwin), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..... Mr. G. Elliott 0
Hard Nail (Mr. W. Curtis), aged, 10st. 9lb. (car. 10st. 3lb.) ..... Mr. L. Whitfield 0

(Winner trained by G. Langlands)

BETTING.—11 to 8 on Endwell, 6 to 1 each agst Chicot and Smilin' Through, 9 to 1 Keep Cool, 10 to 1 White Cargo, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths; a bad third. Chicot was fourth and Porphyrion last.

The winner was bought in for 65 guineas.

2.20 (2.22).—The **GENERAL PEACE OPEN HURDLE** of 300 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs, and third 20 sovs. Two miles.

CLEAR CASH, b h, by Diho—Prond Lassie (Sir J. Grey), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... G. Pellerin 1
ROLIE, br g, by Rivoli—Accisia (Mr. T. Rimell), aged, 11st. 8lb. ..... S. Ingham 2
KINNAIRD, b g, by Corycra—La Roche (Mr. E. Platt), aged, 11st. 8lb. ..... W. Stott 3
Arctic Star (Lady Curzon of Kedleston), 6 yrs, 11st. 8lb. ..... F. Rees 0
Double Spot (Major Mairs), aged, 11st. 3lb. ..... D. Morgan 0
Elton (Mrs. Foster), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... T. Leader 0
Lambin (Mr. M. Stephens), 4 yrs, 10st. 3lb. ..... E. Foster 0

(Winner trained by O. Anthony, at Whatcombe)

BETTING.—Evens Clear Cash, 7 to 2 each agst Arctic Star and Rolie, 6 to 1 Kinnaird, 29 to 1 Elton, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by half a length; a similar distance separated second and third. Arctic Star was fourth and Double Spot last.

2.50 (2.53).—The **SURREY AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 120 sovs. Two miles and a half.

DRINTYRE, br g, by Drinmore—Lady Longwood (Mr. C. N. Brownhill), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... Owner 1
GLEN ANDRED, ch g, by Bridge of Earn—Alicna (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... Mr. F. Cundell 2
ZEUS, gr g, by Rol Herode—Zoara (Mr. G. T. Unwin), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..... Mr. G. Elliott 3
Mountain Slip (Mr. F. C. Parker), 6 yrs, 12st. 2lb. ..... Mr. Thackray 0
Camperdown (Mr. D. A. Jackson), aged, 10st. 3lb. ..... Owner 0
Ultra-Violet (Mr. T. G. Fletcher), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... Captain Vivian 0

(Winner trained by Thrale, at Shirley, Croydon)

BETTING.—11 to 10 on Mountain Slip, 5 to 2 agst Drintyre, 5 to 1 Glen Andred, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; a bad third. Ultra-Violet was fourth and Camperdown last.

3.20 (3.23).—The **FEBRUARY SELLING HURDLE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

BATTLER, b h, by William Rufus—Lady Bower (Mr. E. L. Short), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... F. Rees 1
ORMUZD, ch g, by Sardanapale—Reine Marguerite III. (Mr. P. Beaumont), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... G. Goswell 2
MONTPELIER, br g, by Zris—Lady Mar (Mr. G. Bates), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... R. Thrale 3
Chang-chia (Mr. H. Cator), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... R. Everett 0
Tested (Mr. W. Scott), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... H. Graves 0
Ballyrag (Mr. J. W. Simmonds), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... A. Lindsay 0
Crevecœur II. (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Payne 0
Tower Hill (Mr. G. F. Waller), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Stott 0
Crowndale (Lord Glanely), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... T. James 0
Guerrillero (Mr. R. N. Willett), 4 yrs, 10st. ..... S. Kavanagh 0

(Winner trained by W. Nightingall, at Epsom)

BETTING.—7 to 4 agst Montpelier, 9 to 4 Battler, 5 to 1 Chang-chia, 7 to 1 Ormuzd, 10 to 1 Tower Hill, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by a length and a half; a similar distance separated second and third. Chang-chia was fourth and Crowndale last.

An objection to Battler was overruled.

3.50 (3.52).—The **MANIFESTO STEEPLECHASE** of 250 sovs. Two miles.

RENDER, b g, by The Alder—Jenny Wren (Mr. H. Peel), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..... W. Stott 1
VINICOLE, b g, by The Alder—Tintara (Captain J. W. Bridges), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... D. Morgan 2
BRIMPS, b g, by Rink—Postbridge (Mr. M. Dollar), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..... J. Hogan 3
Blue Vinny (Mr. J. Chapman), 6 yrs, 12st. ..... Captain Weber 0
Fiery Foot (Mr. P. Bartholomew), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
Black Sheep (Mr. H. Beaufoy), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... J. Browne 0
Spectroscope (Mr. H. Collins), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... L. Rees 0
Zahrat (Mrs. L. G. Berwick), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... R. Everett 0
Kloof (Mr. A. Donn), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... W. Payne 0
Rosmore's Pride (Captain G. Shaw), 6 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..... G. Swann 0
Lucky Charlie (Mr. M. Stephens), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... K. Foster 0
Silver Cord (Mr. J. Cappell), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..... K. Piggott 0
Briar Path (Mr. F. L. Hill), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..... T. Chisman 0
Sir Dennis (Mr. J. R. Thornton), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..... R. Lyall 0
Airbloom (Mr. F. P. Chapman), 4 yrs, 10st. ..... G. Lunn 0
Cubicle (Colonel A. C. Little), 4 yrs, 10st. ..... G. Wilson 0
Mountjoi (Mr. E. Robson), 4 yrs, 10st. ..... W. Beasley 0

(Winner trained by Poole, at Lewes)

BETTING.—6 to 4 agst Render, 4 to 1 Mountjoi, 5 to 1 Blue Vinny, 8 to 1 Zahrat, 10 to 1 Sir Dennis, 100 to 8 Spectroscope, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Blue Vinny was fourth and Lucky Charlie last.

4.20 (4.23).—The **FELCOURT HANDICAP HURDLE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

BIG BLACK BOY, br g, by Lorenzo—Miss Soliman (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Payne 1
COLENSO, br g, by Spion Kop—Pelisse (Mr. P. Hands), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... R. Thrale 2
NEAR EAST, bl g, by Hapsburg—Tel Fair (Mr. H. B. Brandt), 5 yrs, 10st. 13lb. T. McCarthy 3
Cardinal's Ring (Mr. W. T. Sears), 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..... T. Leader 0
Llandrosmer (Mr. V. Stapleton-Bretherton), aged, 11st. 6lb. ..... D. Butchers 0
Angel-Angel (Mr. F. A. Clark), aged, 11st. 3lb. ..... Mr. A. Bostwick 0
Alliteration (Mrs. C. Evans), aged, 11st. 1lb. ..... J. Hamey 0
The Wheedler (Sir M. McAlpine), 5 yrs, 11st. 1lb. ..... P. Donoghue 0
Fomorian (Miss V. Ellis), 5 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ..... R. McCarthy 0
Pedro Ponce (Mr. M. G. Roddick), aged, 10st. 5lb. ..... Owner 0
Cross Roads (Major D. Mairs), 4 yrs, 10st. 9lb. ..... D. Morgan 0
Make and Break (Mr. F. W. Hoole), aged, 10st. 6lb. ..... E. Everett 0
Fourfooted (Mrs. J. Huelin), 6 yrs, 9st. 13lb. ..... L. Williams 0

(Winner trained by Stevens)

BETTING.—5 to 1 each agst Alliteration and Big Black Boy, 6 to 1 each Cardinal's Ring, Llandrosmer, Angel-Angel, and Colenso, 100 to 12 each The Wheedler and Make and Break, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Make and Break was fourth and Pedro Ponce last.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

BIRMINGHAM MEETING

LONG DISTANCE HANDICAP HURDLE.—Lordland.
PACKINGTON HANDICAP HURDLE.—Miss Avarice.
SAILSLEY STEEPLECHASE.—Jacob.
WARWICKSHIRE SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Phanton Charley.

MISCELLANEOUS

BALDWINS SELLING HURDLE, LINGFIELD MARCH MEETING.—Sir Crispen.
TROYTOWN HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (LINGFIELD).—Alike, Amberwave.
WEST SELLING HURDLE (HURST PARK).—Sir Crispen.
AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (HURST PARK).—Smoke Cloud.
TEDDINGTON SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (HURST PARK).—Dusty Answer.
NATIONAL HUNT STEEPLECHASE (CHELTENHAM).—Rickardstown.
LINGFIELD PARK ENGAGEMENTS.—Bachelorstown, Knight of Knockrevan, Bill Sykes, Dusty Answer, Richmond II., Persian Prince.
SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (DERBY).—Phantom Charley.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Friarlean colt (2 yrs.). Not Far colt (2 yrs.).

LINGFIELD PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived).

1.50.—The **GUEST HALL SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 200 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

	st	lb
IRISH BASKET (Mrs. C. T. Aldridge) ... Stubbs	10	9
YARMOUTH (Mr. A. E. Ansell) ... Thrale	10	9
QUICK SERVICE (Mrs. Bancroft) ... Gore	10	9
R. TUDD (Mrs. G. N. Bennett) ... G. Bennett	10	9
NORMAN BARON (Mr. G. A. Butchers) ... Butchers	10	9
WAR DANCE (Mr. H. Escott) ... C. Young	10	9
MARAUDER (Mr. M. Abrahams) ... G. Bennett	10	9
DOUBLE C IN (Mr. P. FitzGerald) ... Gore	10	9
C (EZ OFFICER (Lord Glanely) ... S. Bennet	10	9
KEFALIA (Mr. E. Gwilt) ... Pulford	10	9
aBEAU SABREUR (Mr. P. Hands) ... Thrale	10	9
FORWARD BOY (Mrs. V. G. Harmsworth) ... Poole	10	9
aARCH COURT (Mr. C. Lee) ... M. Nightingall	10	9
aROCKFOIL (Mr. Hugh Lygon) ... Beary	10	9
MEVERLING (Mr. A. E. MacColl) ... MacColl	10	9
TOP NOTE (Mr. J. Pendarves) ... Pendarves	10	9
POPPY (Mrs. Darby Rogers) ... Poole	10	9
BYRON (Mr. G. Reed) ... Pulford	10	9
aHYDE PARK (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ... J. Martin	10	9
SILVER WILLOW (Mrs. Vinsun-Thomas) ... Purcell	10	9
DUTCH GOLD (Mr. O. M. Smith) ... C. W. Langlands	10	9
aPUN (Mr. H. Smyth) ... H. Smyth	10	9
GALLINA (Mr. W. Smyth) ... W. Smyth	10	9
DRAGOONNE D'OR (Mr. B. Warner) ... G. Bennett	10	9
aK.G. (Mr. F. W. G. Weeden) ... E. Piggott	10	9
FAMILY ROW (Mr. S. Wootton) ... F. Wootton	10	9
HANSBURGH (Mr. S. Wootton) ... F. Wootton	10	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

NORMAN BARON, D. Butchers; MARAUDER, Ingham; CHIEF OFFICER, T. James; BEAU SABREUR, Thrale; ARCH COURT, Foster; ROCKFOIL, G. Logan; POPPY, W. Stott; PUN, Lindsay; K.G., K. Piggott; HANSBURGH, —.

2.20.—The **TROYTOWN HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 700 sovs.; second to receive 60 sovs. and third 30 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aGIB (12h ex) (Mr. B. D. Davis) ... Woodland	a	12	9
aGREGALACH (5lb ex) (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell) ... T. E. Leader	a	12	5
aDON SANCHO (10lb ex) (Mr. V. H. Smith) ... Withington	a	12	1
SPEAR O' WAR (4lb ex.) (Lord Queenborough) ... G. Bennett	a	12	0
GATE BOOK (Marquis J. de San-Miguel) ... F. Barrett	a	11	12
aLORDI (Mr. A. M. Jones) ... Turner	a	11	12
aKILBUCK (Mr. E. R. Hartley) ... In Ireland	a	11	12
aTRAUNTY (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ... Martin	a	11	12
aSANDY HOOK (Mr. S. Sanford) ... T. E. Leader	a	11	11
GUIDING LIGHT (Mr. J. B. D'Ardenne) ... D'Ardenne	a	11	7
aRUTHCREE (Mr. Victor Emanuel) ... Dudley	a	11	7
TRUMP CARD (Lord Stalbridge) ... O. Anthony	a	11	5
CASTLETOWN (4lb ex.) (Mr. Eric Platt) ... Poole	a	11	5
aEASY VIRTUE (Mr. W. F. Tyser) ... H. A. Brown	a	11	4
aEAGLE'S TAIL (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) ... I. Anthony	a	11	4
aTOOTENHILL (Mrs. Boswall-Preston) ... Boswall-Preston	a	11	3
GIBUS (Captain F. E. Guest) ... F. Barrett	a	10	12
GLANGESIA (Mr. R. K. Mellon) ... A. Law	a	10	10
EARLY SURPRISE (Major C. H. Stevens) ... Stevens	a	10	6
aLEISH TEMPLE (Mr. H. G. Blazrave) ... Blazrave	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GIB, F. Rees; GREGALACH, Everett; DON SANCHO, T. Leader; KILBUCK, Mr. McKeever; TRAUNTY, J. Hogan; SANDY HOOK, T. Leader; GUIDING LIGHT, K. Piggott; RUTHCREE, F. Brookes; CASTLETOWN, Stott; EASY VIRTUE, Mr. H. Brown; EAGLE'S TAIL, D. Morgan; TOOTENHILL, J. Hamey; GIBUS, D. Williams; IRISH TEMPLE, —.

2.50.—The **TRESPASSER HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
PARSON'S WELL (Mr. G. Bates) ... Thrale	6	12	7
SANDRINE (Mrs. Kennard) ... J. Anthony	5	11	10
MASTER ORANGE (Mr. C. M. H. Harmsworth) ... Poole	5	11	10
BALLYSCANLON (Mr. H. Martin) ... J. Nightingall	6	11	9
SOMNUS (Mr. T. B. Ellis) ... Gore	6	11	8
INVERMARK (Mr. T. Richards) ... W. Nightingall	a	11	8
INNER ROYAL (Mr. G. Gilbey) ... C. Chapman	5	11	5
LACOCK (Mr. A. C. Hackett) ... Hackett	5	11	4
aVALOIS (Mrs. V. Emanuel) ... Duller	6	11	4
OTTAWA (Mr. N. Alvarez) ... Pulford	6	11	3
FIRST OFFENCE (Mr. W. Cavelius) ... Anthony	6	11	2
aROYAL SCOT (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell) ... T. E. Leader	a	11	2
ACROBATIC (Mr. F. L. Hill) ... Hammond	a	10	13
AUTUMN (Mr. H. Smyth) ... H. Smyth	a	10	10
aLOUNGE LIZARD (Lord Lovat) ... W. Nightingall	4	10	12
GOLDEN BAY (Mr. J. Mayo) ... C. Young	6	10	11
RIGHT HO (Mr. H. R. Brandt) ... James	a	10	10
aLAVID (Lord Glanely) ... Duller	6	10	10
SARONG (Mr. H. R. Brandt) ... James	6	10	9
aCLYDESDALE (Mr. H. Collins) ... W. Payne	4	10	9
FIRECRACKER (Miss V. Peel) ... Gore	5	10	6
aECONOMY (Lady Curzon of Kedleston) ... W. Nightingall	5	10	6
PURSUANT (Mrs. C. Evans) ... Turner	6	10	4
BEAU DE GHENT (Mr. D. M. Gant) ... Hammond	6	10	4
MISS AVARICE (Captain L. Montagu) ... F. Hartigan	4	10	2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SOMNUS or FOMORIAN, R. McCarthy; VALOIS, G. Duller or G. Bezant; FIRST OFFENCE, D. Butchers; LOYAL SCOT, T. Leader; ACROBATIC, T. Chisman; LOUNGE LIZARD, E. Foster; GOLDEN BAY, Escott; RIGHT HO, D. McCarthy; LAVID, C. Clydesdale, W. Payne; ECONOMY, W. Stott; MISS AVARICE, —.

3.20.—The **CLOISTER STEEPLECHASE** (handicap of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
SPEAR O' WAR (Lord Queenborough) ... G. Bennett	a	12	2
HOLIDAY HALL (Mr. R. A. L. Harmsworth) ... Poole	a	12	0
ROMAN ROAD (Mr. R. Mealings) ... Butchers	a	11	13
aCOOLCOMMON (Major J. Evans) ... Turner	a	11	12
SAUNTER (Mr. C. A. Ringwood) ... Ringwood	a	11	12
HENDER (The Hon. A. E. Peel) ... T. E. Leader	a	11	12
AISLE (Mr. O. Birkbeck) ... T. E. Leader	a	11	2
DOVEDALE (Mrs. L. Rihll) ... Hackett	6	11	1
CRYPTIA (Mr. H. Butcher) ... Bowcher	6	11	1
aBERTIE BROOKS (Mr. W. B. Duckworth) ... Payne	a	10	13
CAMP BED (Mrs. M. Gordon) ... Powell	a	10	12
NON PLUS (Mr. J. H. Beaufoy) ... A. Law	a	10	12
BLUE BAG (Mr. M. Evans) ... I. Anthony	a	10	11
ROMAN DOCTOR (Captain T. Wall) ... Poole	a	10	8
THE TOPER (Mr. H. E. Courage) ... S. Bennet	a	10	5
JINGLE GONG (Mr. D. Ward) ... F. Hartigan	a	10	2
aULTRA-VIOLET (Mr. T. G. Fletcher) ... Gore	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SPEAR O' WAR, F. Rees; HOLIDAY HALL, W. Stott; COOLCOMMON, J. Ramsey; SAUNTER, G. Wilson; NON PLUS, G. Turner; BLUE BAG, D. Williams; JINGLE JOHNNIE, —.

3.50.—The **SUSSEX SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
ISLAND (Mrs. N. Brownlee) ... Butchers	5	12	5
LONESOME (Mr. J. B. D'Ardenne) ... Pendarves	6	12	4
THEATRE (Mr. J. D. Buford) ... A. Law	5	12	2
ALTITUDE (Mr. W. Harris) ... C. Young	a	12	1
SPROT LODGE (Mrs. R. Brock) ... Pendarves	a	12	0
LAVATORE (Mr. T. Hartland) ... C. Anthony	6	12	0
aETOILE D'ARGENT (Mr. S. Wootton) ... F. Wootton	6	12	0
aVIBA (Mr. P. Hands) ... Thrale	6	11	13
TURNIPS (Mr. J. M. Gosden) ... Gosden	a	11	10
MONK'S DREAM (Miss Williams-Bulkeley) ... Gore	6	11	10
GOLDEN ERMINE (Mr. W. Needham) ... Cannon	6	11	8
SAFE IN RED (Mr. D. Shilcock) ... Hackett	6	11	8
WISE PRINCE (Mrs. B. Wilson) ... Pulford	a	11	8
SUNDAY RAMBLER (Mr. P. Hughes) ... McGuigan	6	11	4
aVENETIAN STAR (Mr. F. Pollitzer) ... C. Langlands	a	11	4
aHAPPY BEN (Mr. Porter) ... Porter	6	11	2
BOSU BOSTO (Major C. H. Stevens) ... Stevens	a	10	13
DREAM O' FORTUNE (Mrs. M. Evans) ... I. Anthony	5	10	12
PUFFMAN (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... Hedges	5	10	11
HOPEFUL BOY (Mr. C. A. Rogers) ... Anthony	5	10	10
LEMURIAN (Mr. A. Bassett) ... Hammond	6	10	10
DUNSHAUGHLIN (Mr. A. Law) ... A. Law	5	10	10
aLADY BICKLEY (Mr. H. P. Turner) ... Turner	5	10	9
CROIDIN OIR (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ... G. Langlands	5	10	8
FLAXEN BOY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... Hedges	a	10	7
PARTHENOPEUS (Mr. W. G. Clarke) ... Gosby	a	10	7
OUR BILL (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... Hedges	a	10	6
aASSINOR (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... Hedges	5	10	5
V.G. (Mr. A. J. Redman) ... W. Smyth	5	10	5
SHOOTERS HILL (Mr. H. E. Jeffree) ... Pulford	5	10	4
aCATLAP (Mr. C. W. Langlands) ... C. Langlands	4	10	2
aDRAGWELL (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... Hedges	4	10	2
DERRIRE (Mr. J. A. Newman) ... Geering	a	10	1

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

VIBA, —; GOLDEN ERMINE, W. Parvin; VENETIAN STAR, —; HAPPY BEN, Everett; BOSU BISTO, W. Payne; DREAM O' FORTUNE, D. Williams; LEMURIAN, T. Chisman; DUNSHAUGHLIN, J. Browne; LADY BICKLEY, J. Hamey; OUR BILL, Prendergast; V.C., Escott; CRAIGWELL, Lineger; MONK'S DREAM, —.

4.20.—The **GODSTONE HURDLE RACE** of 120 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
DARK AGES (Mr. M. Field) ... T. Anthony	5	11	3
ECHO (Mr. R. Gore) ... Gore	6	11	3
aYOUNG MIDDLETON (Mr. M. Markham) ... R. Thompson	6	11	3
aJUNE CLOVER (Captain J. Rayson) ... C. Chapman	a	11	3
aHARPAGON (Mr. J. D. Roberts) ... Poulton	a	11	3
BACHELOR'S DALE (Mr. A. Lowis) ... Clancy	a	11	3
aYORO (Mr. W. M. Canaler) ... J. Hartigan	5	11	3
GLEESOME (Sir F. Frenke) ... T. Rimell	5	11	3
aSLEEPY LAD (Mr. W. J. Gale) ... Gale	5	11	1
CORPORAL NYM (Mr. F. L. Hill) ... Hammond	5	11	1
THUNK CALL (Mr. M. Joel) ... C. Chapman	5	11	1
O (Mrs. C. L. Redmond) ... C. Chapman	5	11	1
YEARLY (Mr. R. Warner) ... O. Anthony	5	11	1
STAR BOY (Mr. A. G. Whitehouse) ... J. Hare	4	11	1
POPPORINO (Mr. S. Wootton) ... F. Wootton	4	11	1
aIVORY (Mr. C. Livingston) ... C. Chapman	4	10	12
aVIE (Mr. G. G. Ruddle) ... Private	a	10	12
VOLTAIRE (Mr. E. L. Short) W. Nightingall	a	10	12
BELLO (Mrs. D. Harris) ... Walsh	6	10	12
WALLOP (Mr. P. J. Henton) ... Henton	a	10	12
LARRIFT (Mr. S. Wootton) ... F. Wootton	5	10	12
MR. FLIM (Major C. H. Stevens) ... Stevens	5	10	10
POLYDROSS (Mr. J. Tiller) ... Larkin	5	10	10
aBEDGUARD (Brigadier-General C. Winser) ... Winser	5	10	10
aSYNDICATE (Mr. S. B. Joel) ... H. Leader	5	10	10
aWILD RAKE (Mrs. J. de Sellincourt) ... J. Anthony	5	10	10
ZENITA (Mr. A. C. Bostwick) ... A. Law	4	10	7
HANDSOME (Sir A. Butt) ... Gilbert	4	10	5
GOLDEN GAUNTLET (Mr. T. J. Davis) ... Thrale	4	10	5
ENGELBERG (Sir M. McAlpine) ... J. M. Bell	4	10	5
PORTHAGN (Sir M. McAlpine) ... J. M. Bell	4	10	5
NUMIDE (Lord Queenborough) ... G. Bennett	4	10	5
aOLIVER CROMWELL (Mr. A. E. Ansell) ... Thrale	4	10	4
BACHELOR'S SON (Mrs. N. Brownlee) ... Butchers	4	10	0
DERRYFINE (Mr. J. B. D'Arcenne) ... D'Arcenne	4	10	0
ORRY'S PRINCE (Mr. H. G. Selfridge) ... Powell	4	10	0
GLENDYE (Mr. M. Stephens) ... Willett	4	10	0
MEANDER (Mr. M. Stephens) ... Blair	4	10	0
aWEASEL (Sir F. Towle) ... F. Hartigan	4	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DARK AGES, T. Anthony; ECHO, Gore; YOUNG MIDDLETON, R. Thompson; JUNE CLOVER, C. Chapman; HARPAGON, Poulton; BACHELOR'S DALE, Clancy; YORO, J. Hartigan; GLEESOME, T. Rimell; SLEEPY LAD, Gale; CORPORAL NYM, Hammond; THUNK CALL, C. Chapman; O, C. Chapman; YEARLY, O. Anthony; STAR BOY, J. Hare; POPPORINO, F. Wootton; IVORY, C. Chapman; VIE, Private; VOLTAIRE, W. Nightingall; BELLO, Walsh; WALLOP, Henton; LARRIFT, F. Wootton; MR. FLIM, Stevens; POLYDROSS, Larkin; BEDGUARD, Winser; SYNDICATE, H. Leader; WILD RAKE, J. Anthony; ZENITA, A. Law; HANDSOME, Gilbert; GOLDEN GAUNTLET, Thrale; ENGELBERG, J. M. Bell; PORTHAGN, J. M. Bell; NUMIDE, G. Bennett; OLIVER CROMWELL, Thrale; BACHELOR'S SON, Butchers; DERRYFINE, D'Arcenne; ORRY'S PRINCE, Powell; GLENDYE, Willett; MEANDER, Blair; WEASEL, F. Hartigan.

GUARDI

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

NEW OXFORD PRESIDENT AT WORK

D. E. Tinne had weather at Oxford yesterday miserable enough to depress any newly elected President of the Boat Club, but a feeling of domestic happiness relieved the turmoils of the day before. Some still may say that the Coaches were a little severe on the late President, others may suggest that Graham might well have retained his office and graciously given up his seat in the boat for the moment, with the possibility of his return later.

Others again contend that a fresh start had to be made, but the fact remains that Tinne is now President, that the Coaches, having gained their point, have once more signed on, and that there is a general intention to pass over what has been a most unpleasant occurrence, and to settle down in earnest to beat Cambridge on April 12. A major operation has been performed on the Oxford Boat Club, but the patient is a healthy subject, and is reported to be going on as well as can be expected.

The new President cannot be expected to have made any definite conclusions as to the composition of his crew in the 24 hours since his election, and the names of the men he called upon to row yesterday show that with one exception he has no violently sweeping changes in mind at the moment. He clearly wished to be unhampered yesterday by clicking cameras and inquisitive tongues, so he spirited the crew away soon after 1 o'clock, and they remained far down the river out of harm's way until after 4 o'clock. It was not a nice day for a picnic, but a little thoughtful quietude was no doubt necessary in the circumstances.

YESTERDAY'S PRACTICE

The Oxford crew resumed practice yesterday, when an unusually early start was made. The conditions were cheerless, snow had fallen in the morning, but it gave way to a persistent drizzle which was accompanied by a keen easterly wind. The river is rapidly getting down to its normal level, and so for the first time since practice was started it was found possible to make a journey below the Locks. Dr. P. C. Mallam was in charge, and during the company on the launch of Major Wiggins (New College), who relieves him of the coaching later on, E. D. Horsfall (Magdalen), and R. A. J. Poole (Brasenose). The order differed from that of Wednesday, when A. Graham (Brasenose) rowed bow and Poole (Brasenose) No. 4. This time the bow thwart was filled by the Eton Freshman Waterhouse, while R. V. Low (University College) went back to his old place at No. 4. They used last year's racer and after a leisurely paddle to Iffley proceeded through the Lock and worked on to Sandford with a halt on the way at the Island. They dropped down to the Horsegate and after a breather started for a long spell of paddling. Only a slow stroke was indulged in and they went on to the lower Hadley boathouse, a distance of just over two miles. Coming back they paddled to the higher Radley boathouse and disembarked for a time. When they got afloat again a change was made in the order, Poole (Brasenose) superseding Johnson at No. 2. They did nothing but paddling until they got above Sandford, when they had a hard row of a minute's duration. More paddling followed and, after another halt at the Long Bridges, they pulled into the raft, having a sharp dash from the Red Post in.

The names of the crew and weights were:—

	St.	lb.
M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	11	12
2. R. A. J. Poole (Eton and Brasenose)	12	12
3. N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College)	12	6½
4. R. W. Low (Winchester and University College)	12	4
5. H. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church)	12	10½
6. L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	13	2½
7. D. Peak (Eton and Unis University College)	12	5
C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke)	11	0
H. A. C. Durbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox)	9	0

PRACTICE AT CAMBRIDGE

It was bitterly cold weather, accompanied by a biting north-easterly wind, at Cambridge yesterday, and in consequence the Boat Race practice during the afternoon was carried out as briskly as possible with the minimum of easies.

Mr. J. C. Holcroft, the Coach, instructed A. S. Reeve in the bank-tub before luncheon, and at 2 o'clock took the whole of the crew out in pairs at intervals, while the remainder stayed in the shelter of the boathouse. Embarking in the eight shortly after 3 o'clock the crew paddled downstream in easy stages against a head wind, maintaining an average stroke of 21, except for a short burst of rowing here and there. The return journey included a hard row up Lon. Reach with a favourable wind which was accomplished in just under 2min. 40sec.

To-day the crew will paddle over the Lock to Lock course, starting from Victoria Bridge at 3 o'clock.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

	St.	lb.
D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	8
2. H. R. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	5
3. A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	11	10
4. P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus)	12	10
5. M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	14	0
6. J. R. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	11	1
7. E. H. H. Symonds (Bedford and Lady Margaret)	11	10
T. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	6
R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	7

ATHLETICS

OXFORD INTER-COLLEGE CUP

The semi-final of the Inter-College Cup was decided at Oxford yesterday.

The results were:—

100 YARDS.—GROUP 1.—FINAL.—Gonin (Balliol), 1; Dobree (Balliol), 2; Carter (Lincoln), 3. Won by 2 yards. Time, 10 3-5sec. GROUP 2.—Woodwille (Christ Church), 1; Hoyde (Brasenose), 2; Williamson (Christ Church), 3. Won by 3 yards. Time, 10 2-5sec.

HIGH HURDLES.—GROUP 1.—FINAL.—Koch (New College), 1; Clay (New College), 2; Kavanagh (Balliol), 3. Won by 3 yards. Time, 17 3-5sec. GROUP 2.—FINAL.—Markes (Trinity), 1; Gordon (Christ Church), 2; Hewins (Christ Church), 3. Won by 3 yards. Time, 17sec.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—GROUP 1.—Koch (New College), 36ft. 9½in.; Davies (Balliol), 32ft. 9½in., 2; Edwards (Balliol), 32ft. 5in., 3; GROUP 2.—Hoyde (Brasenose), 34ft. 4½in., 1; Halbrow (Trinity), 34ft. 1in., 2; Thackeray (Christ Church), 32ft. 11in., 3.

ONE MILE.—GROUP 1.—Pumphrey (New College), 1; Smellie (New College), 2; Biss (Balliol), 3. Won by 40 yards. Time, 4min. 36sec. GROUP 2.—Townend (Brasenose), 1; Gunn (Brasenose), 2; Haig (Trinity), 3. Won by 18 yards. Time, 4min. 42sec.

HIGH JUMP.—GROUP 1.—Walker (New College) and Deighton (Queen's) tied at 5ft. 5in., 1; Kavanagh (Balliol) and Walker (Queen's) tied at 5ft. 4in., 3. GROUP 2.—Gordon (Christ Church), 5ft. 5in., 1; Halbrow (Trinity), 5ft. 3in., 2; Markes (Trinity), 5ft. 2in., 3.

LOW HURDLES.—GROUP 1.—FINAL.—Dobree (Balliol) 1; Koch (New College), 2. Won by 10 yards. Time, 28 1-5sec. GROUP 2.—FINAL.—Markes (Trinity), 1; Gordon (Christ Church) and Hewins (Christ Church), tied, 2. Won by inches. Time, 29 1-5sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—GROUP 1.—Gonin (Balliol), 1; Wentworth (New College), 2; Stevenson (Balliol), 3. Won by inches. Time, 54sec. GROUP 2.—FINAL.—Haig (Trinity), 1; Townend (Brasenose), 2; Gunn (Brasenose), 3. Won by 8ve yards. Time, 56sec.

POLE VAULT.—GROUP 1.—Deighton (Queen's), 9ft. 6in.; Walker (New College) and Peacock (Merton), equal 3rd., 2. GROUP 2.—Jacquard Smith (Christ Church), 9ft. 6in., 1; Secretan (Pembroke), 8ft. 6in., 2; Hoyde (Brasenose), 8ft., 3.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

NORTHEAST PARK.—North of the Thames Cross-Country Championship.

OAK.—South of the Thames Cross-Country Championship.

WAVH.—Yorkshire County Cross-Country Championship.

PUTNEY HEATH (GREEN MAN).—Ranelagh Harriers v. Cambridge University H. and H. A.

HAVES (Kent).—Blackheath Harriers v. Oxford University H. and H.

CHELMSFORD.—Grafton A.C. 7 Miles Championship and handicap.

CHURCHWOOD.—Orion Harriers 10 Miles Championship.

EDGWARE.—Highgate Harriers 10 Miles Championship.

COULSDON.—University College 5 Miles Championship.

COULSDON.—South London Harriers v. Royal College of Science.

COULSDON.—South London Harriers v. 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

COULSDON.—South London Harriers v. Barclays Bank 10 Miles.

CHALWELL HEATH.—Valentine's Sporting Club 10 Miles "Flynn Cup" walking race.

CURLING

At the London Ice Club, Westminster, the Curling section's weekly meeting was held. The Reds played the Greens, and won by 36 shots to 28. W. Dickson and F. Catto (St. Albans) played in the rink skipped by W. A. Gerrish (Red), but after a game which at the second last end was peels they lost to James Hyslop by 20—18. Gilbert Carmichael beat David Carmichael (Red) by 18—8, but the score did not indicate the close ends. The winning skip was in his best form.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

TO-DAY'S INTERNATIONAL MATCH

The vacancies in the Irish XV. created by the inability of G. R. Beamish and J. McVicker to take their places in the scrummage against England in the International match at Dublin to-day have been filled by W. J. McCormick (Wanderers) and H. O'Neill (Queen's University). Both players are new to International matches and thus Ireland's XV. will include altogether four new caps.

It was stated last night that W. H. Sobey, the scrummage half-back, and B. H. Black, the forward, were uncertain whether they could play for England, but no definite decision will be made until this morning.

The teams are:—

IRELAND.—*F. W. Williamson (Dolphin), back; J. C. Arigho (Lansdowne), M. F. Crown (Lansdowne), E. O'D. Davy (Lansdowne), and G. V. Stephenson (captain) (London Hospital), three-quarter backs; T. P. Murray (Wanderers), and M. Sugden (Wanderers), half-backs; J. D. Clinch (Wanderers), M. J. Dunne (Lansdowne), J. L. Farrell (Bective Rangers), C. J. Hanrahan (Dolphin), *N. Murphy (Cork Constitutional), C. T. Payne (North of Ireland), W. J. McCormick (Wanderers) and H. O'Neill (Queen's University), forwards.

ENGLAND.—J. G. Askew (Cambridge University), back; A. L. Novis (Blackheath), F. W. S. Malir (Otley), M. Robson (Oxford University), and J. S. R. Reeve (Harlequins), three-quarter backs; R. S. Spong (Old Millhillians) and W. H. Sobey (Old Millhillians), half-backs; D. A. Kendrew (Woodford), J. S. Tucker (Bristol), A. H. Bateson (Otley), B. H. Black (Oxford University), J. W. Forrest (United Services), H. G. Periton (Waterloo), P. D. Howard (Old Millhillians and Oxford University), and W. E. Tucker (Blackheath), forwards.

*A new International player.

THE SERVICES' TOURNAMENT

The first of the three matches in the Services' tournament will be played at Twickenham this afternoon, when the Royal Navy will meet the Royal Air Force. The Navy and the Army will play their annual match on March 1, and the Army and the Air Force theirs three weeks later.

The Army won the tournament, undefeated, last season, and also beat the French Army at Twickenham. It was only by 17 points to 11 that they beat the Navy, and, on form this season, there would appear to be even less between the two sides. The Air Force, too, are by no means a negligible quantity; the failures of recent years have been due to lack of experience rather than individual ability. Unlike the Army, they have no men like Aslett, Novis, Hunt, Cole, and Rew playing frequently for first-class clubs and in county games. Flight-Lieutenant Odbert, the stand-off half-back, has been capped for Ireland, and Wing-Commander Russell, though much slower, still is a scrummage half-back that few opponents can hope to master, but, with G. R. Beamish not available, the side is lacking in outstanding players.

The Navy, on the other hand, are a stronger side than they were last year, when they only beat the Air Force by a goal and a try to a penalty goal. The return of Lieutenant Lee has added a powerful runner and tackler to a three-quarter line that already included Lieutenant G. M. Sladen and Lieutenant W. H. Wood. At full-back, also, the Navy should be well served by Sub-Lieutenant Gosling and, with the veteran Luddington back to lead a pack which, even in the absence of Lieutenant Forrest, who will be playing for England at Dublin, can have few superiors in the country, the chances are that the Navy will be able to face the Army an unbeaten side. The main difficulty of the Navy in building up a representative side has been at half-back. Sub-Lieutenant Webster improved to the extent of becoming almost certain of his place at scrummage half-back, but a want of experience and a natural desire on the part of Midshipman Hargrave not to fail his centre have so far cramped the style of a natural runner, very quick off the mark. If Hargrave can combine these qualities both he and his side will require a good deal of holding.

TWICKENHAM.—ROYAL NAVY v. ROYAL AIR FORCE.—ROYAL NAVY.—Sub-Lieutenant C. G. Gosling (R.N.E. College, Keyham), back; Sub-Lieutenant D. St. Clair Ford (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieutenant T. S. Lee (H.M.S. Parthian), Lieutenant G. M. Sladen (H.M.S. Dolphin), and Lieutenant W. H. Wood (H.M.S. Erebus) (captain), three-quarter backs; Midshipman A. E. Hargrave (R.N.E. College, Keyham) and Sub-Lieutenant G. Webster (R.N.E. College, Keyham), half-backs; Lieutenant T. G. P. Crick (R.M.S. Vernon), M.A., W. G. and A. Luddington (H.M.S. Vivid), Lieutenant J. W. Linton (H.M.S. Dolphin), Midshipman N. L. Evans (R.N.E. College, Keyham), Marine C. Webb (R.M. Depot, Plymouth), Lieutenant-Commander W. C. Thomas (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieutenant C. M. Morrell (R.N.E. College, Keyham), and Sub-Lieutenant R. K. Hodgkin (R.N.E. College, Keyham), forwards.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—P.-O. G. M. Ivers (Digby), back; F.-O. F. S. Hodder (Henlow), P.-O. J. C. Llewellyn (Worthy Down), F.-O. J. R. H. Pott (Grantham), and P.-O. R. D. Cotton (Duxford), three-quarter backs; Flt.-Lt. R. V. M. Odbert (Andover) and Wing-Commander J. C. Russell (Air Ministry) (captain), half-backs; Sergt. A. C. Hall (Wittering), L.-A.-C. V. F. Maxwell (Duxford), P.-O. R. L. Wallace (Andover), F.-O. H. A. Constantine (Cranwell), Flt.-Lt. J. G. Franks (Eastchurch), Sergt. W. H. Kirby (Halton), P.-O. G. S. Williams (Digby), and P.-O. W. V. McKechnie, forwards.

TEAMS AND FIXTURES

CLUB MATCHES

CHATHAM.—THE ARMY v. LONDON SCOTTISH.—THE ARMY.—Sec. Lieutenant E. W. F. de V. Hunt (R.A.), back; Lieutenant G. Peddie (R.A.), Sec. Lieutenant C. C. Beaty-Pownall (2nd Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment), Sec. Lieutenant J. C. Horne (2nd Battalion, The Worcestershire Regiment), and Sec. Lieutenant J. W. Wainwright (R.A.), three-quarter backs; Sec. Lieutenant J. R. Cole (2nd Battalion, The Royal Regiment) and Sec. Lieutenant A. McCreight (R.A.), half-backs; Lieutenant H. H. C. Withers (R.E.), Sec. Lieutenant E. M. Bovill (Royal Tank Corps), Sec. Lieutenant D. A. Duke (1st Battalion, The Royal Scots), Captain C. H. B. Rodham, M.C. (Indian Army), Sec. Lieutenant R. G. S. Hobbs (R.A.), Lieutenant K. M. Wright (R.A.), Sec. Lieutenant J. J. McIntyre (Royal Tank Corps), and Sec. Lieutenant D. H. Nott (2nd Battalion, The Worcestershire Regiment), forwards.

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Langrish, back; I. S. Smith, D. Drysdale, A. M. Young, and G. D. Taylor, three-quarter backs; E. M. M. Henderson, and I. McLaren, half-backs; W. N. Roughead, F. B. Wafers, G. J. M. Gray, A. J. McLeod, J. C. Watherston, G. J. W. Dryburgh, R. R. F. MacLellan, and D. H. Simson, forwards.

RICHMOND (ATHLETIC GROUND).—RICHMOND v. BLACKHEATH.—Richmond.—J. P. Whitham, back; G. M. Burton, H. D. Bradshaw, C. P. M. Green, and J. Bickerton, three-quarter backs; R. Godfray and F. M. T. Bunney, half-backs; A. D. Allen, N. G. Fisher, S. Legg, G. F. S. Price, D. Turquand-Young, E. Gibson, A. G. Maby, and E. V. Howse, forwards.

BLACKHEATH.—A. A. N. Giles, back; D. E. Morris, A. F. Hamilton Smythe, R. G. Hopkins, and Sir T. L. Devitt, three-quarter backs; C. C. Bishop and T. T. Kemp, half-backs; T. W. Gubb, C. E. Ashford, M. S. Bonaventura, C. H. R. Rodham, W. E. Pratten, J. W. Kentish, J. Du Buisson, and C. B. Bailey, forwards.

BLACKHEATH.—BLACKHEATH v. BANK OF ENGLAND.—BLACKHEATH.—A. S. G. Thompson, back; T. Preston, W. B. Turner, A. R. Cheriton, and C. S. Taylor, three-quarter backs; W. H. Millard and J. O. Ferguson, half-backs; H. A. Brashier, I. J. Wanford, J. B. Worley, H. H. Blanchard, A. L. Holland, G. Marnham, M. H. Carpmael, and G. Laing, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE.—CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY v. ROSSLYN PARK (2.45).—ROSSLYN PARK.—C. A. Russell, back; G. M. Castle, F. J. M. Dent, W. C. Arbuthnot, and W. Lusty, three-quarter backs; W. R. Collins and A. K. Fergusson, half-backs; D. G. O'Neill, G. H. Duxbury, A. C. Lusty, F. S. Kendall, R. J. Illidge, J. S. Lewis, R. G. Forbes-Russell, and E. L. Tofts, forwards.

CROYDON.—OLD WRIGHTIANS v. OLD HAILEYBURIANS.—OLD HAILEYBURIANS.—V. F. Venable, back; F. K. Matheson, H. A. Corsellis, J. E. Sturt, and J. W. Kennard, three-quarter backs; R. Lee and W. B. S. Miller, half-backs; R. F. Bonsilack, H. F. Holmes, T. D. Craven, R. C. T. Tanyre, A. S. Cash, D. P. MacLeod, G. S. Sturt, and G. P. M. Davis, forwards.

FAIRLOP.—OLD BLUES v. HARLEQUINS (2.0).—HARLEQUINS.—J. C. Hubbard, back; N. E. White, J. Hutton, R. H. Chapman, and H. P. Pattison, three-quarter backs; H. C. Lard and D. Phillips, half-backs; F. W. Adams, H. B. Willis, A. E. C. Prescott, G. B. Gosman, M. C. P. Jackson, D. H. Dadd, J. H. Sears, and H. Price, forwards.

OLD BLUES.—W. W. Nelson, back; T. G. Jennings, A. C. Bennett, E. M. Undery, and R. A. Jones, three quarter backs; H. E. Bush, R. S. Hayward, W. Wells, half-backs; P. C. Wyatt, R. Young, J. Garrard, P. S. Osborne, N. K. Payne, T. N. Pearce, R. E. Peters, and H. H. McCleery, forwards.

HOUNSLOW OAK PARK.—GUY'S HOSPITAL v. ABERAVON (3.0).—GUY'S HOSPITAL.—L. Waller, back; D. F. Ryan, C. Gleseh, W. G. Morgan, and A. G. Johnson, three-quarter backs; W. H. Lewis and J. Howells, half-backs; J. E. F. Poppiswell, C. B. Malone, R. A. P. Hosbin, G. Cleasby-more, T. Morgan, J. S. Batchelor, K. F. Smith, and J. Kunovsky, forwards.

WANDSWORTH COMMON.—OLD LEYSIANS v. ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL (3.0).—OLD LEYSIANS.—S. H. B. Thompson, back; W. R. B. Brash, C. E. R. Taylor, and R. M. Philp (captain), three-quarter backs; T. D. Page and A. Ramsay or H. G. Sanderson, half-backs; C. N. S. Boston, E. J. Boston, H. S. Hargreaves, J. S. Allston, F. S. Jones, P. W. E. Holloway, A. Mc. M. Buchanan, and A. N. Other, forwards.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—T. J. Ryan, back; M. M. Marshall, J. A. Nunn, C. B. Prowse, and D. F. Powell, three-quarter backs; F. J. Belby and J. T. C. Taylor, half-backs; C. R. Jenkins, — Thompson, H. D. Robertson, R. N. Williams, W. M. Cooper, J. H. Jenkins, B. S. Lewis, and E. M. Darmady, forwards.

OSTERLEY PARK.—U.C.S. OLD BOYS v. OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS (2.45).—U.C.S. OLD BOYS.—R. W. Moore, back; C. E. Brown, R. A. Amlot, R. L. Sutcliffe, and N. T. Ringdahl, three-quarter backs; C. MacKenzie and K. S. Wingate, half-backs; C. M. Wilson, D. J. C. Kelly, L. Watson, C. Every, E. W. Parkes, H. L. Wisdom, H. G. Lonsdale, and E. Almenrader, forwards.

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.—F. J. Sprake, back; A. N. Newell, G. E. Buncombe, L. Rywater, and R. G. Turnbull, three-quarter backs; H. D. Heck and J. R. Dothie, half-backs; R. F. Tebbutt, A. W. Brown, E. F. Andrews, K. M. Wilkins, M. Monaghan, L. B. Thomson, T. G. Blumson, and J. C. Arnold, forwards.

HERNE HILL.—LONDON WELSH v. BEDFORD.—LONDON WELSH (selected from).—J. P. Morgan, back; A. E. Brookes (or L. J. Harris), J. Roberts (or G. Richards), A. H. Jones, and R. L. Jones, three-quarter backs; F. Williams (or G. Richards) and W. C. Powell, half-backs; W. A. V. Thomas, W. Morris, J. K. Evans, R. V. Howell, T. Haverstock, R. Jones, M. H. Evans, E. Martin, and W. J. C. Richards, forwards.

BEDFORD.—R. Eldsforth, back; A. R. Alston, A. R. Jeary, N. F. Reed, and L. G. Ashwell, three-quarter backs; T. E. Williams and Flying Officer D. L. Maclean, half-backs; A. Marshall, R. Perkins, F. Holmes, E. A. Joy, C. Rose, R. Willsher, W. H. Stapley, and H. W. S. Coward, forwards.

CRICKWICK.—ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL v. OLD PAULINES (2.45).—ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—R. E. Adam, back; C. N. Edvertun, C. J. P. Pearson, C. W. Maisey, and H. F. Norman, three-quarter backs; H. R. I. Wolfe and J. H. Caverhill, half-backs; P. Y. Hicks, E. J. Goldsmith, R. Stanley, T. F. Miles, R. C. Williams, P. R. Graves, J. J. McCann, and R. G. B. Gilbert, forwards.

OLD PAULINES.—F. B. W. Mills, back; A. Jankel, J. Farrell, J. H. Salmons, and E. A. Low, three-quarter backs; G. L. Cliff and R. W. Baily, half-backs; C. H. Dixon, G. A. Embleton, R. Klemin, L. Higgens, J. S. H. King, E. O. H. Thompson, W. R. Scott, and R. H. B. Nichols, forwards.

HEADSTONE-LANE.—OLD ALLEYNIANS v. OLD MILLHILLIANS (2.45).—OLD ALLEYNIANS.—F. P. Slater, back; J. E. Pettifer, C. A. Osborne, A. G. Davis, and A. J. Lewis, three-quarter backs; A. E. Wood and R. E. W. Andrese, half-backs; T. L. Foster, A. M. Dixon, E. S. Talbot, A. F. Heppenstall, K. J. Stark, T. E. Priest, F. King, and G. Bennall Jones, forwards.

OLD MILLHILLIANS.—G. F. Clement, back; H. F. Curtis, A. R. Mellersh, W. F. Berkin, and G. W. Meikle, three-quarter backs; K. R. Colman and C. E. M. Wiggins, half-backs; W. C. Ramsay, N. T. Thornelow, H. D. Cavaghan, L. McLennan, J. Lapthorn, T. D. Childs, J. C. Bingham, and G. J. Edwards, forwards.

BRADFORD.—BRADFORD v. MANCHESTER (2.45).—MANCHESTER.—H. Hurd, back; H. T. Thorp, C. T. B. Leigh, J. P. Cooper, and H. A. Gaddum, three-quarter backs; A. P. Greenhaigh and J. W. N. Barclay, half-backs; Dr. C. Gibbs (captain), H. C. E. Jones, S. W. Livesey, K. F. Massey, F. Hughes, A. H. Walker, J. Kendal, and R. H. Marchington, forwards.

WOODFORD GREEN.—WOODFORD v. H.A.C. (3.0).—WOODFORD.—J. N. Payne, back; G. A. Cripps, J. S. Freeborough, L. H. Wilkins, and J. H. Boast, three-quarter backs; H. H. Walker-Arnott and L. B. Dyball, half-backs; C. A. M. Cooke, J. B. Bourne, L. Gordon, G. C. Wathen, R. R. Cripps (captain), H. T. E. Moule, P. D. Macdonald, and G. S. Seward, forwards.

H.A.C.—G. P. Smith, back; A. J. Nathan, R. Talbot, T. L. Hutchinson, and J. C. Stott, three-quarter backs; R. Spence and R. Carey, half-backs; F. Carey (captain), R. F. Evans, McDermid, C. V. Stevens, J. E. Maw, T. Lubin, C. P. Schooling, and R. Banks, forwards.

THAMES DITTON.—OLD CRANLEIGHANS v. KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL (2.45).—OLD CRANLEIGHANS.—R. H. Lee, back; H. A. Richardson, H. H. Lambert, G. R. Lee, and A. M. Richardson, three-quarter backs; J. Lambert and R. Wolfe, half-backs; J. Durrant, half-backs; H. R. Heard, J. H. Holford, H. C. Hanes, D. H. Morrison-Jones, N. H. Martin, E. W. Hall, D. H. Roberts, and B. O'M. Deane, forwards.

OXFORD.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE v. K.C.H.—OLD BOYS.—University College.—W. Horne, back; J. E. Nuthall, J. L. B. Hardwicke, L. Na Ranong, and A. H. A. Cardew, three-quarter backs; N. Wheeley and M. Y. Finnis, half-backs; D. A. Collier, L. M. Sivers, W. R. Taylor, H. Ryland, J. F. Piper, J. A. B. Powell, R. Coe, and P. E. Frost, forwards.

THORNTON HEATH.—STREATHAM v. WASPS (2.30).—WASPS.—J. Saunders, back; D. C. Meadows, G. S. Airey, E. C. R. Hopkins, and J. W. Burton, three-quarter backs; J. W. Bruford and R. H. Jessel, half-backs; J. A. Broughton, N. Crampton, W. J. Garbutt, P. S. Morris, E. J. N. Mackay, O. S. Rume, B. M. Sawyer, and D. S. Valentine, forwards.

NEW BECKENHAM.—LLOYDS BANK, LONDON XV. v. COUNTRY XV.—LONDON XV.—A. S. Judd, back; A. R. Taylor, J. H. Jones (United Banks), V. G. A. Jones, and F. J. Hodges (United Banks), three-quarter backs; R. L. Elvis (United Banks) and H. R. Thomas (United Banks), half-backs; T. M. Woodham, L. C. Ritchie, M. C. R. White, C. Smallwood (United Banks), R. C. Monkhouse, P. H. Stacey (United Banks), H. G. Pratt (United Banks), and R. W. Emerson (United Banks), forwards.

COUNTRY XV.—G. R. Scott-Parnie (Ebbw Vale), back; L. H. P. Roberts (Redruth), D. E. Matthew (Exeter), E. Howel-Jones (Swansea), and J. B. Hannah (Bath), three-quarter backs; A. F. Pape (Taunton) and E. P. Thomas (Glamorgan Wanderers), half-backs; T. Stafford (Glamorgan Wanderers), G. Cayton (Weston-super-Mare), H. C. Clapham (Northern), A. H. Sunderland), E. S. Brown (Bristol), R. H. Watkins (Cinderford), L. G. Harvey (Hayle), and T. D. Crothers (Batley), forwards.

BIRMINGHAM.—ASTON OLD EDWARDIANS v. WESTMINSTER BANK.—WESTMINSTER BANK.—W. D. Hodder, back; R. C. Thompson, S. E. P. Edenborough, R. V. Lucas, and F. J. Lawes, three-quarter backs; G. F. Nichols and A. T. Young, half-backs; G. Stokes, H. W. Gilbert, J. N. Fisher, H. Hall, F. B. Hellier, R. F. Fairhead, J. M. Bradley, and F. Bradford, forwards.

TOOTING.—WESTMINSTER COLLEGE v. WARLINGHAM (2.45).—WARLINGHAM.—G. M. Adam, back; C. Lowen, R. A. Axford, J. V. Shingwaay, and H. Ian Jaques, three-quarter backs; J. B. Turnbull and R. A. M. Turnbull, half-backs; H. Underhill, T. G. S. Gray, K. R. Simmonds, T. C. Bass, H. N. Blake, T. S. Meadows, F. W. Mills, and C. B. Cawthorn, forwards.

GROVE PARK.—OLD STORTFORDIANS v. OLD ELTHAMIANS (2.45).—OLD STORTFORDIANS.—M. A. Pearce, back; R. Collett, H. E. Wall (captain), B. J. Greenhill, and C. J. Bonnar, three-quarter backs; M. C. F. Hall and N. J. Dreisler, half-backs; J. Hartley Smith, B. E. Frith, D. M. C. Best, W. C. Palmer, J. Johnstone, M. L. Arnold, A. N. Todd, and G. C. Chamberlain, forwards.

UXBRIDGE.—OLD BRIGHTONIANS v. R.A.F. (UXBRIDGE) (2.45).—OLD BRIGHTONIANS.—J. L. Thompson, back; J. E. Stableford, A. H. P. Killopin, J. Goble, and R. S. Baker, three-quarter backs; C. B. Barnard and L. A. Hall, half-backs; D. H. Foulds, S. Jennings, C. R. B. Birdwood, R. Grimshaw, G. T. Summers, G. H. Cameron, C. A. Wootten, and E. H. Stenning, forwards.

WATFORD.—WEST HERTS v. CIVIL SERVICE (2.45).—CIVIL SERVICE.—I. John, back; R. Murray, F. D. Hopkins, K. Bennett, and G. C. Groom, three-quarter backs; A. G. Lewis and J. T. Davies, half-backs; J. A. Beard, P. S. Grethe, M. G. Kirk, A. E. Kemp, H. L. Wright, J. Vaughan, R. Blacklock, and T. J. Forse, forwards.

TWICKENHAM.—SUTTON v. TWICKENHAM (2.30).—SUTTON.—W. B. Nell, back; F. A. Ford, R. H. Letts, E. Polden, and J. Pigott, three-quarter backs; P. G. H. Chalk and M. W. Philips, half-backs; C. J. Carr, C. Mason, F. O. Robson, F. G. Hope, R. S. Bromhead, A. G. V. Archer, J. Potter, and H. S. Hope, forwards.

FINCHLEY.—FINCHLEY v. OLD BERKHAMSTEDIANS (2.45).—OLD BERKHAMSTEDIANS.—G. Willis, back; E. E. Weatherill, V. A. Aceratopulo, G. F. Harrison, and P. H. S. Beckett, three-quarter backs; J. M. Watt and G. F. Carter, half-backs; J. Timberlake, A. C. Miller, A. G. Skeet, W. J. B. Carter, D. S. McKinnell, W. L. W. Jennings, C. B. Gower, and J. F. N. McKinnell (captain), forwards.

HARPENDEN.—HARPENDEN v. BARNET.—HARPENDEN.—R. E. Best, back; E. W. Pellant, C. P. Ashwell, D. R. Green, and F. Whitmore, three-quarter backs; R. A. Aldred and F. N. Salisbury, half-backs; G. F. Carter, J. Timberlake, J. Turbefield, A. C. Miller, A. G. Skeet, W. J. B. Carter, D. S. McKinnell, W. L. W. Jennings, C. B. Gower, and J. F. N. McKinnell (captain), forwards.

HAMPSTEAD.—HAMPSTEAD v. KINGSTON.—HAMPSTEAD.—R. Jones, goal; T. Steele and J. B. Fletcher, backs; D. A. Hallahan, Dr. G. W. M. Mackay, and M. G. T. Rice, halfbacks; D. Holloway, J. Ellis, J. N. Kirkpatrick, C. Morley-Brown, and C. Kirkpatrick, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—R. G. E. Dodson (Emmanuel), goal; V. H. Wilson (Emmanuel) and G. T. Hindley (Christ's), backs; T. N. Lamb (Caius), F. H. Wilson (Emmanuel) and T. L. Rowan (Queens'), half-backs; A. G. Hardie (Trinity), R. Cromwell, A. J. Berry (Christ's), A. H. Rocyn-Jones (Downing), and T. A. D. Hewan (Clare), forwards.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Cpl. C. S. Butler (Stanmore), goal; L./A./C. H. Adamson (Cranwell) and F./O. W. K. Belgrove (Montrose), backs; L./A./C. J. E. Hobbs (Uxbridge), Sergt. W. C. Maher (Upavon), and A./C. Lodge (Worthy Down), half-backs; F./O. N. M. Jerram (Halton), P./O. D. P. Jacques (Tangmere), A./A./C. F. Connell (Gosport), F./O. S. C. Hutton (Bicester), and P./O. E. B. Grace (Lee-on-Solent), forwards.

WEST.—Miss Spear (Gloucestershire), goal; Miss Beecher (Gloucestershire) and Miss Whetham (Dorset), backs; Miss Lawrence (Somerset), Miss Fowler (Dorset), and Miss Maddox (Dorset), half-backs; Miss Matthison (Somerset), Miss Tuckett (Gloucestershire), Mrs. Jenks (Somerset), Miss Poole (Somerset), and Miss Lingwood (Somerset), forwards.

EAST.—Miss Anderson (Kent), goal; Miss Knott (Kent) and Miss Doman (Kent), backs; Miss Cattell (Kent), Miss Blaxland (Hertfordshire), and Mrs. Mercer (Kent), half-backs; Miss Wilkins (Kent), Miss Hemming (Kent), Miss Harris (Essex), Mrs. Cook (Cambridgeshire, and Miss Cooke (Kent), forwards.

MAIDENHEAD.—THAMES VALLEY v. KENILWORTH.—MAIDSTONE.—Old Maidstonians v. Tonbridge "A".

MERTON PARK.—Old Ruthlishians v. Westcombe Park.

MOSELEY.—Moseley v. Coventry (3.0).

NEATH.—Neath v. Llanelly (3.30).

NEW BECKENHAM.—Lloyds Bank "A" v. Old Croydonians.

NEW BECKENHAM.—Midland Bank v. Saracens.

NEWCASTLE.—Northern v. Headingley.

NEWPORT.—Newport v. Leicester (2.15).

NEWTON ABBOT.—Newton Abbot v. Devonport Services (2.0).

NORTHFIELDS.—Barclays Bank v. Beckenham.

NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton v. Nottingham (3.0).

ORLEANS PARK.—Exiles v. City and Guilds Engineering College.

OSTERLEY.—U.C.S. Old Boys "A" v. Chatham Services.

READING.—Old Redlandensians v. Berkshire Wanderers.

ROTHAMPTON.—Bank of England v. Old Dunstonians.

SEVENOAKS.—Sevenoaks v. Blackheath "B".

SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield v. Lincoln.

TEDDINGTON.—Lensbury v. Southend.

TEDDINGTON.—Lensbury "B" v. Old Reigatians.

TRINITY FIELD.—Upper Clapton v. Middlesex Hospital.

TWICKENHAM.—Twickenham v. Sutton.

WELLINGTON.—Wellington v. Plymouth Albion (3.15).

WINDSOR.—Windsor v. Wimbledon.

The match between the United Services, Portsmouth, and London Hospital, which was to have been played at Hale End to-day, has been scratched, as the United Services are unable to get a team together.

SCHOOL MATCHES

Bedford v. Corpus Christi College; Bishop's Stortford v. Leighton Park School; Bradford Grammar School v. Leeds Grammar School; Cheltenham v. Brasenose College; Clayesmore v. Petersfield (away); Douai v. London Irish "A"; Dulwich v. R.M.A. "A" (away); Eastbourne v. St. George's Hospital; Epsom v. Richmond Extra "A"; Haberdashers' v. Toc H; Haileybury v. H.A.C. "A"; Herne Bay v. Thanet Wanderers (away); H.M.S. Worcester v. C. College Old Boys; Kelly College v. R.N.E.C. Junior Midshipmen (Keyham); K.E.S., Birmingham v. Bromsgrove School; Lancing v. Richmond "A"; Monmouth v. Crypt School; Oakham v. Stonygate "A"; Rutlish v. O.M.T.'s "B"; St. Albans v. Finchley "A"; St. Bees v. Whitehaven; St. Edmund's, Ware v.

Parliament

OMNIBUSES BILL

SECOND READING IN THE COMMONS

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, FEB. 7

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

The London and North Eastern Railway (Hull Level Crossings) Bill was withdrawn.

OMNIBUSES BILL

Mr. SCURR (Mile End, Lab.) moved the second reading of the Omnibuses Bill, the object of which is to make provision for enabling local authorities to provide and run omnibuses within and without their districts. He said that the Bill was in no sense a party measure and was supported by members of every section of the House. The Bill was limited to local authorities already authorized to operate passenger transport services, tramways, trolly vehicles, and motor-omnibuses. Clause 4 provided for working and other agreements between local authorities and other operators. Effective control over capital expenditure would be exercised by the Minister of Transport. The Bill would enable local authorities to do what they ought to be able to do without any trouble and without the cumbrous process through which they had to go at present. So far 947 local Acts and provisional Orders had been obtained by local authorities giving them transport powers, at a cost of £743,000.

He claimed that the Bill would secure real economy in regard to that expenditure. Legislation on these matters was in a state of chaos, and in the present Session there were 30 local authorities' Bills before Parliament dealing with transport. The Bill was supported by all the local authorities of the country. The late Minister of Health (Mr. Chamberlain) presided on November 27 at a meeting of the Association of Municipal Corporations, when a resolution was unanimously passed approving the principle of the Bill.

Giving figures as to what local authorities had already done in regard to conveying passengers, Mr. Scurr said that last year over 4,000,000,000 were carried, while in the year before the War the total was 2,633,000,000. The route miles of tramways were 1,812. The number of passengers carried on municipal omnibuses last year exceeded 500,000,000 and on trackless trolly vehicles 92,000,000. These numbers compared with 1,666,000,000 passengers carried on all the railways in Great Britain, reckoning season-ticket holders at 600 journeys a year each. In the case of municipal ownership of passenger transport there was great protection in regard to debt redemption. The capital expenditure had to be redeemed over a period of years. Presiding at a meeting of the Municipal Tramways and Transport Association and the Association of Municipal Corporations last January 23, Alderman Thomas Canby, president of the former body, said that on December 18 the House of Lords, with 35 members present, rejected Part 5 of the Road Traffic Bill by a majority of 13, not on its merits, but because of the fear of the extension of municipal enterprise. Mr. Scurr pointed out that the powers under Part 5 of the Road Traffic Bill were very similar to those contained in the present Bill. Mr. Canby added: "It is intolerable that we should continue to occupy a position of inferiority and now have that position fastened on us once and for all. Our protest is against the rejection of Part 5 as an emphatic objection to inequality and privilege." (Ministerial cheers.) Mr. Scurr, in conclusion, said that the Bill was in every way a fair one and conferred powers that ought to be conferred on local authorities.

Mr. ARNOTT (Hull, S.W., Lab.) said that nearly every member of the Conservative minority that opposed the 1926 Bill was defeated at the last General Election. The Bill would, in addition to freeing municipalities, prevent the destruction of some of the most valuable and productive capital this country possessed.

MOTION FOR REJECTION

COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) moved the rejection of the Bill. He said the Minister of Transport would have to throw over the provisions of his own Bill or the provisions of this Bill because it was impossible to reconcile the two. Under this Bill any local authority which had any transport powers would be allowed to run anywhere outside its own boundary without the consent of anyone except people empowered to license omnibuses. The people at present empowered to license omnibuses were big municipalities, county boroughs, and certain local areas. County councils, rural councils, and many other areas had not got this power, so that under this Bill a county borough would be able to run omnibuses anywhere through the county without the consent of the county, to cut up the county roads and pay nothing for it, and to go through many urban areas without the consent of the urban councils. He was not in favour of the proposals of the Minister of Transport, but they did at any rate contain some sort of control, because Part 5 of the Road Traffic Bill said that outside the area in which a local authority had power to run tramways, trolly vehicles, or omnibuses, it should not run omnibuses except with the consent of the Commissioners, who were to be appointed under the Bill by the Minister of Transport. And even when that consent was given, Parliament was to retain control over the running of the omnibuses, because there could be an appeal from the decision of the Commissioners to the Minister of Transport.

In this Bill no financial limit was imposed on the municipalities. They could draw on the rates to any extent, and, if the enterprise did not succeed, they could throw good money after bad. No separate accounts were to be kept for the omnibus undertakings, and everything was to be wrapped in mystery. He based his main objection, however, on the fact that the Bill did away with Parliamentary control. At present there were fairly considerable safeguards for ratepayers. They could have a town's meeting and a poll before a Bill was promoted, but under this Bill all these safeguards would be eliminated. That this was important was shown by two recent cases in which ratepayers had been able to curb the Socialistic and extravagant tendencies of their representatives. According to *The Times* of February 3, a poll at Leicester on a clause suggested by the city council for insertion in a Parliamentary Bill to allow the council to run omnibuses outside the city boundary resulted in the clause being defeated by 19,187 votes to 4,654. In the other case, which was at Hull, 26,846 electors voted against the proposal of the corporation to run omnibuses outside the city boundary, and only 4,626 voted in favour. No consideration was given in this Bill to the traffic that was already on the roads. Most county areas were already well covered by an efficient system of omnibuses. Why, then, should they allow private enterprise to be run off by a great subsidized enterprise, and, above all, why should they allow chaos on the roads when they ought to be doing all they could to eliminate unnecessary traffic?

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), said that Colonel Ashley was president of the Anti-Socialist Union, and, therefore, they might have expected from him a whole-hearted attack on the principle of municipal trading. His speech, however, had been milk and water, and he (Mr. Morrison) would tell the House why. From the point of view of the pure and simple doctrine of anti-Socialism the record of the right hon. gentleman left very much to be desired. To-day he might stand before them as well as he could as a true-blue Tory, but his record at the Ministry of Transport had a pinkish hue about it. (Laughter.) A whole series of municipalities had obtained Parliamentary powers, all under the right hon. gentleman, to run omnibuses. In 1925 there were 10 such private Bills, eight in 1926, 12 in 1927, 12 in 1928, and five in 1929. He understood that in no case, when those Bills were before the Committees, did the right hon. gentleman object to the principle of municipalities running omnibuses within or without their areas. (Ministerial laughter.) There was no party question at stake in the Bill. The Royal Commission on Transport did not touch on this point in their first or second report, and he was anxious to know their views on the principle in question. This was the letter he obtained, dated November 27, 1929, from Sir R. Griffith-Boscawen, chairman of the Royal Commission:—

> The Royal Commission have had under consideration the question which you brought before me, namely, the proposal to include in the original Traffic Bill a clause which would enable any local authority already possessing transport powers of any kind to run omnibus services either inside or outside its area, and thus obviate the necessity of the authority going to Parliament for an extension of its existing powers. This is part of a larger question with which the Commission had already decided to deal after further consideration in their official report, but my colleagues see no reason why this particular proposal should not be included in the Bill. The result would be to place those local authorities which at present possess limited powers to provide transport services in a position of equality with other operators without applying for a licence to the Traffic Commissioners, and it should further enable other authorities to substitute omnibus services for tramways if they considered it to be in the public interest to do so.

COLONEL ASHLEY.—The right hon. gentleman does not suggest that that qualified approval applies to this Bill, but to his own proposal—a very different thing?

Mr. MORRISON.—Quite. I said it was in relation to Part 5 of my Bill, as introduced in another place. This Bill was not then published, and I want to be quite fair and perfectly clear, but if I may take it that the right hon. gentleman will support my Part 5, if he cannot support this Bill, I shall be very glad to have that information. (Ministerial laughter.) On the point of economy of the ratepayers' money, he (Mr. Morrison) had assumed up to now that hon. gentlemen opposite had some regard for so reasonable a proposal. He agreed that certain safeguards might be suggested. It might be argued, for example, that if a local authority was considering getting a licence from the licensing authority, certain other people might have a right to object. That was an argument to which he was perfectly prepared to listen. If it were suggested that there should even be a right of appeal to, the Minister, as between private and municipal undertakings, he was prepared to discuss that. There would always be cases where the Minister would refuse consent to local authorities. He did not regard it as a reasonable thing for a local authority to run a great national service of omnibuses for national long-distance transport. On the contrary, it must be done on a national basis, possibly more and more in relation to railway traffic, and he had no Socialist objection to that, because the more that those things were economically perfected on national lines the more they would be ripe when the Socialists were ready to take them over. (Laughter and cheers.)

The general intention of the Government was to take one of two courses: either to instruct the Committee upstairs that it had power to incorporate Part 5 of the Traffic Bill as it was originally introduced, or to secure that both the Road Traffic Bill and this Bill were considered by the same Committee upstairs, and to instruct the Committee that it had power to amalgamate the two Bills.

COLONEL ASHLEY.—Do I understand that the right hon. gentleman absolutely refuses to budge in any way on Part 5 of the Bill?

Mr. MORRISON.—On the point of principle, on the general purpose of the Bills, I am not going to move; I shall stand firm—as firm as Parliament will let me stand, anyway; but both on this Bill and on Part 5 of the Road Traffic Bill I am perfectly willing to consider representations, and to meet any responsible parties who have locus in this particular matter, whether it is on this Bill or on Part 5 of the Traffic Bill.

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) said the Bill was thoroughly bad. The Minister ought to be asked for three definite safeguards. There should be provision for impartial inquiry in every case; no local authority should be given priority or preference over existing undertakers of transport, and steps should be taken to prevent wasteful or unnecessary competition.

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) and Mr. EGAN (Birkenhead, W., Lab.) supported the Bill.

SIR G. BENTOUL (Lowestoft, U.), in opposing the Bill, said that it varied fundamentally from the provisions that were formerly in the Road Traffic Bill.

Mr. EVERARD (Melton, U.) and MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.) also opposed the Bill.

Mr. ALPASS (Bristol, Central, Lab.) said he believed in giving local authorities more and more authority to manage their own affairs, and he wanted this Bill so as to enable them to get rid of existing monopolies.

MAJOR SALMON (Harrow, U.), speaking as a member of the Royal Commission on Traffic, said it was unfortunate that the promoters of the Bill had not made it clear that it was their intention to make the licensing authority under the Bill subject to the Commission. If regard were to be paid to this recommendation of the Commission most of his objections to the Bill would disappear. (Ministerial "Hear, hear.")

Mr. PALIN (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, West, Lab.) said a municipality would still have to come to Parliament for powers before it could run tramways, omnibuses, or trolly vehicles.

UNIONIST SUPPORT

Mr. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.) said that, as the only member of the Unionist Party whose name was on the back of the Bill, he was, after listening to the debate, still unrepentant. Recognition of the legitimate powers of local authorities was not Socialism.

The second reading was carried by 203 votes to 118—majority, 85.

The House stood adjourned at eight minutes past 4 o'clock.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

MONDAY.—Consideration of Commons' reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments to Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Bill and the time limit amendments insisted upon.

TUESDAY.—Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill read first time.

Falmouth Corporation Water, Portsmouth Water, Falmouth Water, Barnsley and District Traction, Selsey Water, and Hastings Tramways Company (Trolley Vehicles and Omnibuses) Bills read second times.

Road Traffic Bill read third time.

WEDNESDAY.—Commons' amendments to Lords' amendments to Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Bill considered and agreed to.

Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill read third time.

Debate on Territorial Army.

THURSDAY.—Redcross Street Burial Ground (Bristol), Royal Exchange Assurance, and Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire Electric Power Bills read second time.

Debate on West Indian sugar industry.

Royal Assent given to Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Act, Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Act, and Unemployment Insurance Act.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY.—Newport Corporation and Rotherham Corporation Bills read second time.

Coal Mines money resolution agreed to on Report.

Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill read third time.

TUESDAY.—Road Traffic Bill read first time.

Lords' amendments to Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Bill further considered and amendments made.

Coal Mines Bill: Committee stage begun.

WEDNESDAY.—Liverpool Corporation, London and North Eastern Railway, and Cardiff Corporation Bills read second time.

Debates on Trade with Russia and Depressed Heavy Industries.

THURSDAY.—Sheffield Corporation Bill withdrawn.

Mock Auctions and Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Bills read second time.

Coal Mines Bill: Committee.

FRIDAY.—London and North Eastern Railway (Hull Level Crossings) Bill withdrawn.

Omnibuses Bill read second time.

MR. AMERY ON EMPIRE TRADE

PLEA FOR STRONGER POLICY

Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., addressing his constituents in the Sparkbrook Division of Birmingham last night, dealt with Mr. Baldwin's declarations at the Coliseum on Wednesday with regard to safeguarding and Empire trade.

Mr. AMERY said that Mr. Baldwin's speech had given the Conservative Party, so far as safeguarding was concerned, a clear and definite issue on which they could fight with the certainty of victory. Safeguarding was no longer to be a tentative experiment, but a comprehensive policy. They had proved safeguarding to be a highly efficient modern weapon, and they now proposed to re-arm the whole of their industrial forces with it, discarding the obsolete bows and arrows of free trade. Safeguarding was henceforward the main constructive and fighting policy of the party in dealing with unemployment, in so far as it could be dealt with in the home market. He wished that Mr. Baldwin could have insisted on demanding an equally free hand in the matter of Empire trade. If the safeguarding of the home market was the most urgent and most immediately effective measure for dealing with unemployment, in the long run the development of the Empire trade was of even greater importance to the employment of a growing population and to the steady raising of our standard of living, as well as of vital and immediate interest to those industries which, in the nature of things, looked mainly to the export market. The prosperity and power of the United States was merely a foreshadowing of what a united cooperative British Empire might become. Mr. Baldwin rightly declared the economic unity of the Empire to be the goal that lay before them. The goal, however, was not a fixed one which would wait, however long we might loiter on the road towards it. Even to-day the task was in many respects more difficult than when Mr. Joseph Chamberlain raised this great issue a generation ago. They could not afford to let the precious years, the supremely critical years, pass by—as they had already let 10 years pass by since the War—without definite progress in the direction in which they wished to move.

The declaration of Mr. Baldwin against what was called "taxing food" did in effect, if interpreted in the slavishly literal sense in which a similar pledge was interpreted in the lifetime of the late Government, preclude all substantial advance in Imperial preference. If they began by ruling out of consideration everything and anything that could ever enter the human mouth, or be utilized in any process of industry, they in effect ruled out practically everything that our partners in the Empire send to us, and they might as well put up the notice "No business as usual." He fully realized the responsibilities which weighed upon the leader of a great party. He knew the tremendous power of the dear food cry, used by unscrupulous opponents, and the even greater effect of the dear food complex upon timid candidates. But, on the other hand, he thought they ought not to underrate the intelligence of the electorate, or the inspiring power of a great idea. To cut out of their policy for an indefinite period all hope of substantial progress towards the goal of a more effective economic unity of the Empire damped down the enthusiasm of their own workers and kindled doubts as to their sincerity among the great mass of non-party men and women.

It might well be that public opinion was not yet ripe for any change of policy that would involve dealing with the great staple foodstuffs of the working classes. The public might not unreasonably wish to have, for its reassurance, the same kind of experimental test of the working of preference in respect of articles of lesser importance, carefully selected, as it had had in respect of manufactures, before it committed itself to any general policy of far-reaching Empire preference. That was a reasonable contention, and he would by no means feel the same objection to any assurances given in that sense, or to the most explicit pledges that no trade agreement would be entered into with any part of the Empire or at an Imperial Conference which, however great its compensating advantages, might prejudicially affect the standard of living of those who were most hard pressed in the struggle for existence. But he could not accept as meeting the urgency of the situation at home and in the Empire, or as corresponding to the greatness of the goal before them, a flat negative pledge of so sweeping and unqualified a character as to deprive a Unionist Government beforehand of all freedom of action in endeavouring to advance the welfare of our own people or the strength and unity of the Empire. He felt bound to reserve his freedom to preach the faith that was in him, in the hope and belief that, long before their party were committed to the fortunes of a General Election, public opinion might have so advanced and ripened that, in the judgment of their leader, it might be possible for him to make his policy on Empire trade as positive as his policy on safeguarding, and to ask, with whatever assurances or reservations he might feel to be necessary, for at any rate such freedom of action as would make real progress possible.

JUDGES AND FLOGGING

MR. JUSTICE ROCHE'S VIEW

In directing a jury yesterday to return a verdict of *Not Guilty* in a case at the Liverpool Assizes in which the accused denied robbery with violence, but pleaded "Guilty" to larceny, MR. JUSTICE ROCHE said:—"This is not the sort of case in which I should have ordered flogging, even if the man had been convicted. I only order flogging in really horrible cases—robbery with violence."

"There is a great deal of discussion," his Lordship went on, "as to whether it is right or wrong to flog, but I am not going to take part in controversy, because it is not a Judge's duty to do so. Some people think that flogging should remain as a deterrent, and leave it in the power of the Court to order it because one of the things that the law is after is to prevent crimes such as that horrible thing known as robbery with violence. There is an old saying that there used to be a lot of garotting in Liverpool, but flogging acted as a deterrent and finally stopped it."

LORD BEAUCHAMP AND UNEMPLOYMENT

LORD BEAUCHAMP, speaking last night at the annual dinner of the Manchester Reform Club, said that Mr. Thomas had no plans to offer to cure unemployment. He was like a man floating to the Rapids, and seemed almost to have given up any hope of escaping them. He hardly seemed to think it worth while to use his oars to avoid them. He had thrown in his hand. What a spectacle for foreign nations! Socialists would kill industry by quackery and the Tariff Reformers would kill it by tariff reform. The Liberal Party could alone act to-day as a rescue party. Industry was in danger of drowning. The Liberal Party, said Lord Beauchamp, was the only party which could conquer. If it was known that a great party under Mr. Lloyd George was in power, with no other object and concern than to conquer unemployment, it would help British industry throughout the world.

MR. BALDWIN ON DICKENS

"CHRONICLER OF THE PEOPLE"

Mr. Baldwin was the guest of the Dickens Fellowship at a dinner held at the Piccadilly Hotel last night to commemorate the 118th anniversary of the birth of Dickens. Sir Alfred Robbins, president of the Fellowship, was in the chair, and the representatives of the Dickens family present were Sir Henry Dickens, K.C., the novelist's only surviving son, and Lady Dickens, and their daughter, Mrs. R. Shuckburgh.

The toast of "The Immortal Memory" was submitted by the CHAIRMAN.

Mr. BALDWIN, in a tribute to Dickens, said the question "What makes him go sideways?" was first asked in Pickwick, and had often been asked since, but never more frequently than concerning those who led one of the great parties of the State. (Laughter and cheers.) Dickens began to write when the industrial revolution was in full blast. That was the key to a great deal that was in Dickens and the cause of some things for which some criticized his work.

It was difficult to visualize what the England of the thirties and forties was. It was at that time notices were posted in various parts of England:—"To the overseers of the poor and to families desirous of settling in Macclesfield. Wanted between 4,000 and 5,000 persons between the ages of 7 and 21." It was the day when, as Nassau senior wrote, towns were being built with the utmost disregard of everything except the advantage of the speculative builder. In one place a whole street was built along the course of a ditch because in that way deeper cellars could be secured without the cost of digging, and those cellars were not for goods but for human beings. Not one soul in that particular street escaped the cholera when that epidemic came to England. It was the period of the Sadler report on factory work; it was the period of which Disraeli wrote in "Coningsby," on which Mrs. Browning wrote in "The Cry of the Children," and on which Mrs. Gaskell wrote in "North and South." The Economists looked on and saw that it was good, and Mr. Roebuck, whose name would never be forgotten, asked if the world had ever in the past seen anything like it. He said "Nothing; I pray that our unrivalled happiness may last."

AGE OF TWILIGHT

It was an age in which everybody walked about in a twilight compared with this age of electric light. He could not recall anywhere in Dickens a brilliantly lighted interior. It was an atmosphere in which plots, conspiracies, and dark deeds and poverty would have a natural setting. We could not realize the sanitary distance we were from those days—the reeking typhus and cholera, drainless, bad water-drinking, the graveyard atmosphere of that generation.

Into that was projected by the will of Heaven a genius one of the greatest creative geniuses of all time. (Cheers.) He was, when he started, a divine reporter with a loaded camera and with his eye on the object. The tremendous influence of the man was seen in the succeeding generation, when the young men of the later fifties and sixties compressed out of any natural style or direction they might have had, all copied him, and many of them, as so often happened, ruined themselves in the experiment.

What more natural than that Dickens was the chronicler of the people of England? Where he stood out as a new force was in this—that no one had ever before him handled the people; no one had ever written about the poor before him except as a quarry for extracting criminals, comic or otherwise, or humorous characters, but never human beings. Dickens was the first man who had a conception of the so-called lower orders, who could treat them as men and women with character—not as characters, a very different thing. He took simple human beings in their homes with all their temptations and surroundings.

ESSENTIALLY AN ARTIST

Not only was Dickens a genius, but he was essentially an artist, because he was not content merely to tell a story, but wanted to tell it in the best way. Some of the very best work he ever did from the artistic point of view was in Edwin Drood. They never found him writing down to his audience. Dickens, with his eye on the object, said the last word on many things—on bores, on a certain type of member of Parliament, on sea sickness, on the little town of Dullborough, and on dentists' servants.

He could think of no man who influenced his peers more than Dickens. He was a gigantic natural force which attracted, deflected, and here and there repelled. In studying the history of the literature of the second half of the last century they might say, as some scientists sometimes said in their own sphere, that if Dickens had not been born it would have been necessary to have invented him. He had always been on the heights, and always would be. (Cheers.)

There was one thing in which perhaps Dickens was supreme. In his time there was no Press circulating into every house in the kingdom to make the name of one man or another familiar. Yet the whole country, he might say the whole world, knew Dickens and loved him.

SIR HENRY DICKENS responded to the toast of "Our Life President," proposed by the CHAIRMAN.

SIR H. SAMUEL AND MR. BALDWIN

CRITICISM OF DEMAND FOR FREE HAND

Sir Herbert Samuel, speaking at a Liberal meeting at Blackburn last night, criticized Mr. Baldwin's recent speech.

He said the declaration was almost identical with those Mr. Baldwin had made before the General Election, but it was even more vague. The great industries of the country wished to know whether any party in the State was proposing to put Customs duties on articles which they had to buy from abroad or articles such as they themselves produced. Were the shipbuilding, electrical, or boot industries to have their raw materials taxed? They did not know and Mr. Baldwin did not tell them what he proposed. He asked for a free hand to do what he liked. It was an impossible demand. The reason for the adoption of this attitude was plain enough. When he was asked, "Do you propose to protect iron or steel?" he could not say "yes" and he could not say "no." Either course would bring upon his head a storm of opposition. Before the election he took refuge in the proposal to refer the matter to a committee. Now he said, "I will refer it to myself." No statesman ever addressed to the electorate in relation to vital national issues so arrogant a demand as the free hand for which Mr. Baldwin asked.

On one point, however, he was precise and clear. The present Government was engaged in an endeavour to induce other countries to cease increasing their protective tariffs against British goods. Mr. Baldwin had made it unmistakably clear that he opposed those efforts. The task was difficult and the success was doubtful, but it was lamentable that in our own country any great party should erect fresh obstacles in the way. Mr. Baldwin's plan was to impose duties on foreign goods by way of retaliation. That course had always proved futile. Interests once established in tariff walls were too strong to surrender to threats of retaliation.

MR. MAXTON'S ADVICE TO MR. SNOWDEN

Mr. MAXTON, addressing a meeting of the North St. Pancras branch of the Independent Labour Party at Kentish Town last night, said that Mr. Thomas and his colleagues were on the wrong road in their attempt to cure unemployment. There was no hope for the world along the lines of rationalization; rationalized industry was a menace. The Labour Government, the Labour Party, and Labour people generally were not sufficiently strong in their grasp of their Socialist faith; they had not got sufficient confidence in its rights, and therefore were afraid to apply it seriously in confronting the day-to-day problems of life. Mr. Maxton added that a Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer should have no compunction in taking the greater part of the money on which supertax was paid and using it for national services. It should be used to better unemployment benefits, old age pensions, widows' and orphans' pensions, health allowances, and in a new social service of allowances for the children of men who were unemployed; and there would still be sufficient left for every one to be paid a decent living wage.

Oak panels bearing the names of High Sheriffs of Cheshire from 1135 to the present day were unveiled in the Chester Assize Courts yesterday by Mr. Justice Hawke and Mr. Justice Macnaghten. The panels were provided out of the county sheriff's fund.

LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, FEB. 7

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 1

R.N.

Mate (E) F. Roberts to be Lt. (E) with senr. of July 1, 1929.

FEBRUARY 3

R.M.

Capt. E. J. B. Noyes to be Maj. (Jan. 17).

R.N.

Ql. Shipt. A. G. Ingram to be Shipt. Lt., with senr. of Dec. 28, 1929.

R.N.V.R.

Sub-Lt. P. E. Burgess to be Lt., with senr. of Jan. 5.

FEBRUARY 5

R.N.

Ql. Gnr. A. Fryer placed on Retd. List with rank of Lt. (Feb. 3); Payr. Lt.-Cmdr. A. E. A. Eagar to be Payr. Comdr. (Feb. 3); Male S. Francis to be Lt. (Feb. 1).

R.N.R.

Probv. Sub-Lt. H. B. Perkins to be Sub-Lt. with original senr. of Sept. 11, 1929.

FEBRUARY 6

R.N.

Engr. Lt.-Cmdr. E. R. Collins placed on Retd. List with rank of Engr. Comdr. (Feb. 6).

FEBRUARY 7

R.N.

Ql. Engr. J. A. Finley placed on Retd. List with rank of Lt. (E) (Feb. 7); Payr. Comdr. P. L. Hall placed on Retd. List with rank of Payr. Capt. (Feb. 7).

FEBRUARY 8

R.N.

Lt. (E) W. Moore placed on Retd. List (Feb. 8).

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 7

REGULAR ARMY

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The follg. relinquish their appts.:—Maj. J. W. L. S. Hobart, D.S.O., M.C., to be Stafford R., D.A.A.G., Western Comd. (Feb. 1); Maj. J. G. Haisted, M.C., Loyal R., D.A.Q.M.G., War Office (Feb. 3); Bt. Maj. F. C. V. D. Caillard, M.C., Somerset L.I., Bde. Maj., 15th Inf. Bde. (Jan. 28); Capt. A. H. S. Adair, M.C., Gren. Gds., Staff Capt., London Dist. (Feb. 1).

The follg. appts. are made:—Col. E. R. O'Hara, C.M.G., D.S.O., from h.p., to be Asst. Dir. of Supplies and Trans., Malta (Jan. 31); Maj. E. R. H. Herbert, K.R.R.C., from G.S.O., 3rd Grade, Northern Comd., to be D.A.A.G., Western Comd. (Feb. 1); Bt. Maj. W. C. Holden, D.S.O., M.C., R.A., from Bde. Maj., R.A., 3rd Div., to be G.S.O., 2nd Grade, R.A.F. Cooperation (Jan. 22); Bt. Maj. H. M. Gale, M.C., R.A.S.C., from Staff Capt., to be D.A.Q.M.G., War Office (Feb. 3); Capt. J. L. I. Hawkesworth, O.B.E., E. York R., to be Bde. Maj., 13th Inf. Bde. (Jan. 29); Capt. W. D. Faulkner, M.C., L. Gds., to be Staff Capt., London Dist. (Feb. 1); Capt. R. Dickie, M.C., A. and S.H., to be Staff Capt., War Office (Feb. 3).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Lt.-Col. W. C. Downing retires on ret. pay (Feb. 3); Maj. J. H. Thom, D.S.O., to be Lt.-Col. (Feb. 3); Maj. G. E. W. Frankiyn, D.S.O., M.C., is restd. to the establ. (Jan. 17); Maj. C. T. Baynham, D.S.O., is restd. while holding the appt. of Maj. Instr. in Gunn. (Jan. 12); Capt. C. B. J. Bishop, M.C., to be Maj. (Feb. 3); Capt. (D.C.) H. A. Stalian, M.B.E., to be Maj. (D.C.) (Feb. 7); Capt. G. H. J. Harper, M.C., M.C., is restd. for serv. with the T.A. (Jan. 8).

The follg. Capts. are restd. for serv. on the Staff (Jan. 21):—C. T. Nugee, D.S.O., M.C.; G. L. Appleton.

The follg. Lts. are restd.:—O. S. M. Thompson while holding the appt. of A.D.C. to the G.O.C., 5th Div. (Dec. 13, 1929); P. B. Sanger while on prob. with the Ind. Army (Dec. 31, 1929).

ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY

Sec. Lt. Harold Robert Charles Rkmard Paul Micallef, from King's Own Malta R., to be Sec. Lt. (Nov. 19, 1929).

INFANTRY

THE BUFFS.—Capt. E. F. Hall, M.C., is seed. for serv. on the Staff (Jan. 21).

NORTH'D FUS.—Lt.-Col. R. C. Stockley is seed. while holding the appt. of A.D.C. to the G.O.C., Northern Ireland Dist. (Sept. 22, 1929).

BEDFS. AND HERTS. R.—Lt. H. A. R. Puttee to be Capt. (Sept. 12, 1929).

LEICESTER R.—Lt. C. H. N. Toller resigns his commn. (Feb. 3).

GRENS. HOWARDS.—Capt. A. W. Hawkins is seed. for serv. as an Adjt., T.A. (Jan. 9).

S. WALES BORD.—Sec. Lt. J. C. Richardson to be Lt. (Feb. 4).

WORCS. R.—Maj. (Qr.-Mr.) C. H. Inwood, O.B.E., M.C. retires on ret. pay on attaining the age limit for retirement (Feb. 8); Regtl. Sergt.-Maj. Xelville Ernest Newman to be Lt. (Qr.-Mr.) (Feb. 8).

DORSET R.—Capt. W. H. A. Bishop is seed. for serv. on the Staff (Jan. 21).

The follg. Lts. to be Capts. (Jan 21):—W. K. T. Barrett, R. E. C. Goff, M.C.

ESSEX R.—Lt. H. J. W. Silver, M.C., retires, receiving a gratuity (Jan. 1). (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Dec. 31, 1929); Lt. C. D. Robinson is seed. for serv. with the R.A.O.C. (Jan. 6).

NORTH'N R.—Capt. and Bt. Maj. W. J. Jervois, M.C., is seed. for serv. on the Staff (Jan. 17).

K.O.Y.L.I.—The follg. Lts. to be Capts. (Oct. 31, 1929):—E. C. Pilley, and remains seed.; H. Redman, and remains seed.; A. F. S. Douglass, M.C.

N. STAFFORD R.—Capt. A. Popkess retires, receiving a gratuity (Jan. 1).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Capt. L. Powell is seed. for serv. with the T.A. (Jan. 10); Capt. K. S. A. K. Barker-Simson retires on ret. pay (Feb. 8).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Lt.-Col. R. C. Wilson, M.B., retires on ret. pay (Jan. 29); Capt. (Qr.-Mr.) J. D. Genese to be Maj. (Qr.-Mr.) (Feb. 6).

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

Lt. L. C. D. Robinson, Essex R., to be Ord. Offr., 4th Cl. (Jan. 6).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

Staff Nurse Miss H. E. J. Bailey resigns her appt. (Feb. 6).

ESTABLISHMENTS

Capt. C. de C. Hamilton, R.A., relinquishes the appt. of Adjt., Coast Arty. Sch. (Jan. 26).

The follg. appts. are made:—Capt. E. J. Stansfield, R.A., to be Adjt., Coast Arty. Sch. (Jan. 26); Maj. H. A. J. Parsons, M.C., R. Signals, to be Instr. (Cl. 2), Sch. of Sigs. (Jan. 21).

MEMORANDA

The follg. Lt.-Cols., h.p. list, retire on ret. pay (Feb. 8):—W. T. Bromfield, late Leicester R.; H. V. R. Hodson, late N. Stafford R.

F. J. B. Dixon (late temp. Lt., M.G.C.) is granted the rank of Lt. on discharge from the ranks, T.A. (July 15, 1929).

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

REGIMENTAL LIST

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

The follg. Majs. to be Lt.-Cols. (Dec. 21, 1929):—W. McC. C. Cowan, M.C., S. E. Bunn, D.S.O.

FOOT GUARDS

GREN. G'DS.—Lt. the Lord Swarthling resigns his commn. (Feb. 8).

INFANTRY

The follg. Offrs. (ret. pay) to be Lt.-Cols.:—

LEICESTER R.—Lt.-Col. W. T. Bromfield (Feb. 8), with seniority Sept. 9, 1923.

E. SURREY R.—Maj. E. G. H. Clarke, M.C. (Jan. 27).

N. STAFFORD R.—Lt.-Col. H. V. R. Hodson (Feb. 8), with seniority Jan. 11, 1922.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

The follg., having obtained the age limit of liability to recall, cease to belong to the Res. of Offrs.:—Lt.-Col. R. W. Courtney (Jan. 6); Lt.-Col. W. P. Pearse (Jan. 28); Capt. (Qr.-Mr.) W. Stooper (Feb. 6).

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

The Rev. R. D. Grange-Bennett, from R. Ian. R., to be Chapln. to the Forces, 4th Cl. (Aug. 18, 1929), with seniority Dec. 13, 1927, and relinquishes the rank of Lt.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Maj. J. Cameron, O.B.E., ceases to belong to the Res. (Nov. 4, 1929).

The follg. to be Sec. Lts. (Feb. 8):—G. Whitenkc (late Cadet, Royal Grammar Sch. (Worcester) Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.).

ROYAL TANK CORPS

Offr. Cadet C. S. Henderson, from Edinburgh Univ. Contgt., Sen. Div., O.T.C.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Sec. Lt. W. H. T. Dancer to be Lt. (Jan. 23); S. H. D. Jagot to be Sec. Lt. (Feb. 8).

MILITIA

INFANTRY

3RD BN. OXF. AND BUCKS L.I.—Capt. P. Godsell, M.C., relinquishes his commn. (Feb. 6), and is granted the rank of Maj.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

ROYAL ARTILLERY

51ST (CORNWALL AND WARWICK) MED. BDE.—Sec. Lt. J. Wall to be Lt. (Jan. 10).

E. RIDING HEAVY BDE.—Maj. W. J. Gilpin, M.C., T.A., vacates the appt. of Adjt. (Jan. 21); Capt. H. A. Dix, R.A., to be Adjt. (Jan. 27).

KENT HEAVY BDE.—Sec. Lt. L. F. Rees to be Lt. (Jan. 28).

53RD (C. OF LOND.) A.A. BDE.—Sec. Lt. S. H. L. F. Dawson to be Lt. (Nov. 12, 1929).

ROYAL ENGINEERS

51ST (HIGHLAND) DIVL. ENGRS.—A. G. M. Cock (late Cadet, Sandhurst Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (Feb. 8).

TYNE ELECTRICAL ENGRS.—M. A. Fraser (late Cadet, Sandhurst Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (Feb. 8).

ANTI-AIRCRAFT SEARCHLIGHT COMPANIES

ESSEX GROUP.—Sec. Lt. C. W. Cronin to be Lt. (Feb. 4).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

54TH (E. ANGLIAN) DIVL. SIGS.—Lt. C. V. Riggs, D.C.M., resigns his commn. (Dec. 20, 1929).

INFANTRY

7TH BN. R. WAR. R.—Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) W. N. Bushill, M.C., T.D., retires on completion of tenure of command and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (Jan. 26); Maj. C. D. Mocotta, to be Lt.-Col. (Jan. 26).

7TH BN. THE KING'S R.—Sec. Lt. C. H. Mackenzie to be Lt. (Jan. 7); Sec. Lt. E. T. Drinnfield to be Lt. (Jan. 9).

7TH BN. D.W.R.—Lt. C. Hickson to be Capt. (Oct. 5, 1929).

7TH BN. MIDD'X. R.—Sec. Lt. F. G. Bristow resigns his commn. on account of ill-health (Jan. 7).

7TH BN. DURHAM L.I.—Maj. L. Laing, T.D., to be Lt.-Col. (Oct. 19, 1929).

5TH LOND. R.—Lt. J. A. M. Ellison-Macartney to be Capt. (Dec. 7, 1929).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

50TH (NORTHUMBRIAN) DIVL. TRANS.—Capt. D. V. C. Brooke resigns his commn. and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (Jan. 4).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Capt. D. C.

Letters to the Editor

EMOTION IN MUSIC

A PSYCHOLOGICAL PUZZLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your learned and expert contributor, Mr. Francesco Berger, in *The Times* of January 27, refers to the kindling of the human emotions by tunes, a subject of much psychological interest, and he has placed many of your readers under a debt of gratitude for his authoritative references to some of these musical compositions, and to what you so rightly describe as "the mystery of music."

Music is not my business, but I have long experienced its mysterious power to soothe the mentally ill. I have known it to calm the agitated and raise the spirits of the depressed in a way that no other remedy within the power of the healer could accomplish. As we know, in social life and even in our domestic relations the emotions play a considerable part in directing our conduct, which to most of us is a perpetual compromise between the ideal and the practical. Strong emotions, within our own experience, can and often do disturb the mental balance and may even dissociate the whole personality. So also may our mental equilibrium be restored by other emotions and by sensory impressions, particularly through the sense of hearing, which is the most impressive channel of approach—and here we must acknowledge the help of the "wireless," although the scoffer's pleasure is not to listen, but "turn it off."

Hearing, is, undoubtedly, the most highly evolutionized of all the senses, its pleasures are more acute, more endurable and are easier recalled than the pleasures of any of the other senses. Hearing is also the most delicate, as it is the most intelligent of the senses, and probably it is the most important—more so even than sight. It is, therefore, the first to be disordered in disease. Hallucinations of hearing and delusions based upon them are the most distressing, as they are the most common of all the early symptoms of a mental illness, but how music acts as a healer must remain a psychological puzzle; yet it is a puzzle capable of some analysis.

The so-called emotions of relativity, wonder, surprise, and novelty are peculiarly those of music. Its cadences, *i.e.*, its rises and falls—like oratorical pronouncements—provide a most agreeable variation of emphasis, and the skilled singer makes appropriate use of such cadences. The concurrence of related sounds in harmony provides pleasure because of its concord, just as discord (to most people) excites pain and a feeling of conflict. In melody also we enjoy the succession of soft, sweet, and mellow sounds, and melody must take a high place as a creator of emotions. But in music there is also rhythm and with it an actual physical percussion, associated with an attendant diffusion of nervous current. Rhythm is universal in Nature—the seasons of the year, the ebb and flow of the tides, the heart's beat, the respiratory mechanism, sleep, and wakefulness are examples. Rhythm in music probably counts for much more than is generally credited to it psychologically. Rhythm establishes a concord—a harmony of expectation, as it has been called—between what has gone and what is to come. Its violation is a disappointment, as we see in the immediate desire of young people to move and fill up the gaps in the syncopated jazz music.

Alison (1757-1839) attributed the emotions kindled by music to associative memory links of former experience and recollection, even when this origin was not conscious, thus anticipating modern psychology, which regards the unconscious self as that never-resting observer and recorder of all the minutest unremembered incidents of life, but which the power of music can sometimes recall with all their former emotions.

Sir Walford Davies (*The Times*, September, 1924) suggested that music was a language, capable of conveying, like words, emotional thrills and flutters and that its origin was onomatopoeic, because, like the words of a language, it can express the sounds of Nature and these can be recalled with their specific feeling. We are deeply moved by the resounding waves, by devastating winds, by the noise of thunder, and by deluging rain which music can represent. We have recourse to loud sounds to salute persons of note and to convey sentiments of welcome and emotions of joy. It is certain that the effect of music in rousing the emotions is a highly complex factor and one of very great power morally and aesthetically. It has been charmingly expressed by your able and esteemed contributor.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG-JONES, M.D.
Athenæum.

THE SCHOOL AGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In reference to your leading article in *The Times* to-day relating to the discussion at last Tuesday's meeting of the London County Council upon the Education (School Attendance) Bill at present before the House of Commons, may I, with respect, submit that you have not dealt with the two fundamental points of the Council's criticism of the Bill?

The Council is of opinion, as its Education Committee's report shows, that it will not be practicable to raise the school age effectively in 1931-32 as proposed by the Bill. Without stressing difficulties of accommodation, even if the Bill is placed upon the Statute-book at an early date, the local authority cannot, within the time proposed, or even a longer period, surmount the grave difficulties of securing a supply of suitable teachers, and take adequate steps to counteract the prejudicial reactions of the Bill upon other important sections of education work. You do not answer the Council's criticisms on these points.

Moreover, you do not refer to the statement of policy put forward so ably by Sir William Ray, the leader of the Council, during the course of the debate. The majority are not opposed to the lengthening of the school life, by the raising of the school age or by other means. They consider, however, that the educational interests of young people between the ages of 14 and 15 years will be much more effectively and permanently served if any such lengthening is carried out, not by compulsion, but by voluntary methods on the lines of the programme system, which, in London, has already brought within the ambit of post-primary education institutions, full-time or part-time, about one-third of the age group of young people between 14 and 15 years. If progress under the programme system continues until the accommodation problems resulting from the variations of child population in the senior and junior departments, and the serious question of the supply of teachers, have settled themselves, I believe that it will be found that the increasing attractiveness of the schools, with a variety of forms of post-primary education (scholarships to secondary schools, selective central schools with junior county exhibitions,

(Continued at foot of next column)

senior schools, trade and technical schools, part-time day continuation schools, evening institutes, and the like) in being, will have brought about a lengthening of school life on a voluntary basis, without any new Education Act extending compulsion or introducing a general scheme of maintenance allowances which involves so much difficulty in administration and in satisfying both parents and employers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN GILBERT, Chairman of the Education Committee.
London County Council, The County Hall, S.E.1, Feb. 7.

POOLE HARBOUR BRIDGE

TWO POINTS OF VIEW

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I protest against the extraordinary statements contained in a letter you published yesterday from the Bournemouth and Swanage Ferry Company?

For this company to suggest that their undertaking is a national asset, a public utility enterprise, or even that it opens up a beauty spot to the public, is extremely far fetched. It neither helps nor hinders the hundreds who come to walk or picnic on the heath or along the shore. The saving in mileage for motors from Swanage to Bournemouth is cancelled out by the toll charges, and the company is surely insulting every one's intelligence with their statement that the road round by land through Holton Heath, Wareham, and Corfe Castle is "uninteresting." Further, commercial traffic is almost microscopic, but what there is seems to come from Bournemouth, to the detriment of Swanage trade and local ratepayers.

The only chance that could make the bridge scheme "economically sound" is a stupendous increase in tripper and tourist motor traffic. The owners of those cars who face the tolls for pleasure purposes only provide the huge bulk of any revenue, and it must be on them that the company must rely. It will be for their indulgence that any bridge will deface the beauty of the Isle of Purbeck. The company, of course, gains the toll charges, while the motorists gain a trivial amount of time. On the other hand, everybody loses the opportunity to enjoy an, as yet, unspoilt piece of scenery.

The steam ferry may well have been tolerated, but a bridge 600 yards long and well over 125ft. high placed in such a low-lying spot is something quite different, especially if it be true that it is to be such an extraordinarily cheap affair as the company suggests. We who form the local traffic can only translate any large new capital expenditure on the road link into terms of high tolls for years to come, and a transfer of improvement work on the vile surface of the toll road to the Greek Kalends. As to employment, it is surely obvious that the company staff will be reduced with the abolition of the steam ferry-boat. Lastly, a bridge structure overshadowing all Studland Heath can only realize the fears of your correspondents, as any development there by the Lord of the Manor could only attract bungalow dwellers.

The steam ferry-boat is a *fait accompli*, and I do not suggest its abolition. I suggest two improved ferry-boats, so that, while one only may be used for the small winter traffic, two may be available for rush-hour summer traffic. Later on, in 10 to 20 years or so, something more may be needed, and for that I suggest a tunnel. But not a bridge!

Your obedient servant,
M. HAMILTON FLETCHER.
Studland Manor, near Swanage, Dorset, Feb.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We have read with considerable interest the recent letters in your columns relative to the proposed Poole Harbour Bridge. As one of the oldest established land and estate agents in Bournemouth district, with a knowledge of local affairs which extends back for more than 65 years, we feel we are not entirely unable to form an independent opinion as to the advantages or otherwise of this proposed new bridge.

We have seen the plans, and, while we admit that few purely mechanical structures can claim to be "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever," we do suggest that the æsthetic shortcomings cannot be held to outweigh the practical advantages of this project, any more than it could be reasonably maintained that a lofty gasometer which is æsthetically a drawback to a district should be denied existence on this ground alone and without due regard having been paid to the practical advantages to be derived therefrom. The present floating bridge has a comparatively small carrying capacity, and in times of bad weather it is apt to be erratic in its continuity of service, and a bridge which will give permanent and continuous access in all weathers from Bournemouth to the Isle of Purbeck and Swanage cannot, in our opinion, but be a benefit to the whole district.

The beauties of Bournemouth are widely known, as is proved by the immense popularity as a residential centre which the town enjoys. Bournemouth is situated upon a tableland bounded both upon the east and west sides by low-lying river valleys, and the physical characters are such that the available sea front is strictly limited, and it is a fact that practically the whole of the at present available sea front land is fully occupied and that new residents to the town are, therefore, forced to take up their abode at considerable distances from the sea.

Now Studland Heath, which immediately adjoins to the westward the site of the proposed new bridge, enjoys an undeveloped sea front of nearly three miles in length, and certainty of communication between Studland Heath and Bournemouth at all times and in all weathers, which would be ensured by a bridge, would, in fact, add this additional sea frontage to our seriously depleted local resources, thus enabling thousands of future newcomers to enjoy, not only the amenities of Bournemouth as a resort, but at the same time to reside in close proximity to the sea rather than at a considerable distance inland, which they would otherwise have to do owing to the physical limits which are at present set upon the town and to which we have already referred.

The present floating bridge, during the three years in which it has been operating, has caused little detriment or injury to the district, but it has been the means of giving pleasure to thousands both of residents and visitors who have used it to gain access to Swanage and to the beauties of the Isle of Purbeck, and one has only to watch the queue of waiting vehicles at holiday times or on almost any sunny day to realize the inadequacy of the service given by the existing floating bridge and the necessity of a permanent bridge as an alternative, if the convenience and needs of the public are to be suited.

HANKINSON AND SON.
Richmond-chambers, The Square, Bournemouth, Feb. 4.

THE NEW ERA IN RUSSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The fate in prospect for the Russian peasants as described by Sir Bernard Pares in your issue of the 5th instant—the determination of Stalin "by violence to force through at all costs the whole programme of militant Communism"—has a parallel in the treatment meted out to the Netherlands in 1567 and the years following. Philip of Spain dispatched an army under the Duke of Alva to put to death all opponents of the government and the inquisition established to crush the reformed religion, and the proceedings of that army can be read at large in the luminous pages of Motley, "Rise of the Dutch Republic." He says (Pt. III., Ch. 1):—

It was the deliberate intention of Philip, when the Duke was despatched to the Netherlands, that all the leaders of the anti-inquisition party, and all who had, at any time or in any way, implicated themselves in opposition to the government, or in censure of its proceedings should be put to death. It was determined that the provinces should be subjugated to the absolute domination of the council of Spain.

And the result? Within a few months of the arrival of Alva

the whole country became a charnel-house; the death-bell tolled hourly in every village; not a family but was called to mourn for its dearest relatives, while the survivors stalked listlessly about the ghosts of their former selves, among the wrecks of their former homes. . . . Columns and stakes in every street, the door-posts of private houses, the fences in the fields, were laden with human carcases, strangled, burned, beheaded. The orchards in the country bore on many a tree the hideous fruit of human bodies.

"What will be the issue?" asks Sir Bernard, of the "Grisly Experiment" in Russia. If the fanaticism of the inner ring to which he refers has a measure in that behind the Spanish Inquisition of the 16th century, the above may give a hint of the answer.

R. M. P. W.

ROMAN REMAINS IN LEICESTERSHIRE

A BUST FOUND AT HINCKLEY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Through the intelligent observation of a Hinckley Grammar School boy and the interest of the headmaster, Mr. G. E. S. Coxhead, M.A., a sculptured stone bearing close resemblance to the first-century work of the Romans has just been brought to light near the Priory Barn, on the Leicester road, Hinckley.

The work is a life-size bust of a Roman citizen of youthful appearance, carved from a block of oolitic limestone much resembling the Ketton stone of Northamptonshire. When found it was in two pieces, the head severed from the bust. The features are, unfortunately, badly mutilated and the stone much weathered by time. In spite of that, the work is impressive and vigorous, and retains much of the classic beauty of the ancients. The height of

the bust is 15½in., and the width of the base 10in. In the base a hole has been drilled, apparently for the insertion of a metal pin. This would suggest that the bust once stood on a plinth or was fastened to the base of a niche or small alcove.

Although found only a little more than a week ago, the discovery has already aroused considerable interest in archæological circles. Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., of the British Museum, to whom I submitted photographs, confirms its Roman origin and states that it probably dates from the first century. Dr. Felix Oswald, D.Sc., F.S.A., another great authority on Roman remains, states that the find is certainly important; "the arrangement of the hair on the forehead is similar on heads of Augustus and Trajan and in general of male heads of the first century."

Miss M. V. Taylor, of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, describes the bust as a most remarkable one.

Now as to the circumstances of the discovery. Mawby, the boy who found the bust, had already been in my company investigating material from another site in the town which I had reasons for believing were Roman. Seeing these carved stones barely covered in a heap of rubbish at the corner of the Grammar School field, he took them to the headmaster. The strong resemblance to Roman sculpture immediately aroused the Head's curiosity, and the stones were preserved—maybe for all time.

Having assumed its Roman origin, the problem from the first has been, how did the bust come to the place where it was found? Assuming also the date assigned by the experts to be correct, the work must be more than 1,800 years old. What vicissitudes has it gone through during that long period? One can only now conjecture, further investigation alone can disprove or confirm. For the present it will suffice to state that Roman building material (including decorated wall plaster) has been found in association with the find; but up to the present, excavation seems to prove that this material has been brought from another site.

I have previously placed on record a number of discoveries indicating the presence of the Romans in and around Hinckley during their occupation of Britain. At Barwell, just over the parish boundary, and at Sapcote (four miles) there are proven Roman villa sites. It is hoped that the discovery here related may lead to the exact site of their residence in Hinckley being known.

ARTHUR J. PICKERING.
Hinckley, Leicestershire, Feb. 6.

SAFETY IN MINES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is to be hoped that the Government's preoccupation with the hours and wages side of that Carnera among the problems, coal, will not cause any unnecessary delay in dealing with the equally important question of safety in the mines.

A considerable proportion of accidents are admittedly avoidable, yet, at the moment, too little is being done to reduce the appallingly large number of them which take place every year. In 1928, for example, 41,659 persons were injured in underground haulage mishaps, due to failures of antiquated mining equipment such as ropes and chains breaking and to tubs running away. Here we have a type of accident which I understand could easily be stopped altogether by the use of conveyor belts instead of dangerous iron tubs drawn by horse or cable. There seems to be no practical objection as far as I know to carrying coal on belt conveyors from the coal face to the bottom of the shaft. Gradients do not make any difference to this type of haulage, the power required is less, and the system is always under control.

Yours, &c.,
HOLFORD KNIGHT.
House of Commons.

VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I was very much interested to read in your issue of January 30 of the impending deputation from the British Legion to the Ministers of Health and Pensions on the subject of establishing further village settlements for consumptives. This matter has been urged in many quarters ever since the success of Papworth, the pioneer settlement, directed by Dr. P. C. Varrier-Jones, first became evident. As long ago as 1929 an Inter-Departmental Committee of the Ministries of Health and Pensions investigated the subject, and, after hearing much evidence about Papworth, recommended a State grant of £1,000,000 for the creation of further village settlements. Only £20,000 was actually granted; but Papworth has continued to excite interest in official quarters.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, while Minister of Health, stated in the House of Commons that Papworth pointed the way to the mitigation or solution of a grave problem and advised "one of our big progressive local authorities" to start a settlement of its own on Papworth lines. None such has yet been started, although many tuberculosis authorities and insurance committees in various parts of the country have passed resolutions inviting the Ministry of Health to enable local authorities to formulate schemes for more village settlements on the lines of Papworth. The principal difficulty is, of course, that of finance; and in order to assist in this direction Papworth outlined a national scheme to which you were good enough to devote a considerable amount of space in your issue of July 23 last. Since then three members of the present Government—Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Lansbury—have paid personal visits to Papworth. The Minister of Health, indeed, has twice inspected the settlement since taking office. All these things show that the lesson of Papworth is being learned, and I feel sure that if the Ministry of Health will take such steps as lie in their power to facilitate the development of village settlements on Papworth lines they will find they have taken a great step forward in the fight against tuberculosis.

Yours, &c.,
FREDERICK MILNER, Chairman of Papworth.
10, Upper Woburn-place, W.C.1, Feb. 6.

SCOTTISH INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

A Scottish Industries Exhibition will be opened in the Alexandra Palace, Wood Green, on February 28, and will remain open until March 28. It has been organized to demonstrate the quality and magnitude of Scottish manufactures. There will be special sections relating to shipbuilding and shipping; iron and steel; engineering; sewing machines; lace, thread, and knitting wools; bleaching and dyeing; sugar refining; and flour, oats, biscuits, and bakery. Arrangements have been made to encourage visitors from overseas to the British Industries Fair to visit also the Scottish Industries Exhibition.

Points from Letters

NUMBERED ROADS

Contrary to the opinion so forcibly expressed by Colonel Warwick Wright, I and many of my friends find the road numbers very helpful in finding our way about the country. The Automobile Association shows the road numbers on each itinerary given, on application, to its members, which, of course, constitutes a much better guide than any verbal direction given by an individual. The course to be taken from one point to another many miles away is more readily identified by reading the easily distinguished road numbers in relation to a good road map which shows the numbers quite distinctly, than by reference to the usually small-lettered signposts, to see which one almost always has to slow down to a crawl, and in some cases stop, thereby creating delay and probable congestion.—Mr. F. E. RODGERS, 32, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

RHODESIAN TOBACCO

The full development of Rhodesian agriculture depends singly and solely on the prosperity of the tobacco-growing industry, and the success of this industry is in turn absolutely dependent on the establishment and maintenance of export markets. Among all the Empire tobacco-producing countries Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland alone stand or fall with the success or failure of their tobacco growers. India consumes the bulk of her enormous production herself. Canada's output when compared with her other vast resources is insignificant. Northern Rhodesia has her mineral wealth and the Union of South Africa, in addition to her manufacturing interests, has the wines of the Cape and the sugar of Natal. Southern Rhodesia is the potential supplier of at least 50 per cent. of the United Kingdom's requirements, that is to say, she could supply 60,000,000lb. of tobacco annually to the home market. At present British manufacturers take 5,000,000lb. Until recently the Union of South Africa has taken an equal quantity. Rhodesian production has been as high as 24,000,000lb. and failure to market the bulk of this crop has brought bankruptcy to hundreds of new settlers. In these circumstances, was the suggestion of a duty of 3s. 6d. per lb. on Rhodesian leaf entering the Union, the equivalent of a complete embargo, to be considered no more than a molehill, as your Cape Town Correspondent calls it?—Mr. PHILIP GRIBBLE (U.K. Representative of the Rhodesia Tobacco Growers' Association), 63, Cadogan-place, S.W.1.

THE CARILLON

I see it has been suggested that England should have a permanent carillon. If there is some opposition to this, is there not a very good reason in favour of it when we consider how, out of the many beautiful war memorials erected, this is the only form of memorial the blind can appreciate and enjoy?—Mrs. FREDERICK HILLS, 42, Circus-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

PAY IN THE SERVICES

The impending reduction is announced of pay and pensions for officers of the fighting Services, on the assumption of reduced cost of living. I see no recognition of the vital fact that rent and wages—two of the biggest items—remain at the peak attained after the War. I think to all right-minded people it must be felt to be a disgrace to any great country that those who are among their most valuable servants, and who are defenceless as being denied the protection of a trade union, should be treated so unfairly. The Government take no cognizance of the initial heavy cost of the training of officers, which is part of the private citizen's contribution to the safety of the Empire, in addition to the heavy burden of taxation. Nothing is done in these days to encourage parents to place their sons in the fighting Services as officers, and the young men themselves see only too plainly how precarious and ill-paid their position and prospects will be if they do so.—Mrs. ENID N. VERSCHOYLE, 38, Harrington-gardens, S.W.7.

DEEMING'S SKULL

In his very interesting letter, Dr. Richard Berry states that "we are slowly but surely solving the problems of the phenomena of mind from an intensive study of the minute structure of the brain, and have at last reached the stage when the potentialities of the child can be accurately prognosticated." These are matters of the greatest importance to those who are concerned with the problems of educational psychology. Leaving aside the potentialities of the child as too big a topic to be dealt with in correspondence, and omitting problems as being debatable, he will greatly help some of us if he will indicate a single fact about the mind which has been discovered from a study of the minute structure of the brain.—Mr. CHARLES FOX, Warkworth House, Cambridge.

APPLE BUTTER

May I thank all those who have sent recipes for apple butter through your correspondence columns and to me personally? They came chiefly from ladies, some of whom gave no address, illustrating their desire to encourage the making of this simple, uncostly, and delightful conserve. Apparently my first letter did not catch the eye of a lady from U.S.A., as I hoped it would, because they make it so well there. The omission, however, found compensation in the help ably given by a Canadian lady. I have received letters from England, Scotland, Wales, the Channel Islands, and Germany sending recipes. The Germans call it *Apfelbrauf* and it is widely used. In the Channel Islands it is called black butter and has been known there for centuries. It is strange that it is not more popular in England and I would commend it to our women's institutes.—Mr. F. C. BELL, 74, Berners-street, Ipswich.

CHURCH AND STATE

While the Church Assembly is discussing the relationships between Church and State, many Christians are asking how far we are desiring to accept the answer to the astounding petition in the first Collect in the 1662 Order of the Holy Communion: "That we may perfectly love Thee." Presumably an answer, which no Parliament can ultimately prevent us from receiving, is given. Only if we accept it can the Church be once again united and become an effective force to "turn the hearts of the disobedient to the wisdom of the just." It was so in the first days when the "converting" power of the persecuted Church was, in the long last, stronger than the legal powers of an antagonistic and mighty State.—The REV. BERNARD M. HANCOCK, Monksilver Rectory, Somerset.

PARROT DISEASE

Though it was stated at a recent inquest on the body of a victim of psittacosis (parrot disease) that green parrots from Argentina were responsible, it should be noted that actually parrots are not native to that republic. In this statement I am confirmed by Dr. Juan A. Richelet, the distinguished veterinary surgeon now occupying the post of Commercial Attaché to the Argentine Embassy in London. A small green parrakeet is common to Argentina, but the larger parrots (of various kinds) which are so popular as pets come generally from Paraguay and Brazil. These birds quite frequently reach England through Argentine ports, and it is for this reason, perhaps, that it is erroneously believed that they are natives of that republic. In any case, is it not a fact that psittacosis can be traced to parrots from all parts of the world, and that there is consequently nothing inherently noxious about the varieties bred either in Brazil, Paraguay, or even Argentina, if parrots do come from that country?—Mr. L. W. MATTERS, M.P., House of Commons.

DRINKING HOURS IN HOLBORN

In your issue of February 1 you state that "the position in Holborn is exceptional, for while the borough touches Westminster on the one side, it also adjoins Finsbury, where 10 o'clock closing is in force, on another." The Holborn Division not only adjoins Finsbury on the east side, but also adjoins St. Pancras on the north and Marylebone on the west, and in all three of these divisions the closing hour is 10 o'clock. Unfortunately, we have therefore on all sides, except a relatively short boundary with the Strand, divisions in which the closing hour is 10 o'clock, while our own is 11. This want of uniformity is the occasion of disorderly outsiders crowding into Holborn between 10 and 11 to get drink, and causing the nuisance complained of by the Commissioner of Police and by the residents. There being no chance of the adjoining divisions changing their hours, the Holborn magistrates feel that a reconsideration of closing hours in the division is desirable.—Mr. EDWIN HENRY KEEN, chairman, Holborn Bench, Birkdale, 29, Sylvan-avenue, Mill Hill, N.W.7.

"YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT"

In the eighteenth century the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company sent their instructions to the supercargoes in India signed by 20 or 30 of them under the subscription "Your affectionate Friends," and nothing else. The councils of supercargoes in India, addressing their "Honourable Masters," signed, all of them, under the subscription "We have the Honour to remain with great Respect your Honours most obedient and most humble Servants." Contrast this with the present practice of American Government offices in which communications downwards are subscribed "Respectfully," and upwards "Very respectfully."—Dr. H. B. MORSE, Camberley.

CHURCH ASSEMBLY

THE TRANSFER OF PATRONAGE

FINANCIAL POSITION OF CLERGY

The Spring Session of the Church Assembly ended yesterday. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided.

The BISHOP of ST. EDMUNDSBURY and IPSWICH (Dr. Whittingham) moved that final approval be given to the Clergy Pensions (Older Incumbents) Measure, which had passed through its revision stage the previous afternoon. He said the amendments brought forward had revolved round the idea that a little too much favour was being shown to the older incumbents, to the prejudice of the younger incumbents. The suspicion that the older incumbents would benefit at the expense of the younger incumbents was quite a mistake.

Final approval was given to the Measure.

The revision stage of the Cathedrals Measure was resumed, and after the remaining clauses had been disposed of, it was agreed, on the motion of CANON A. G. ROBINSON (Winchester), to postpone the present stage of revision to the summer session.

PATRONAGE

The BISHOP of CHICHESTER (Dr. Bell) then moved that the Benefices (Transfer of Rights of Patronage) Measure be considered for revision. He said the Measure aimed at bringing the Bishop, the patron, and the parishioners into touch with one another before any transfer of patronage was completed. It was not intended to interfere with the transfer. Most of the criticisms made against the Measure at the last session had been met. The Measure had been enlarged and there had been a greater amount of definition. One of the charges made was that cases where the Bishop made the transfer were not included. That had now been met, and the Measure had been made more exact and more complete. Much more attention had been paid to the wishes of the Parochial Church Council and provision had been made for greater publicity being given to the transfer of the advowson, and the Measure contained a clause by which the churchwardens were officially informed of the proposed transfer by a notice on the church door. The whole Measure was only an emergency Measure, and was not intended to be a permanent provision or a permanent mode for exercising the Episcopal check or veto.

SIR THOMAS INSKIP said the Measure had obviously undergone adequate reformation. Some of his criticisms had been met, but there were provisions in the Measure which he still thought were unworkable. Clause 5 required drastic amendment if it were to work. It provided that a Bishop should have the right to say whether or not he would institute a man who had been presented by a purchaser of an advowson if the Bishop thought it would be against the spiritual interests of the parish. He (Sir Thomas) wished to see the right of the sale of patronage abolished altogether, and he had a motion on the agenda paper asking for the appointment of a committee to consider the preparation of a Measure for this purpose. The only criticism he had heard from anybody against this course was that it interfered with the rights of property. He thought the Measure before them for revision would have the effect of making a market in advowsons and a market of a discreditable character. If they were going to abolish the sales of patronage, let them say so that day and try to get a Measure through Parliament as early as possible.

LORD SALISBURY said he was not going to discuss the whole question of the sale of patronage, but Sir Thomas knew that Measures which touched upon property were the most difficult of all to get through Parliament. Surely the path of wisdom was to take the opportunity while it served, and he hoped they would go forward with the revision of the Measure brought forward by the Bishop of Chichester.

SIR LEWIS DIBDIN thought the Assembly was in some danger of not appreciating what the Measure really did. The Measure had nothing to do with sales of patronage, but with transfer. There was nothing in his public life to which he looked back with more pleasure than the part he was able to take in connexion with the passing of the Measure in 1924 abolishing the sales of advowsons after two presentations. They were now asked to abolish sales altogether without compensation. He would be very glad to see it done, but they had to act as honourable men, and he did not think that would be quite the right thing to do. He thought the Measure as it stood was a very good one.

The BISHOP of NORWICH (Dr. Pollock) urged that before they could contemplate the Measure going forward and becoming law, it would need a good deal of further consideration.

It was agreed that the revision stage should be proceeded with, and the various clauses were considered and accepted. The Measure was then recommitted to the appointed Committee with a view to the reconsideration and possibly the amendment of Clause 5.

On the motion of SIR THOMAS INSKIP, seconded by MR. ALBERT MITCHELL (London), it was agreed that a Committee be appointed to prepare and present to the Church Assembly at the next session a Measure effecting the immediate and final abolition of the sale of advowsons.

The DEAN of WESTMINSTER presented an interim report of the Patronage and Tenure Measures Committee, and moved

That the Committee be instructed to divide the Benefices (Patronage) Measure into two Measures, one dealing with the establishment of Diocesan Boards of Patronage and the other with the exercise of the right of presentation.

This was agreed to.

SPONSORS SCHEME

The BISHOP of MANCHESTER (Dr. Guy Warman) presented a report of the Central Advisory Council of Training for the Ministry, and moved that it be received. In reference to the Sponsors Scheme, he mentioned that in three years the sum of £86,887 had been raised for the scheme, and assistance had been given to 540 candidates for the Ministry. They were greatly indebted to *The Times* for the help and cooperation it had given in connexion with the Sponsors Scheme. The report was received.

On the motion of the BISHOP of BARKING (Dr. Inskip), the report of the Committee on Pensions for Deaconesses and salaried lay workers was received. It was also agreed that the draft scheme prepared by the Committee should be generally approved and circulated to the Diocesan Boards of Finance for consideration.

EARL GREY presented an interim report of the Central Board of Finance, together with a report on the Church of England Training Colleges for Teachers by Mr. R. G. Mayor. The report was received, and the Assembly approved the financial proposals contained in the report, it being understood that no further first charge on the Assembly's funds is thereby created.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, in putting this motion, said the Assembly would wish to acknowledge the indefatigable work of Lord Grey on behalf of the Sponsors Scheme, and the services rendered to the training colleges by Mr. Mayor.

BURDENS ON CLERGY

The REV. T. F. MONAHAN (Manchester) moved that a Committee be elected to inquire into the general effect of the Clergy Pensions Measures, 1926 to 1928, and to report what amendment is necessary. A similar motion was submitted by the REV. H. L. FOSBROOKE (Lincoln) in connexion with the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Measure. Mr. Monahan said the burdens placed upon the clergy during the last three years were more than they could bear, and had created a crisis in many a parsonage house. The burdens had pressed particularly heavily upon the wives of the clergy.

The ARCHBISHOP of YORK (Dr. Temple) said he thought the Assembly ought to agree with the principle of holding an inquiry into this matter. Undoubtedly there was a widespread sense of grievance among the clergy and this had found expression in the last Proctorial elections, with the result that clergy had been sent to the Assembly to try to get the matter investigated.

SIR LEWIS DIBDIN said he was in entire sympathy with what had been said. He thought there was a strong sense in the country among the clergy that they were worse off than they were. While he agreed that the matter should be inquired into, he did not think it could take the form of considering the amendment of the Pensions or the Dilapidations Measures.

The BISHOP of LONDON (Dr. Winnington Ingram) said he had spoken up and down the country of the disgraceful way in which the clergy were paid. It had not yet got home to the laity that the clergy could not meet their liabilities.

At the suggestion of the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, Mr. Monahan and Mr. Fosbrooke withdrew their motions in favour of the following, proposed by SIR LEWIS DIBDIN, and seconded by the BISHOP of LONDON:—

That a Committee be appointed to review further the serious burdens imposed upon the clergy by the Clergy Pensions Measure, the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Measure, and the Tithe Act, and to report to the Assembly.

This was carried unanimously, and the Assembly then rose.

A warm greeting for the unexpected guest

Just a touch of the switch as the bell rings, and by the time hats and coats have been removed, your Ferranti Fire will have sprung into radiant life, and you will be able to settle down for a chat as cosily as though you were in front of a large coal fire which was lit hours ago.

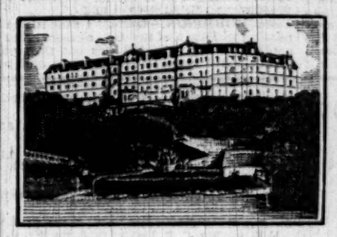
THE Ferranti FIRE

is the most economical of electric fires because it is the most efficient. You can switch it on and off whenever you enter or leave a room as you would an electric light, because it begins to give off a radiant heat in a few seconds. The large Ferranti Fires have two heating elements with a selector switch, while the smaller models have one element only and no switch.

From your usual contractor or electrical authority.

FERRANTI LTD. Prices from £4. Hollinwood, Lancs.

THE RIVIERA
THE WINTER PLAYGROUND OF EUROPE



CAP MARTIN HOTEL
Between
MONTE CARLO & MENTONE
Splendid private Park of 100,000 sq. yards. Tennis. Equipped playgrounds for children.
Private auto-cars for Monte Carlo and Mentone free of charge.

Spend your Winter Holidays at
COSTEBELLE
HOTELS HYÈRES (VAR)
The Premier Sporting Resort on the Riviera. Golf 18 holes, 5 Tennis, 1 Squash Racquet Court, 8 Croquet Lawns, all in Hotel grounds.
Running Hot & Cold Water. 100 Bath Rooms. Special Ball Rooms.
E. H. PEYRON, Owner and Manager.

MENTONE Full South — CARLTON HOTEL — Select Residential Hotel. Sea Front

Italian BORDIGHERA Riviera
HOTEL HESPERIA. Same Management HOTEL MIRAMARE.
First-class. Every modern comfort. Sheltered position. Large garden. Excellent cuisine. Pension from 10/-. Open all the year.
Family Hotel with all the conveniences and comfort of a modern Hotel. Beautiful position. Magnificent view. Pension from 8/-. Open all the year.
Special Reduced Terms for Summer Season—Wonderful Bathing.

"Get a grip on Palmers"
PALMER
FLEXICORD TYRES
For extra safety and extra long life, for control and economy—fit Flexicords. Ask your local dealer for price list or write for particulars to address below.
THE PALMER TYRE LTD., 100-106, Cannon St., London, E.C.4

Get the *best* out of your car!

PRICE 1/3
Post free 1/5
Obtainable from Bookstalls, Booksellers, Newsagents; or from The Publisher, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4

ONE cannot learn to drive a car *well* in a few weeks. The motorist who seeks expert information, based on long experience, of the finer points of driving in its relation to car maintenance should get a copy of

THE ART *of* DRIVING
(New and Enlarged Edition just published)
by
The Times MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

MARGATE MURDER CHARGE

CAUSE OF DEATH

SIR B. SPILSBURY'S EVIDENCE

Sidney Harry Fox, 29, made his fifth appearance before the Margate magistrates yesterday on the charge of murdering his mother, Rosaline Fox, in Room 66 at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, on October 23 last.

Mrs. Fox's body was found in the room after an outbreak of fire, and when the case was first opened Mr. A. Sefton-Cohen, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that it was the opinion of Sir Bernard Spilsbury that her death was not due to the effects of the fire but to manual strangulation.

Dr. R. Nichol, of Margate, recalled for cross-examination, said that he did not closely examine Mrs. Fox's body, but he saw no signs of death from asphyxia. He saw no signs of violence. He did not agree that appearances were consistent with death from heart failure.

Dr. Cecil C. Austen, of Margate, described a visit to the Hotel Metropole to see Mrs. Fox on the Sunday before her death. She complained of pains about the body, and she had a slight temperature, which he attributed to stomachic trouble. He wrote her a prescription for a simple tonic. There was nothing dangerous to life in the amounts prescribed.

Mr. A. Sefton-Cohen (prosecuting).—A statement has been made that the chemist had to break this prescription down.

Dr. Austen answered that there was no need to break it down. An intended visit the following day was cancelled. About midnight on October 23 he was called to the hotel and saw Mrs. Fox lying dead in the vestibule. She had been dead then about half an hour. There were no external marks of injury or signs of burning. He held no post-mortem examination, but came to the conclusion, on account of the fire, that perhaps she had gone to sleep, and waking up to find the room full of smoke gave her a shock so that she fell across the bed and was suffocated. He concluded she died from shock and suffocation.

Mr. G. Hindle (defending solicitor).—Were the appearances consistent with death from heart failure?—Yes.

Dr. Austen said that there were no signs of blood about the mouth. Had the tongue been injured just before death he would have expected some stains. Their absence showed either that there was no injury or only a very slight one.

Police-constable G. E. Bray, of the Margate Police, said that when he went to the Metropole Hotel he saw Mrs. Fox lying on her back on the landing. There was smoke in Room 66. The fire had been extinguished. He helped to carry the woman downstairs and applied artificial respiration. There were no teeth in the mouth. He noticed no sign of life. After the inquest on October 24 certain articles of clothing from Room 66 were put into the dust-box. They included a small portion of what appeared to be the collar of a woollen undergarment. On November 11 all but the collar were recovered from the corporation refuse dump. Some strips of newspaper found on an unburned patch of carpet in Room 66 were also recovered from the dump.

POST-MORTEM EVIDENCE

Sir Bernard Spilsbury, hon. pathologist at the Home Office, gave evidence of his examination of the body of Mrs. Fox after it had been exhumed at Great Fransham, Norfolk, on November 9. He said there were no external marks of injury and no signs of burning. Dealing with his internal examination, Sir Bernard said there was certain disease of the arteries to the heart. The air passages to the lungs were clear and there was no visible deposit of soot on the inner surfaces of the air passages. There was a large recent bruise at the back of the larynx or windbox. There was no injury to the cartilages or bones of the larynx.

The tongue, said the witness, appeared normal, but on an incision being made a recent bruise was found on the left edge about a quarter of an inch in diameter. He later made a microscopical examination of scrapings from the inner surfaces of the air passages, but he found no deposit of soot. Chemical and spectroscopical examination of the blood was made, but no carbon-monoxide gas could be detected in it. Part of the larynx was congested, and it contained small hemorrhages.

Replying to counsel, the witness said that most of the pathological causes which he had described in the body, the shrinkage of the organs, the disease of the arteries in different parts, and the brown wasting of the muscle of the heart, were commonly found in elderly persons, and were not in themselves serious. Fibrosis of the heart muscle associated with the disease of the artery of the heart might cause sudden death, but the disease of the artery found here was not sufficient in his opinion to explain the death. No disease was found in the body to account for the fatty degeneration of the liver. That condition might have been the result of alcoholic excess, but it was not due to excess within a few hours of death.

Sir Bernard went on to say that he was in Court on January 31 when witnesses gave evidence about the condition of Room 66 on the night of October 23. He also heard Dr. Roche Lynch's evidence. In the case of a person dying from the effects of a smouldering fire, under conditions described by earlier witnesses in the case, he would expect to find a deposit of carbon or soot in the air passages, and in the blood of a person dying from exposure to such a fire carbon-monoxide gas. The absence of carbon or soot in the lungs and of traces of carbon-monoxide gas in the lungs led him to the conclusion that Mrs. Fox did not die from the effects of the fire in the bedroom.

"The injuries which I found in the deeper structures of the neck and in the tongue were all recent, that is, shortly before death," said Sir Bernard. "The bruising on the left side of the thyroid gland could be produced by firm pressure between thumb and fingers applied to the larynx or windbox. The congestion of the lining of the air passages and the hemorrhages such as I found in the epiglottis would also result from such pressure. If the larynx was forcibly pressed upwards towards the floor of the mouth in the act of throttling the tension produced on the larynx and gullet behind it might be sufficient to cause bruising such as that I found there. Much upward pressure on the larynx would forcibly close the jaws and might cause the tongue to be bitten.

"In my opinion the tongue could not have been bruised between the toothless gums, and the deceased must have been wearing plates when the injury was caused. The plates would readily be displaced in the mouth by the act of throttling. Bruises usually occur on the surface of the neck in cases of strangulation by the hand, but if the victim offered little resistance and the fingers were pressed in the same position until death occurred there might be no external marks on the neck afterwards."

"MANUAL STRANGULATION"

Mr. Sefton-Cohen.—How, in your opinion, were the injuries found in the neck and tongue to be accounted for?—Only, in my opinion, as a result of manual strangulation. The cause of death, in my opinion, was asphyxia due to manual strangulation.

What do you say as to whether these could have been produced by attempted suicide on the part of this woman?—For all practical purposes it is impossible for persons to strangle themselves with their own hands.

Mr. Hindle.—If the injury to the tongue had been caused as you suggest by strangulation, would there not be some bleeding?

Sir Bernard Spilsbury.—Only if the surface of the tongue was injured.

Mr. Hindle asked Sir Bernard if it was not extraordinary for there to be no external marks on the neck if sufficient force had been used to cause injury to the tissues. Sir Bernard replied that it was unusual to find no external marks in a case of manual strangulation.

Inspector William Palmer, of the Margate Police, said that when he arrived at the hotel on the night of October 23 he saw Fox at the foot of the stairs. He was kneeling at the head of the body and appeared to be very distressed. When the witness went into Room 66 he saw a quantity of burnt and scorched newspaper. He also found the charred remains of French newspapers. The bed showed no indication of a struggle. It appeared as if someone had lain on it. There was no pillow on the bed, but there was one on the bedside cabinet at the head of the bed. On the chest of drawers was a medicine bottle containing petrol, and on the chimneypiece two medicine bottles, one nearly and the other quite full. There was no smell of gas or petrol. The gas-fire was out, but warm.

Later he saw Fox in bed in another room. He was calm, and said he felt able to make a statement, and did so.

The case was adjourned till next Friday.

LABOUR SPLIT IN NOTTINGHAM

ALLEGED COOPERATIVE DOMINATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, FEB. 7

A serious split, which may have an important bearing on the fortunes of the Nottingham Labour Party in the event of an early Parliamentary election in the city, has now assumed such dimensions that attempts at concealment have been mutually abandoned.

While the trouble is personal in its origin an undercurrent of resentment against the growing domination of local Labour politics by the Cooperative wing of the party has something to do with it. So bitter has the feeling become that the Labour group on the city council (though by a majority of only two) has recommended the Nottingham Labour Party to expel from the party Alderman Green, the ex-Sheriff and the present chairman of the Board of Guardians. This recommendation will be considered at a delegate meeting on February 13.

At the last meeting of the city council several Labour members asked a series of carefully prepared questions framed for the purpose of showing that a number of allegations made by Alderman Green at a meeting which he called and reflecting on the policy pursued by certain corporation committees were groundless. Some of these committees are presided over by members of the Labour Party, and in the case of three of the committees Alderman Green resigned as a protest against the acts of his colleagues. He declares, however, that in no circumstances will he allow himself to be driven from the city council. The narrowness of the voting on the motion for his expulsion shows that he does not lack support. One of his chief antagonists is Alderman W. Halls (a former Labour member of Parliament), who is chairman of the Nottingham Cooperative Society. Alderman Green has now entered the lists against Alderman Halls by announcing that he will stand as a candidate for the Cooperative Board of Directors. To-day Alderman Green said: "I shall ignore the action of the Labour group on the city council, and although Alderman Halls has not liked me for a long time it will not prevent me from running as a candidate for the Cooperative Board, of which he is chairman. I shall meet him there." Alderman Halls denies that there is a "vendetta" between himself and Alderman Green, but admits that the matter must be dealt with through Labour party channels.

Meanwhile Councillor E. Purser (another Labour member), vice-chairman of the Health Committee, has publicly accused Alderman Halls of being the "prime mover in the agitation against Alderman Green," and protests against the Labour Party being "dragged at the heels of the Cooperative section." He adds: "The split between the two policies is very definite and no good can come from defending it." Should the attempt to expel Alderman Green from the party succeed, it may seriously jeopardize the Socialist position in the Southern and Eastern divisions of the city, especially at the next municipal election. Alderman Green has for many years been the recognized leader of the Labour Party in those districts and his personal following among the working classes is stated to be greater than that of any other member of his party.

In view of the adoption this week of a Cooperative candidate in the Labour interest to oppose Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C., in the Central Division, the growing disagreement between the purely Labour and the Cooperative wings of the Labour Party is regarded by Socialists with some alarm.

ON THE BLUE NILE

BUILDING AN ENGLISH CHURCH

Lord Brentford writes from Wad Medani, Blue Nile Province, Sudan:—

I am spending my first real holiday for many years touring this wonderful country and seeing it being developed by Englishmen and ruled by and thriving on British brains. I have just attended church in a small, bare schoolroom, and that is the reason for this letter.

Thirty years ago the town was little more than a native village of mud huts. To-day it is the centre of 40,000 people, due almost entirely to the wonderful development of irrigation. Something like 400,000 acres of land are now under cotton cultivation, providing over 100,000 bales of best cotton for our people in Lancashire and distributing over £1,000,000 per annum among the 10,000 native cultivators. As I looked around the schoolroom I saw young Englishmen, bronzed and tanned by their open-air life; I saw Government officials; I saw commercial men; but they had no church. Over the Government offices there are two flags—the English and the Egyptian. In the native town Islam is represented by great and mighty mosques. Christianity is, as yet, represented by only the smallest schoolroom.

The Governor, Mr. R. V. Bardsley, who comes from a family which has given two Bishops in my time to the Church of England, is bent on building an English church. It will cost about £6,000 to build a church worthy of our cause and to accommodate the increasing number of young English people coming out to serve their country in this part of the Empire. I was glad to note that Presbyterian, Nonconformist, and Episcopalian all worship together. More than half of the money has been collected. Do not let it start in debt. I shall be so grateful if anybody who cares for the things about which I have written will send any donations to me at 70, Queen's-gate, London. My son will acknowledge them while I am journeying still farther on into the wilder parts of the Sudan, and on my return I should like to be able to send the Governor a cheque so that he can start his church free of debt.

FIRE AT PRIVATE SCHOOL

CHILDREN'S MARCH OUT IN NIGHT CLOTHES

Fire broke out at St. Nicholas private school, Stanmore, Middlesex, early yesterday. The old part of the building was burnt out, but a new wing was saved by Wealdstone and other fire brigades. When the alarm was given, the children (about 20 girls) were aroused from their beds by a mistress and marched on to the lawn in their night clothes as though rehearsing their fire drill. They were later housed in the school lodge.

The fire was discovered by the Principal of the school, Miss Brown, and the building was then well alight. Fanned by a fairly high wind, the flames quickly gained a firm hold, and the fire raged for nearly five hours. The roof and the front of the main building fell in. All the property in the dormitories was destroyed, but firemen and members of the staff managed to save a good deal of the downstairs property.

SULPHUR SPRING NEAR SHEFFIELD

WATERS LIKE THOSE AT HARROGATE

A sulphur spring, said to be identical in quality with the Harrogate waters, has been discovered at the Ewden Waterworks, about seven miles from Sheffield. The discovery was made during the later stages of the construction of the Broomhead reservoir, which has taken about 10 years to build. The spring, which gives off several thousands of gallons of water a day, is close to the wooden village which sprang up during the building of the great dam.

MR. FORD'S PLANS FOR DAGENHAM MOTOR WORKS

The members of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers visited the Ford Motor Works in course of construction at Dagenham yesterday. They were received by MAJOR A. S. CAINK, surveyor to the Ford Motor Company, Limited, who, in the course of an address said they looked out to-day upon some 300 acres of more or less undeveloped land, but to-morrow, as it were, that site would be sending forth to all parts of Europe and Asia Minor 250,000 motor vehicles per annum, and finding regular employment for more than 15,000 men. The works which they were now constructing would be the largest motor factory in Europe, and would place Great Britain in a class, as a producer of cars, comparable only with America. Mr. Ford had decided to eliminate the South Hornchurch refuse dump. It was their intention to demonstrate to Great Britain how power could be generated out of ordinary house refuse. They were erecting, at a cost of approximately £500,000, a refuse destructor and special boiler plant, operated at 1,200lb. pressure—which up to now was unknown in this country—which would consume 1,000 tons of house refuse a day, and when converted into steam it would be utilized for the purpose of generating electricity.

SOVIET PERSECUTION

M. KERENSKY ON "MORAL INTERVENTION"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, FEB. 7

At the Oxford Luncheon Club to-day M. Kerensky, the head of the Russian Provisional Government of 1917, spoke on "The Soviet and Religion."

M. KERENSKY said:—

"Bolshevism is persecuting all other religions because it is itself a religion of militant atheism. Bolshevism cannot tolerate any other religion that might defend the inner man against the unbearable reign of terror, against the desecration of the things he holds most sacred. Stalin has made up his mind to bring about what he calls 'Socialism' in five years, cost what it may in famine and terrorism. In exact correspondence with this political 'five years' plan' is the religious five years' plan. It is officially announced in Russia that by the year 1933 on the whole area of the U.S.S.R. there must remain not one church, not one synagogue, not one mosque, not one sectarian religious house. The official figures state that since the beginning of last year more than 2,000 churches have been closed.

"The Bolshevist newspapers have just announced that January, 1930, has broken all records in the anti-religious campaign. The soviets of different towns compete in the figures of closed-down churches, burned ikons, melted-down church bells. In Petrograd some of the confiscated churches have been turned into 'clubs of the godless.' Usually the closed-down churches, synagogues, and mosques are being used as cinemas, theatres, hospitals, canteens, shops, and grain depôts. Monasteries, which existed for a time as 'labour communities,' are turned into colonies for the homeless children or handed over to the 'Colkhosy' (collective farms). Desecrated relics are sent to anti-religious museums and orders are issued that no houses shall be let to be used as sectarian religious houses. In many towns the ringing of bells is forbidden.

PEOPLE'S GROWING HATRED

"Foreigners are often amazed at the passive way in which the Russian population bears the most outrageous insults to its religious feelings. But in order to judge fairly this apparent indifference one must bear in mind those conditions of constant requisitions, espionage, and terror in which the Russian people have to live. One must bear in mind to what an enormous extent their very lives are dependent on the Government, which is the only employer, since no independent enterprise can exist. So that when it is ordained from Moscow that the labour unions of every factory and works will be responsible for the progress of anti-religious work, it means that every workman who does not conceal his religious feelings is threatened with unemployment.

"Even more unbearable is the position of soldiers and officers in the Red Army, which quite recently was declared to be 'the nursery of atheism in the country.' The Red warriors find themselves the whole day under the continuous observation of both open and secret agents of the political police. Even in the bath-houses an eye is kept upon the bare chests of the soldiers lest some youngster should think of wearing a cross according to the Russian custom.

"The Russian people," said M. Kerensky, "have the right to ask for moral intervention from you in defence of the freedom of human conscience, because all Russian traditions of culture have always been imbued to the highest degree with toleration of other people's faiths and with reverence for other people's gods. It was not by accident that one of the first acts of the Government of the Russian Revolution—the Provisional Government—was a decree granting full religious liberty to all citizens of the Russian State."

COTTON INDUSTRY AND TARIFFS

MASTER SPINNERS' INQUIRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, FEB. 7

An important decision regarding the cotton industry and tariffs, about which the utmost secrecy is being observed, was reached at the monthly meeting of the Master Spinners' Federation held in Manchester to-day. A leading member of the Federation made reference to the difficulties which the cotton trade had to meet owing to the raising of tariffs in countries abroad against Lancashire cotton goods.

After a fairly lengthy discussion it was decided to appoint an impartial committee of business men to inquire into the question of the effect of foreign tariffs upon the exports of Lancashire cotton cloth, and as to whether anything could be done to protect this country from the importation of cotton goods from other countries. The composition of the committee was left to the president and vice-presidents.

When it became known on the Manchester Royal Exchange that this discussion on protection and free trade had taken place, the action of the Federation in appointing a special committee to inquire into the tariff question was well received. Many spinners and manufacturers in Lancashire are feeling the competition of imports of foreign cotton goods from Japan and Belgium.

A SECTIONAL PROTEST

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, whose board of directors on Wednesday declined to discuss the subject of the proposed tariff truce on the ground that it lies outside their province, has nevertheless forwarded to the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. William Graham, a letter conveying for his information the terms of a resolution passed by the European and United States trade section of the Chamber.

This resolution is as follows:—"That this meeting of the Europe and United States section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce views with great anxiety the proposal respecting the conclusion of a tariff truce which is to be discussed in February at an international conference under the auspices of the League of Nations at Geneva, and protests to the Board of Trade against the adoption of any such proposal."

It thus appears that the Europe and United States section of the Manchester Chamber is opposed to the attitude of the President of the Board of Trade in this matter, while the directors of the Chamber, whose members hold divergent views on fiscal questions, like the general body of the membership, have no officially recorded opinions in regard to it.

NEW LIBRARY AT THE POLYTECHNIC

VOCATIONAL STUDY AND THE HUMANITIES

A library which has been constructed at the Polytechnic in Regent-street was formally opened yesterday by Mr. G. H. Gater, Education Officer of the London County Council, in the presence of a large gathering. The library, which has room for 25,000 books, has been specially equipped to meet the needs of the student and research worker, and is also well stocked with works of fiction and of general literature. Both lending and reference departments are in one room, 75ft. long by 30ft. wide. The fittings are of oak and the lighting is from a semi-circular glass roof. The architect was Mr. Frederic Towndrow, A.R.I.B.A.

The speeches which preceded the formal opening were delivered in the Fyvie Hall of the institution. SIR KYNASTON STUDD, president of the Polytechnic, who was in the chair, said the new library was the final part of the reconstruction scheme which had been in progress for five years. The policy of the Governors had been that whatever provision they made should be not only useful but attractive.

Mr. GATER said the growth of the Polytechnic had been one of the romances of education, and behind the figures which proved its growth there was great effort and hard work on the part of the governing body. He had often deplored the attempts which were made to put vocational education in contrast with what was known as non-vocational education. Because a student was studying on vocational lines he should be in no way debarred from the liberal studies of the humanities and from general culture. He rejoiced that the new library indicated a fuller and richer conception of technical education. It meant that the authorities of the Polytechnic did not regard it as sufficient to limit their educational facilities to the needs of purely vocational students.

According to official returns, fines amounting to more than £1,000 were imposed on persons convicted of illicit distillation in the Irish Free State during 1929. Most of the prosecutions were in the counties of Mayo, Galway, and Donegal.

LINKS WITH NELSON

CONDITION OF ENGLISH HARBOUR, ANTIGUA

The Royal Empire Society announces that home and oversea members who have recently visited English Harbour, Antigua, have called attention to the dilapidated appearance of the dockyard there, and suggest that something should be done to restore it in memory of Nelson's association with it. The Admiralty abandoned the dockyard in 1889, and in 1906 handed it over to the local Government, which, owing to economic stringency due to the sugar crisis, has no funds either to restore or to maintain it.

Nelson, it appears, visited the dockyard—a "vile spot," he is said to have called it—at intervals when in command of H.M.S. Boreas from 1784 to 1787. Mr. Edward Salmon, describing in *United Empire* his historical researches, states that Nelson quarrelled with the Commissioner of the Dockyard, Captain Moutray, as to seniority on the station, and settled matters by ordering the latter's broad pennant flying at the mast-head of H.M.S. Latona to be struck.

This was not the only local quarrel in which Nelson figured. He was appointed in 1784 to protect the commerce of the Leeward Islands, where he found that American trading vessels were taking advantage of their British register before the Declaration of Independence to flout the Navigation Act and King's Proclamation prohibiting trade between alien countries and the West Indies, except in British bottoms, British owned and navigated. He took drastic action, as a result of which the illicit traffic was stopped, but in doing so he appears to have been in conflict not with the Americans only. "I am not very popular with the people," he wrote. "They have never visited me, and I have not set foot in any house since I have been on the station, and all for doing my duty by being true to the interests of Great Britain."

It was at Antigua, adds Mr. Salmon, that Nelson reappeared on a momentous visit as the great captain on whose action turned the fortunes, not of an Empire only, but of the whole world. From Antigua in 1805 he went forth to victory and death. His first and last appearance in English Harbour might well inspire the pen of the author of "Drake's Drum." It was a dramatic linking-up of past and present before the curtain fell.

NELSON'S WATCH

The collection of Nelson relics at the United Service Museum in the old Banqueting Chamber, Whitehall, has been increased by the loan of the watch worn by Nelson at Trafalgar. His niece, Lady Bridport, who received it among other of his personal possessions, had the watch enclosed in a heavy gilt case, so that it now bears the appearance of the dial of a large travelling clock. The face, around which a single hand moves, registers the minutes, while smaller subsidiary dials set within it register respectively seconds and hours. The chronometer is wound up every night, as it has been for many years, and it still keeps perfect time.

Lady Bridport, as an inscription indicates, destined the watch to be kept for any of her descendants who should enter the Navy, and it came into the possession of the late Commander the Hon. Horatio Nelson Hood, R.N., and it is now lent to the museum by his widow, Mrs. Percy Leveson, pending its use by the present Lord Bridport, who is a midshipman in the Navy. The museum now contains a larger collection of personal relics of Nelson (with the exception of the uniforms, kept at Greenwich) than any other institution. The cases surrounding the new acquisition contain his log-book in the Victory, the saw with which a surgeon amputated his arm, and the combined knife and fork used by him. Among the more curious of the relics are a bottle of port from the Admiral's cellar in the Victory and a phial containing some of the rum in which his body was preserved during the journey to England for burial.

LORD THOMSON ON EMPIRE AIR LINES

EXTENSIONS THIS YEAR

The possibility of the Imperial air line to India being extended to Australia and also from Egypt to South Africa this year was announced by Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air, at a luncheon given yesterday by the British Empire League at the British Empire Club, St. James's-square. LORD SOUTHBOROUGH presided.

LORD THOMSON said that the air routes of the British Empire in 1928 amounted to 11,000 miles and in 1929 to 19,000 miles. The reasonable expectation for 1930 was an extension to 35,000 miles, another increase of 70 per cent. The 1929 mileage was:—Canada, 6,500 miles; Australia, 5,500 miles; South Africa, 1,500 miles; India, 715 miles; and Great Britain, 5,000 miles.

To Imperial Airways had been entrusted the task of developing the great trunk lines linking the Mother Country with India, *via* Egypt, and then on to Australia and through Africa to the Cape. When those two extensions were working the British Empire would have 35,000 miles of air route, and would, he believed, be second to no other country. He was waiting with great hopefulness for an announcement from Australia in regard to a certain vital section of one of those great routes, and he expressed his personal appreciation of the action of the Government of South Africa in regard to the route across Africa. The surveys on both those routes were far advanced, and they should be opened this year.

The airship programme, Lord Thomson added, had been well worth the money spent on it, and the two new airships had given enough satisfaction to justify reasonable optimism about this form of transportation. He felt that they were justified in continuing this experiment; it was essentially the vehicle for passing over seas. Air development, unlike the development of our mercantile marine, had grown in the hothouse of war, which had forced it artificially, and it had got to be maintained artificially at present unless the British people were prepared to drop out of the march of human progress.

FLIGHTS TO CANADA AND INDIA

(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

Definite plans have been made, I learn on good authority, for a series of Empire cruises with the two new British airships, one of which will make a flight to India and the other to Canada. There will be some more home flights first, and it is necessary to send out crews to the mooring masts in Karachi and Montreal and give them some training there before the airships can leave this country. This must take some time, but authority is now assured to carry out the full programme.

R 100 will make the Canadian flight, going by the Azores and Bermuda, and will leave England in the spring; R 101, which uses oil fuel, will fly to the East, most probably in the autumn.

"LONDON'S ROLL OF FAME"

SUGGESTED SUPPLEMENT

The question of bringing "London's Roll of Fame" up to date, probably by the issue of a supplement to the existing volume, has again been brought before the Court of Common Council of the City of London and has been referred to the Library Committee for report. The last entry in the present volume is dated 1884.

The roll, which is an ordinary printed volume, is a list of the distinguished men since Chatham who have been presented with the Freedom of the City and records in the language of successive City Chamberlains some biographical details concerning them. A limited number of the current volume only was issued, and copies were distributed to members of the Corporation, to libraries, and to various people who were likely to be interested. The Library Committee has yet to take the matter in hand, but there is not understood to be any general inclination at present for a reissue of the completed roll. It is thought more probable that the list of recent Freemen will form an addendum to the older one.

REGISTERED PACKETS STOLEN FROM G.P.O.

The loss of six registered packets, which disappeared from the General Post Office yesterday, is engaging the attention of the Department's special detective force. The mail-bag containing the packets reached headquarters safely from Carlisle in transit to the Continent, and was handed over to the foreign section, but when the packets were checked six proved to be missing.

MEMORIAL TO ANDREW FISHER

UNVEILING BY PRIME MINISTER

The Prime Minister yesterday unveiled a memorial to Andrew Fisher, three times Prime Minister of Australia and afterwards High Commissioner, which has been erected by his friends over his grave in Hampstead Cemetery. Sir Newton J. Moore, M.P., presided at the ceremony, which was attended by Mrs. Fisher and her son and daughter, representatives of Australia in London, Commissioner Lamb of the Salvation Army, and the Mayor of Hampstead.

MR. MACDONALD said he regarded it as a privilege to unveil the memorial to his old friend. It was the fate of all when they went hence for the sands of time to hide them from the eye and the memory, but the friends of Andrew Fisher had felt that there should be a memorial of that kind to testify to the esteem in which he was held by his contemporaries. It would convey to all who passed by that underneath lay the bones of a Prime Minister. But Andrew Fisher was more than that. He was a Scotsman who started as a miner, but went to Queensland while still a young man and began work again as a miner. In a few years he was a member of the Queensland Legislature; later he became a member of the Commonwealth Parliament; and afterwards Prime Minister. Because of the whole-hearted way in which he fulfilled his responsibilities when War broke out his health suffered and he came to London as High Commissioner. His was a great life, a wonderful life. It was lived in the British Commonwealth and showed in itself the democratic basis of that Commonwealth and the magnificent opportunities given by the British-speaking people through political life and organization for ability to find its way right from the very bottom to the very top. That was an inheritance which Britishers had and which he hoped would be treasured for future generations. In erecting the memorial they had not only done it for a friend, but for one whose life and experience as a member of the British Commonwealth were precious to all.

MR. J. E. FENTON, Minister of Customs in the Australian Cabinet, on behalf of Australia, added a few words in appreciation of the work Andrew Fisher did for Australia and the Empire.

"RUSH HOUR" OMNIBUS

EXPERIMENTAL TYPE WITH A CENTRAL STAIRWAY

The London General Omnibus Company yesterday placed on exhibition at their works at Chiswick a new type of motor-omnibus which is about to be tested on the streets of London. This "rush hour" omnibus, as it is named, has been specially designed for dealing rapidly with large numbers of passengers during the busier traffic hours.

The speed of the omnibus being restricted by that of other London traffic, the only way to accelerate movement between given points is to reduce the delay caused by stopping to set down and pick up passengers. The new type of omnibus, therefore, has larger space provided for the ingress and egress of passengers, the circular stairway on the existing omnibuses having been superseded by a straight stairway leading from a large vestibule to the middle of the upper saloon. To give space for this, the seating in the lower part of the omnibus has had to be altered from the usual design. There is one side seat for four persons facing the side of the stairway and there are eight cross seats each providing for two passengers. There are seats for 30 passengers on the upper deck.

An experimental licence has been granted for the new type of omnibus, and 10 vehicles are to be tested in London traffic in a few days. Their performance under actual working conditions during the "peak-load" traffic period will be watched carefully, and if they are found to accomplish their object a large number of similar bodies will be constructed. The new omnibus contains several unusual features. Where the stairway is enclosed, the licensing authorities insist upon an emergency exit, and this is provided on the upper deck in the form of a window at the back, operated from within, forming a doorway. There is diffused lighting through panels of a non-inflammable material. The inside windows can be raised or lowered as desired, and the front and rear windows are of unsplinterable glass. The omnibus is mounted on an A.E.C. "Regent" chassis, with an A.E.C. 95 h.p. six-cylinder overhead poppet-valve engine, and is fitted with balloon tires.

SAVINGS THROUGH RESEARCH

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

The loss of value when research runs too far ahead of a common standard of utility was emphasized by Mr. E. Garcke, president of the British Electrical Federation, who presided yesterday at a luncheon, at the Savoy Hotel, which followed the annual meeting of the British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association.

SIR THOMAS F. PURVES, president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, proposed the toast of "The E.R.A."

Mr. GARCKE, whose reply took the form of his presidential address to the association, said that the work of the association, expressed in terms of money, was of very considerable value. Researches on insulating oils had cost about £8,500, while the saving to the industry represented at least £100,000 per annum. Researches on the heating of buried cables cost about £18,500, and had saved the industry at least £250,000 per annum. Encouraging progress, he added, had been made in the collection of necessary funds, but research could never end and therefore all beneficiaries must be asked to help the financial resources of the association.

Mr. Garcke laid stress on the need for a fuller conjunction of theory and practice. Invention, he said, was the instrument of creation, and he thought they tried too often to make their machines foolproof instead of trying to make themselves competent in the use and management of machinery. Principles should govern their practice to a larger extent than was customary. Research, however meritorious and interesting, which ran ahead of and away from the common standard of utility and understanding was for the time being incongruous and inapplicable, and, being out of proportion, was likely to remain fallow. Pioneers were necessary and their risks were too often left unrewarded, but they could not go so far ahead as to be out of touch with the forces they served.

SIR DAVID BURNETT'S RETIREMENT

SIXTY YEARS A SURVEYOR

Sir David Burnett's retirement from practice recalls the fact that when he was Lord Mayor of London in 1912-13 he succeeded in the long and difficult task of acquiring the Crystal Palace for the nation. Sir David Burnett is chairman of the Crystal Palace Trustees. One of the earliest Fellows of the Surveyors' Institution, he has been in practice in the City for over 60 years.

Sir David is the Alderman of Candlewick Ward, and is one of the senior aldermen of the City, having been elected in 1902, and he has been a member of the Corporation for 42 years. He is on the Court of the Founders' Company. His firm, Messrs. David Burnett and Son (Fenchurch-street), successors of Messrs. Edwin Fox, Burnett and Co., is being continued by the remaining partner, Lieutenant-Colonel L. T. Burnett.

NAVY BOXER'S DEATH

An inquest was held at Portsmouth yesterday on the body of ROBERT MCCALL, a stoker in the Royal Navy and well known in the Service as a boxer. About half-past 9 last Monday night the naval patrol picked up McCall from the pavement and carried him to the R.N. Barracks, where he was found to be dead.

Allegations were made that he had been knocked down by Able-Seaman Tom Oscar Noel Long, of H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, who is light heavy-weight champion of the Mediterranean Fleet. Of the witnesses called by the CORONER, some said that Long struck McCall, others that he merely pushed him. Medical evidence was that death was due to hemorrhage of the brain, and not to any blow or external injury, and a verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.

The jury added as a rider that in their opinion naval patrols should be in charge of a petty-officer who was able to distinguish whether a man picked up in the street was drunk or dead.

UNLIMITED RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT

SIR W. BEVERIDGE ON ITS DANGERS

Sir William Beveridge, who delivered the Sidney Ball Lecture at Oxford yesterday, took as his subject "The Past and Present of Unemployment Insurance."

The insurance scheme of 1911, giving in exchange for contributions a strictly limited allowance to tide men over passing depression under a contract which though compulsory was to be something like a fair bargain for each man and each industry, had been replaced, he said, by a general system of out-door relief to the able-bodied administered by labour exchanges and financed mainly by a tax on employment. Some industries had 10 times as great a risk of unemployment as others; some were now paying in three or four times as much as they drew out, while others were drawing out three or four times as much as they paid in. Dock and wharf service for every £11 it contributed towards the cost of its unemployment got £31 from the direct contributions of other industries besides £17 from the taxpayer; eight other industries with eight times as many insured persons as docks and wharfs, and paying 10 times the contributions, were drawing in benefit only the same total. The employers' and workmen's contributions were little more than a device for transferring money from one group of persons to another; they had become a form of taxation which on fiscal theory was hard to defend.

The real danger of the present situation did not lie where many critics placed it, i.e., in the possibility of inducing workpeople to draw benefit when they could get work. That kind of abuse was pretty effectively checked by the labour exchanges, and could be stopped completely and at once by employers notifying vacancies promptly and universally to the exchanges. Some difficulty, no doubt, was presented by women for whom after marriage there often were no vacancies, and who did not urgently need work, but who claimed to be still insured and entitled to benefit. But that was a special problem which could and should be met by special measures and not by applying to those women and to all other insured people alike the "genuinely seeking work" condition. That condition was a complete departure from the original insurance scheme. It made compulsory that hawking of labour at the factory gates which was emphatically condemned by the Poor Law Commission 20 years ago.

The real danger of unlimited relief of unemployment lay not in the fear of demoralizing individual workmen but in the fear of demoralizing Governments, employers, and trade union officials so that they took less thought about prevention of unemployment. Once it was admitted in principle that, either under the guise of insurance or in some other form, genuine unemployment could be relieved indefinitely by the simple device of giving money from a bottomless purse, prevention was likely to go by the board. The thoughts and time of Governments and Parliaments might be absorbed, as they had largely been absorbed during the past 10 years, in successive extensions and variations of the relief scheme. The fear of causing unemployment might, as Mr. Rowe and Professor Clay had suggested, vanish from the minds of trade union negotiators and lead to excessive rigidity of wages and so to unemployment. Industries practising casual employment—like dock and wharf service and building—or practising perpetual short time—like cotton—might settle down to batten on the taxation of other industries, or of the general public, in place of reforming their ways.

Mr. Baldwin will deliver the 1930 John Clifford Lecture at the National Brotherhood Conference, which will meet at Coventry in July.

News in Brief

The Corporation of London have made a grant of £525 towards the fund for the extension of the Commercial-road Hostel of the British Sailors' Society.

Dr. F. Arnold, head of the Cardiff Technical College, was killed, and three persons were injured, as the result of a laboratory explosion at the college yesterday.

Mrs. Frank Cohen, a governor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, collapsed and died while attending a concert in the great hall of the hospital on Thursday night.

The Cobbett Gold Medal for services to chamber music, awarded annually by the Worshipful Company of Musicians, has been presented to Dr. R. Vaughan Williams.

The National Savings Committee announces that sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended January 25 were 1,153,666, making a grand total sold of 946,820,452.

For performances of *Merrie England* by students of the Guildhall School of Music in the School Theatre on February 13, 14, and 15, the Corporation of London are expending £570.

The Chief Constable of Cardiff reported to the licensing magistrates yesterday that clubs in the city were rapidly increasing in number, and that the police viewed some of them with suspicion.

Brigadier-General Sir George Cockerill, M.P., has informed the Reigate Divisional Conservative Association that he does not intend to seek re-election after the dissolution of the present Parliament.

The Kingston County licensing magistrates on Thursday refused, on the ground that the applications were premature, two licences for publichouses proposed to be built on the Kingston by-pass road.

In Guernsey on Thursday Sidney Charles Lucas, 33, a clerk employed by the Guernsey income-tax authority, pleaded "Guilty" to embezzling £407, and was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The appeal of Arthur Wishart, an omnibus driver, against a conviction and fine of 7s. 6d., with an order to pay £3 3s. costs, for driving his omnibus negligently at Brixton, was dismissed at the London Sessions yesterday.

Sir Herbert Nield, M.P., was unanimously elected chairman of the Lee Conservancy Board yesterday in the place of the late Sir Edmund Barnard. Major Sir William Prescott was unanimously elected vice-chairman.

Joseph Ernest Ford, an omnibus driver, of Nottingham, was on Thursday committed by the local magistrates to the Nottingham Assizes for trial on the charge of the manslaughter of John Albert Little, 15, who was burned to death in an omnibus accident on December 21.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Applications are invited for the post of Medical Superintendent of the Gloucester County and City Mental Hospitals, Wotton Vill and Coney Hill. (p. 3)

Notice is given that Israel Schulem Wand (known as Sydney Wand), of Lauderdale-road, Maida Vale, has applied to the Home Secretary for naturalization. (p. 1)

A reward of £30 is offered for a lost solitaire pearl ring. (p. 4)

The Municipality of Patras, Greece, desirous of providing means of communication in their city, are accepting up to May 1 next offers for any kind of traction system vehicles. (p. 1)

An advertiser says:—"I should be

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE WISDOM OF FINE BUILDINGS.

By CALLISTHENES.

One who spoke with unchallengeable authority said at the opening of a great London civic building: "The men of old times were wise in erecting fine buildings in their towns. A public authority meanly housed may be meanly esteemed."

That is a sentence which we sometimes would wish to quote to those who express surprise that in recent years retail distribution should be conducted in buildings which are among the finest in the world.

In this Store, of course, we know that we have a duty to the rest of London to make our Building an addition to the beauty and dignity of London. It is the duty of every citizen to do all he can to make his city beautiful. The man who puts up an ugly construction, of cheap design, poor material, poor workmanship, commits a fault against citizenship, and the sense of citizenship as a duty is keen in this House.

But there is another aspect of this duty. As it is the duty of every doctor, every lawyer, every journalist so to act that the world may think highly of his profession, so it is the duty of every man in business to see that the world thinks well of his business.

For it is not only a public authority which to do its work well must not be "meanly esteemed." The house of business which is meanly esteemed is robbed of an essential condition of giving good service to the community. Commerce meanly esteemed inflicts a loss on a city as definite and almost as great as authority meanly esteemed.

Ours is a great Building because we believe in the greatness of commerce and want other people to believe in it too.

Those who see in a fine commercial building only a "good advertisement," only a device for catching the attention of the passers by, are victims of the most unfortunate kind of error—the error of shallowness. They cannot see sincerity in architecture when it is put before them.

We have built a great place of business because we have a great purpose, and a building is one of our instruments because we have high ideals and wish to express them in stone and concrete and steel as well as in words and actions. We have put up a fine building because we are proud of a fine position in a fine city. We have put up a fine building because we think that no finer service can be rendered to any city than that rendered by commerce, by the bringing together of the finest merchandise in the world, and putting it at the disposal of the public at low prices and with unfailing courtesy, and we believe it to be wisdom that such service should be highly esteemed.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Every year more people spend February at *Britain's Most Beautiful Guest House*

THE Palace is also Britain's All-the-year-round Hotel. Last February for instance, there were as many visitors as in July. And isn't February just the time to take a holiday—just the time to take the sting out of Winter's tail—just the time to appreciate the mildness of Torquay's climate, the promise of Devonshire's Spring and the glorious sunshine of the English Riviera. Most people stay at the Palace nowadays. Golf, tennis, squash, badminton, swimming, dancing, cinema and entertainments are all included in the terms. In the new wing, bedrooms have private bathrooms. ✱Book for February now.

The Palace Hotel Torquay

★ *Golfers should write at once for details of February's GREAT GOLF EVENT on the Palace course in which world famous professionals will compete.*

Accommodation will be limited.

SODA FOUNDATIONS ADD TO YOUR PROFITS

for Hotels, Canteens, Regimental Messes, Cafés, Clubs, Ships, &c.

Write at once for Particulars.

FLUGEL & CO., 225, ACTON LANE, W.4.

ORIENTAL GOODS WANTED

Fine Jade, Chinese Porcelain, Old Silk Brocade, Carved Lacquer, Cloisonné Enamels and emerald-green Jade Necklets

SPINK & SON, LTD.
5, 6 & 7, King Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.
By Appointment. Established 1772.

All discerning bookmen read
The Times
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT
Thursdays 3d.

Entertainments

MUSICIAN AND POET

SONGS NEW AND OLD

The new series of songs by Gustav Holst which were sung for the first time in public by Miss Dorothy Silk on Wednesday are at the moment in process of publication, and without the music before us anything like a detailed analysis of their style is not to be attempted. It is a pity that the activities of publishers and concert-givers so frequently fail to synchronize. A new and important work is heard and there is no opportunity of verifying the fleeting impressions of a first performance. On the other hand, publishers' parcels arrive daily containing complex works for "the favour of a review" when there is no opportunity of hearing how they actually sound, and music is not to be judged by the eye, whatever the skilful score reader may say.

But, as was suggested in a brief notice published yesterday, these songs, 10 in number, exhibit certain consciously imposed limitations in the setting of music to words which make them an essay in style. The composer regards the form of the poem as inviolable. Whatever form the music may take, and no composer shows a more subtle ingenuity than Holst in devising fresh forms springing from rhythmic combinations and permutations of the diatonic scale, the musical forms must cluster round those of the poems, set them off, amplify the metres or illustrate the sense, but never for one moment disturb the poet's plan by a hint of breaking in on his continuity. The lyrics of Humbert Wolfe range widely in their subject matter from a dream of a silent London to an awesome vision of "the brightest star in the constellation of Orion," and from a filigree scherzo,

Rhyme by your clear chime we climb
Clean out of space and time,

to the sombre slow movement of the number immediately following it called "Journey's End." Each poem has its own metre, and, as the lines above show, words are the poet's willing servants. They go just where he wants them to go; they range themselves in the exact pattern he intends for them and the pattern lends wings to the sense. It is as much part of the essence of the poem as is the choice of images, "the thrush on the lilacs," the "toccatas Purcell might have fingered," the "Gold Leaves on Betelgeuse," and a dozen others.

No wonder that the musician follows gingerly in the poet's wake, for here in every line and stanza is something which he fears to destroy. And never can poet have had a more respectful musician than Humbert Wolfe has in Holst. He follows unfalteringly. If we thought we caught him leaving just a hint of a comma between two lines where the poet has none,

There will be nothing that ever before
Beckoned the sailor from any shore,

we could not be quite sure without the copy to refer to. It might have been a momentary failure (if so it was the only one) on Miss Silk's part. When in the final song, "Envoi," the programme printer made nonsense of the words by inserting a full stop at the end of a stanza where none should be, the composer showed up his error by parsing the sentence aright. And with all his literary care he never failed (with Miss Silk to help him and the piano part to explain him) to convince the hearer that the vocal part was moving through phrases having musical contours of their own, and for the most part simple and beautiful ones.

That was his great achievement in devising a partnership between words and music which was unstintingly generous in its recognition of the rights of the poet. His poet should love him as wholeheartedly as Milton loved Lawes, yet the whole series (it was sung in two parts with an interval between the fifth and sixth songs) left an impression of a pale monotony. Something which the listener instinctively seeks in song was not there. Though every implication of the poetry was intellectually apprehended, and response to its varying moods was made with extraordinary suppleness, there seemed to be a lack of initiative in the music. A song is not needed to tell us what the poet says but what the musician feels about it.

Old-fashioned Christian people in doubt about a matter of faith or conduct used to open the Bible at random and find light in the text which first met the eye. Just so, returning from the concert and wondering about the way of salvation in the union of words and music, the writer took from the shelf a volume of Purcell's songs, which fell open at "A Pastoral Elegy on the Death of Mr. John Playford." That song is remarkable not only because it is a lament of a composer over the death of his publisher (though in that it is certainly peculiar), but that in its course Purcell has employed practically every device known to him for the vivid setting of words. He imposes no restrictions on his own art of music-making. "Rending mountains" and "weeping fountains," "moans" and "groans," lead him to word-painting, not always judiciously perhaps. The ideas of the 17th century as to what could be rendered appropriately in that matter were not the same as ours, and no doubt if Holst had stopped to colour his images of the thrush, the toccatas, and the "gold leaves of Betelgeuse," as Purcell does these, he would have upset that balance of the poetic form which he was most anxious to preserve. Here and there Purcell's balance is a little precarious, but he uses his "ground bass" to knit together his florid escapades. But in one stanza of the poem he triumphantly arrays all the resources of his art not to follow the poet but to take charge of him, and to produce a perfect musical form out of the material which the poet offers him. That is the stanza beginning "Muses bring your roses hither." It is quoted in full in Dr. Walker's "History of Music in England," and those able to consult the text should observe how in the line, "Crown it with a lasting verse" the word "Crown" is made to grow in importance till the climax of the melody is reached in its third repetition.

Here Purcell has done all the things which it would be apparently against Holst's principles to do. He has repeated words, he has altered the stress of the important words in the several repetitions. He has expanded those important to him by the use of long notes and groups of notes on single syllables. And it has been splendidly worth while; for in a dozen bars he has raised the whole temperature of emotion many degrees above that which belongs to the deft recitation of verse. He has told us decisively what is the point of the poem for him, and made us feel it for the moment in his way; he has given us something which we should never have felt had he continued obsequiously to follow the poet, as he has already shown that he could do if he wished. In short, he has turned the poem into music; he has not merely written a musical commentary on it, but has transmuted it. Beside that achievement rules and prohibitions sink into insignificance. The moral of Purcell is, let the musician respect the poet by all means, but sooner or later he must speak out.

ST. MARTIN'S THEATRE

"HONOURS EASY"

By ROLAND PERTWEE

Kate Frost	JANE MILLICAN
Ann Winter	ANN TODD
Ronald Wick	HAROLD HUTH
Ursula Barton	DIANA WYNYARD
Harry Markham	ROBERT HOLMES
Commissionaire	SIMON DALE
Colonel Bagnall	MORTON SELTEN
William Barton	NORMAN McKINNEL
Sir Henry Markham, Bt.	ALLAN AYNESWORTH
Nellie	ANN SMILEY
Rachel Markham	HELEN KINNAIRD
Tweed	J. C. AUDREY
Footman	LESTER BARRETT
Sergeant Tarbuck	E. VIVIAN REYNOLDS
Joe Budd	TOM REYNOLDS

At the Stag Hotel, Ursula Barton is in bed, charmingly and expectantly in bed. It is Harry whom she expects, and at last, at long last, he appears. Since he arranged this expedition with her, he has re-encountered Ann, who rejected him a year ago and has chosen this day of all days to be reconciled. It is, therefore, a conscience-stricken, a reluctant, a profoundly embarrassed Harry who arrives at Ursula's bedside at 11.15. It is a distressed but savingly amused Ursula whom he continently abandons at 11.30.

The length of their innocent interview is of importance, for Ursula's husband, who is Harry's employer and the sworn enemy of Harry's father, has chosen this night in which to achieve the young man's ruin. Who stole the cash from Mr. Barton's safe? If it was not Harry (and he had a key), where was he at the guilty hour? You perceive the difficulties of the house-party on the following day, and how old Sir Henry, determined to prove an alibi for his son, forced a disclosure which brought a blush. . . . But no, a blush is not the word. It seldom is in the contemporary theatre. Ursula does not blush. She is a calm young woman. Even at the humiliating hour of 11.30 in the Stag Hotel, after throwing a mildly protestant pillow on to the floor, she settled down to a good night's solitary repose, and now the revelation of the truth finds her undisturbed. Miss Diana Wynyard has almost too gentle an appearance for so trained a sophistication. The part seemed to need a hardness and glitter for which she was compelled to substitute a grace worthy of a different cause, but a delightful grace it was. The young man who was hero enough to obey his conscience at 11.30 was played with admirable humour by Mr. Robert Holmes. Miss Jane Millican discovered original character in Barton's secretary; Mr. Morton Selten contributed a little military fooling; and Miss Ann Todd gave youth and fire to the girl of Harry's nobler choice. But the honours of the evening were shared by Mr. Allan Aynesworth and Mr. Norman McKinnel. They had to fight the battle of two old, wary, and determined men—one hard and arrogant, the other elaborately courteous. It was a good battle to watch, and the play was an entertaining setting for it—a trifle too complex, perhaps, in its allusive opening and inclined to sketchiness in its treatment of Ursula's character, but enriched by an ingenious story and by one scene at the Stag Hotel which is a delicious essay in bedside manners.

AN AUSTRALIAN CASSOWARY

EXCHANGE FROM SYDNEY ZOO

The Zoological Gardens at Sydney have sent to London in exchange an example of the Australian cassowary. This magnificent species is one of the largest of the cassowaries. Its plumage and stout bill are black; the bony helmet is dark brown. The back of the neck is greenish-blue above and scarlet below; the chin and sides are indigo-blue, and a pair of pink lappets hang down in front. An adult male stands 5ft. in height. The species was the first cassowary to be found in Australia, and was seen in 1854 in an almost inaccessible gully near Cape York and described, although inexactly, by Thomas Wall. It is now known to extend from Cape York to Rockingham Bay in Northern Queensland.

When their natural haunts were first explored these cassowaries were fairly abundant, but with the advent of sugar planters they were shot down in numbers for no other purpose than to make rugs of their skins. During the day they hide in the densest scrub and take alarm at any disturbance, but at night wander in search of food, which consists of fruits and berries, native figs and loquats being favourites. In confinement they will take sweet potatoes, bananas, and soft food of different kinds, but will also eat grasshoppers, earthworms, spiders, and even raw meat. They are good swimmers and will cross wide salt-water creeks.

They breed in August and September, making a rude nest on the ground, in which a clutch of four to five eggs is deposited. The colour of the shells varies, dark green being more common than light green, and the texture may be smooth or rough. The newly hatched chicks are rusty brown with a streaky appearance, and there are neither helmet nor wattles until the second season, when they begin to appear.

In the Zoological Gardens at Berlin before the War the beautifully marked North American summer duck were kept in full liberty, and were to be seen flying in numbers over the gardens and the city. They bred freely and, although they visited various lakes in the heaths and woods near the city, they usually returned to the gardens at night, where food was provided for them and they were in safety on the large ponds. During the War they died out. More recent efforts to establish them failed, but there has been unexpected success with the even more beautiful mandarin duck, which are now seen in large numbers. The mandarins recently acquired by the Zoological Society in London are to have their wing feathers slightly clipped, so that for the first year they will be unable to leave the gardens. After the moult of next year they will have full power of flight, and it is hoped that they will continue to make the Zoological Gardens their centre, but will range widely thence. The same course is to be taken with a number of mandarins presented to the Royal Parks, so that there is a prospect of this beautiful species becoming a common ornament of London and the neighbourhood.

CARILLON IN HYDE PARK

WEEK-END PROGRAMMES

Hand-played recitals by Miss Nora Johnston, the only woman carillonneur in this country, will be given in Hyde Park to-day and to-morrow on the New Zealand War Memorial Carillon. Miss Johnston was trained at the Ecole de Carillon, Malines, under Chevalier Jef Denyn.

There will also be playing by the electric-pneumatic system of one item each hour from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. to-day and to-morrow with the following programme:—

To-day.—"Blue Bells of Scotland."
To-morrow.—"Hark, Hark My Soul."

The hand-payed recitals to-day will be given at 3 and 7 p.m., and the programme will be:—

3 p.m.—"Flemish Old Folk Songs" (arranged by Jef Denyn). "Little Grey Home in the West" (Hermann Lohr). "Little Bo-peep." "Drink to Me Only." "Chanson Triste" (Tchaikovsky).

7 p.m.—"My Old Kentucky Home." "Andante Cantabile" (Jef Denyn). "Little Bo-peep." "Londonderry Air." "Home, Sweet Home."

The times of the recitals to-morrow will be 12.15 p.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m., and the programmes will be given in the *Sunday Graphic* and *Sunday Times* to-morrow. On Monday the electric-pneumatic playing will be resumed.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

Over 200,000 trade buyers have been sent personal invitations from the Government to visit the British Industries Fair, which is to be held in London and Birmingham from February 17 to 28, and the clerical staff of the Department of Overseas Trade is working overtime in order to deal with applications which are being received at the rate of thousands a day.

HALLE ORCHESTRA

FINAL CONCERT AT QUEEN'S HALL

For the final concert of his present series at Queen's Hall, Sir Hamilton Harty chose a Wagner programme last night, and confined his choice to *The Ring*, taking the greater part from *Götterdämmerung*. In only one respect could the selection of excerpts have been bettered, and that would have been the substitution of the Entry of the Gods into Valhalla from *Rhinegold* for the *Ride of the Valkyries*. We should have then had one glimpse of the gods in the heyday of their glory to set against the final flood and fire of the end of *Götterdämmerung*, and each drama of the tetralogy would have been represented. This, however, is a thing of no great weight to put against a choice which gave us the *peripeteia*, the great and dramatic reversal in the finale of Brynhilde's refusal in Act I. to give up the ring. In this way we had in a single evening an epitome of Brynhilde's whole life. Miss Florence Austral sang with nobility throughout, dramatically in her duet with Mr. Robert Parker as Wotan in the last scene of *Die Walküre*, passionately in her duet with Miss Muriel Brunskill as Waltraute, and lyrically in the last ecstatic pæan. Miss Brunskill's magnificent voice is heard to its full advantage in Wagner. Mr. Robert Parker's impersonation of Wotan was good enough, but his singing was often untrue.

Some of Sir Hamilton Harty's readings of symphonic works performed during this season have been criticized here for their wilful or wayward variations of rhythm. In Wagner his mercurial fluctuations of mood find legitimate outlet with the most brilliant results. The brass of the Hallé orchestra is not of the very highest quality, but his strings have a cutting edge to their tone which electrifies the fine music, as well as an almost inaudible pianissimo in "Forest Murmurs." His climaxes were sure and exciting. He is temperamentally suited to Wagner, and it would be of the greatest interest to hear him conduct not an epitome of *The Ring* but *The Ring* itself.

THE SALE ROOM

HIGH PRICE FOR CHELSEA PORCELAIN

A record price of £3,250 was paid yesterday at Hurcomb's, Calder House, Piccadilly, for a very rare Chelsea group of shepherd and shepherdess, with sheep and dogs, seated beneath a floral bower, on gilt scroll base, 16in. high. It bears the gold anchor mark and the letter R, which indicates the Anglo-French modeller, Louis Roubiliac, the work dating from about 1763-65.

The group is based on the engraving of Boucher's picture known as "Le Mouton Favori"; there is one example of the group in the Victoria and Albert Museum and two in private collections. Bidding yesterday started at £1,000, and at the above-named price it fell to Mr. Axford, with Mr. Albert Amor as the underbidder. One of the highest prices hitherto paid for a Chelsea group by the same modeller was 1,750 guineas, paid by Mr. Amor at Christie's on May 4, 1911.

In the same rooms a George II. pierced oval cake-basket, with the Royal arms, 1743, 60½oz. at 68s., brought £199 13s. (Owen); a set of six George III. candlesticks and a pair of George III. three-light branches—£176 (M. Freeman); a pearl necklace with diamond snap—£119 (Vaughan); a pair of Chinese paintings on glass, river scenes with buildings and figures—£370 (Axford); and a Queen Anne needlework panel—£115 (Delamosne).

Messrs. Alaway and Partners (20, Bloomsbury-square) sold this week the contents of "The Grange," Sidcup, Kent, nearly £3,000 being realized. A Chinese lacquer bed-room suite fetched £153 10s.; and the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot won by Lie-a-Bed, 1914, £76.

Messrs. Hunt, Seddon, and Knight, acting for the executors of the late Mr. Eugene Wells, sold on Monday and Tuesday last the contents of Buxhall Vale, near Stowmarket. An antique oak chest with brass handles fetched £18; a Sheraton mahogany secretaire bookcase, 42in.—£19 10s.; an old English mahogany bracket striking clock—£23; an old walnut writing cabinet, with carved bookcase over—£29; an old inlaid mahogany serpentine-shaped front Sheraton sideboard, with lion-head handles, 68in.—£50; and a two-tier carved oak buffet, with inlaid panelled doors, 54in.—£40.

MODERN PICTURES

Christie's sale yesterday of modern pictures and water-colour drawings included the property of the late Mr. A. H. Briggs, of The Manor, Cottingley, near Bingley; a portion of the stock of Messrs. W. W. Sampson and Son, of 7, Haymarket (sold in consequence of the death of Mr. W. W. Sampson); and lots from other sources, the total amounting to £3,488. B. W. Leader, "The Shallow Stream at Eventide," exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1907, brought 120 guineas (Johnson); A. G. Gow, "The Visit of King Charles I. to Kingston-on-Hull, 1642," exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1889, 180 guineas (Mitchell); and E. Verhoeckhoven, ewes and lambs in a landscape, 1863, 105 guineas (Ardisty).

At Messrs. Robinson and Fisher's, Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on Thursday, a Tintoretto portrait of a gentleman in fur-trimmed black doublet with crimson sleeves and white collar, from the collection of Lady Hunter, brought 170 guineas (Boydell).

NATIONAL CAGE BIRD SHOW

WINNERS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

There was a large attendance yesterday for the second day of the National Show of Cage Birds at the Crystal Palace. The foreign bird section was again the centre of attraction, and in that section the following were the principal winners of awards:—

PARROT-LIKE BIRDS.—Lord Tavistock (golden-backed hanging Parrot); A. J. E. Freeman, Cambridge (Parrotlet); Mrs. Hawker, Bromley (pair of Tovi Parrakeets); G. H. A. Hellen, Bodmin (Red Rosella); J. Frostick, Streatham Common (Noble Macaw); J. Frostick (Stanley Parrakeet); Lord Tavistock (Princess of Wales Parrakeet); C. T. Maxwell, Herne Hill (Rupells Parrot); Crystal Palace Trustees (Sulph. Crest Cockatoo); C. T. Maxwell (Hyacinth Macaw); Lord Tavistock (Imperial Amazon).

TYPICAL SEED-EATING BIRDS.—Lord Tavistock (White Rosebreasted Cockatoo); S. Kempsell, Kennington (Quail); Mrs. H. Victor Cooper, Southend-on-Sea (St. Helena); Mrs. Victor Cooper (Gordon Bleus); Mrs. M. E. Warneford, Torquay (Rufus Backed Mannakin); Mrs. Victor Cooper (Sydney Waxbill); Mrs. Victor Cooper (pair of Jamieson Fire Finches); P. W. Beauchamp, Bromley (Red Crested Finch); J. W. Groves, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent (Siberian Hawfinch); E. Allison, Tulse Hill (Taha Weaver); C. T. Maxwell (Superb Tanager).

INSECTIVOROUS AND NECTAR FEEDING BIRDS.—Mrs. M. E. Alexander, Crawley, Sussex (Rufous Neck); A. Martin, Kettering (Malachite Sunbird); C. T. Maxwell (Blue Robin); J. Frostick (Shamah); Captain E. F. E. Hammond (Glossy Calionis); Captain Hammond (pair of bare-head Starlings); L. H. Sutton, Thornton Heath (Yellow Crowned Hang Nest); C. T. Maxwell (Green Tanagerette); A. Wilson Glasgow (Wilson's Bird of Paradise); Mrs. A. A. Pearse (Pileated Woodpecker); G. Elphick, Harley-street (Touraco).

The first prize winners in the Open Budgerigar classes were:—

A. J. E. Freeman, Cambridge; R. J. Watts, Cambridge; Mrs. D. Mallam, Redhill; J. Yorke White, Catford; Mrs. S. King, Taunton; M. E. Warneford, Torquay; M. T. Allen, Northwood; Miss V. G. Scott, Cambridge; Mrs. E. K. Goddard, Swindon; Mrs. D. E. Wall, Marlborough; T. Goodwin, London.

BRITISH BIRDS

In the British bird classes the following were the first-prize winners:—

OPEN CLASSES.—Robert Jackson, Caernarvon; W. G. Thomas, Swansea; R. C. Gribben, Ayr; S. King, Newmarket; J. B. Caunt, Beeston; J. A. Tonks, Wednesbury; A. T. Coombe, Hayle; Roberts and Davidson, Falkirk; Johnson and McAteer, Belfast; B. Minshall, Salop; E. Campbell, Bizzar, Lanarkshire; W. McQuiston, Ayr; R. G. Toul, Portsmouth; A. Jupe, East Dulwich; F. Collins, Camborne; F. Turnbey, Stratford; G. W. Harkness, Sanquhar; A. Joyce, Terling, Essex; P. W. Beauchamp, Bromley; C. T. Maxwell, Herne Hill; Lewis and Sons, Workington; J. J. Slack, Calow, near Chesterfield; W. O. Barlow, Malpas, Cheshire; J. Pitchford, Stoke-on-Trent; A. J. W. Toone, Leicester; W. Naismith, Bellshill; J. Johnston, Walkerville; J. Duncan, Dundee; T. W. Voce, Radford; J. Wardrop, West Lothian; A. Foley, Lincoln; S. H. Bizzi, Westbury, Wilts; S. C. Woodbridge, Aylesbury.

LONDON FANCY.—R. Cuxe, Manchester; A. G. Filby, Cambridge; A. Bye, Cambridge.

SCOTCH FANCY.—J. Lavery, Lurgan.

BELGIAN FANCY.—G. S. Baker, Barnstaple.

GLOSTER FANCY.—Mrs. Rogerson, Cheltenham; J. H. Madagan, Cheltenham.

WHITE AND NEW VARIETY CANARIES.—S. Lucas, Tonbridge; J. Birtwell, Hawick; A. Treverrow Smith, Camberley; G. Lucas, Sheerness; W. L. Taylor, Remhurst; A. Lloyd, Halifax; A. Scott, Tonbridge; Dr. J. M. S. Woods, Rotherham.

FRILLED CANARIES.—Mrs. Bourke, London; A. F. Fifield, Oxford.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 4

SUNDAY OPENING OF CINEMAS

SEVEN-DAY LICENCES RENEWED AT DURHAM

It was stated at the Durham Brewster Sessions on Thursday that the cinemas in Durham City would be quite safe when the alterations suggested by the Licensing Committee were carried out.

On the question of the Sunday opening of cinemas, Police Superintendent Foster stated that, whatever disadvantages there might be, he was satisfied that Sunday opening kept men away from publichouses and young people from parading the streets.

CANON LILLINGSTON, in opposing the continuance of Sunday opening, pointed out that large surrounding towns had refused similar applications, and said it was a mystery why Durham should have acceded to the request. He appealed to the magistrates to help the Churches in the present secular, materialistic age to foster the spirit of worship. Every introduction of the kind proposed constituted a danger to the religious principles of the inhabitants.

The REV. H. DERBYSHIRE, president of the Durham Free Church Council, argued that, judging by the film titles, cinema proprietors had not fulfilled their pledge to provide only educational and suitable films.

ALDERMAN FERENS, supporting Sunday opening, declared that it was monstrous to judge either pictures or books by their titles. He contended that the cinemas had contributed to the decrease of drunkenness.

The Magistrates renewed seven-day licences. It was stated that the Assembly Rooms Theatre, the oldest place of amusement in Durham City, was shortly to be taken over by Durham University in connexion with their extension scheme. The licence was renewed until March.

Colonel J. J. Gillespie has been elected chairman of the board of directors of Moss Empires, Limited, in succession to the late Mr. William Houlding.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA. Leicester-square. Gerr. 3064. LAST WEEK of E. A. DUPONT'S "ATLANTIC." British International Talking Picture. Daily, 12.0, 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45. All seats bookable (for the two evening performances extend gallery. No extra charge). Sat. Sext., 11. ELSTREE CALLING. British International Cinema-Radio Revue.

ASTORIA. Gerrard 5528. Continuous, 1-11. Janet Gaynor and Chas. Farrell in "SUNNY SIDE UP" (All-Talking and Singing); showing daily at 1.20, 3.55, 6.30, and 9.5; also Gaumont Sound News.

AVENUE PAVILION. Shaftesbury-avenue. Gerr. 3981. "HE WHO GETS SLAPPED" (Victor Seastrom production), featuring Lon Chaney, Norma Shearer, and "The Girl Downstairs" (Greta Mosheim).

CAPITOL. Recent 4455. Continuous 12-11. London has never been so thrilled! "FLIGHT" with Jack Holt, Lila Lee, and Ralph Graves. (All Talking.) Thrills! Romance! Laughter! in perfect formation.

CARLTON. Haymarket. Only four more days! HAROLD LLOYD in "WELCOME DANGER." (All-Talkie! All-Laughing! All...) 2.45, 6, 8.45. Sept., 6, 8.45. Bible from 2s. 6d. Rec. 2211. Wed. next, Maurice Chevalier in "The Love Parade." Paramount's Greatest Talking and Singing Achievement.

EMPIRE. Leicester-square. Noon to Midnight. NORMA SHEARER, LEWIS STONE, in "THEIR OWN DESIRE." All-Talking Problem of Love and Marriage. Also Bronson Opera's "The Celestial City." From 11.30 to 12.0 any seat (except loges) 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577) 2 to 11. MAURICE CHEVALIER in "INNOCENTS OF PARIS" (Talking and Singing). Jean Hersholt in "MODERN LOVE" (Silent).

LONDON PAVILION. Daily, 2.30, 6.0, 8.30; Suns., 6.0 and 8.30. Samuel Goldwyn presents RONALD COLMAN in "CONDEMNED"—to Devil's Island. All Talking.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. GEORGE ARLISS in TALKING triumph, "DISRAELI." Mickey Mouse latest, "Wild Waves." Talking Secrets of Nature." Programme commences at 2, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. John Barrymore in "GENERAL CRACK." (All Talking), daily at 2.30, 6.40 and 9.10. Programme commences at 1.30, 3.50, 6.15 and 8.40. Also British Movietone News, &c.

PLAZA. Retained One More Week. "THE VIRGINIAN." Outdoor All-Talking Sensation! With Gary Cooper, Mary Brian, Richard Arlen. Romance! Thrills! "Superb Entertainment."—*S. Dispatch.* Daily, 12.30, 2.30, 4.45, 6.45, 9.25. Mickey Mouse's "Jungle Rhythm." Stage: Plaza Tillers. 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Rec. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street. Mayfair 2300. "A THROW OF DICE," an Indian Love Lyric. Also Charlie Chaplin in "THE COUNT." 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Box Office 10-10.

REGAL. 12-11. All-talking, all colour, singing and dancing. GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY. Padd. 9011. Positively last two weeks.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. 'Phone, Holborn 3706. MAURICE CHEVALIER in Talkie "INNOCENTS OF PARIS." Dorothy Mackaill and Jack Mulhall in "Children of the Ritz" (Silent), &c.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. 12-11. "THE SKY HAWK" (all talking). 1.45, 4.20, 6.55, 9.35. Sessions: 12.30, 2.5, 5.40, 8.20 (from which times seats are bookable). 1,000 seats at 1s. 6d. between 12-1 daily.

ENTERTAINMENTS

HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 105, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 3421.

"*SPLENDIDE SPLENDID SHOW.*" AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION WITH A DINNER SHOW AND A DIFFERENT SHOW AT SUPPER.

THE SPLENDIDE DANCE BAND. THE SPLENDIDE TANGO BAND.

EXHIBITIONS

CRYSTAL PALACE. GRAND NATIONAL SHOW OF CAGE BIRDS. To-day, 10 a.m.-10 p.m. EXHIBITS VALUED AT OVER £175,000. Adm. 1s, 6d.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street Station. Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. CELEBRITIES IN WAX. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till Sunset, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s.; Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

ART EXHIBITIONS

EXHIBITION OF ITALIAN ART. ROYAL ACADEMY, PICCADILLY. 9.30 to 7.0. 1s. 6d. Fridays 5s.

RUSSELL FLINT.—Now open. Exhibition of recent Venetian Water Colours at BARBIZON HOUSE, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.1. 10-6. Sat. till 1.

ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY. Paintings by *RENÉ ÉTINNERET* 32a, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1. 10-6. Saturdays, 10-1.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF ARTISTS **SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES,** 6½, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1. 10-5. Admission 1s., 2d. (including tax).

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, Exhibition of MODERN FRENCH PAINTINGS, 73, Grosvenor-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

ARTHUR TOOTH AND SONS, LTD. PAINTINGS by IAN CAMPBELL-GRAY. 155, New Bond-street, W.1.

BRITISH SCHOOL at ROME.—IMPERIAL GALLERY of ART, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE. Competition work for the Rome Scholarships, 1930. Sculpture of the late Emile Jacot. 10-5. Closes 8th February.

OXFORD COLLEGES. Ten NEW ETCHINGS by SYDNEY R. JONES. Now on view at CONNELL'S GALLERIES, 47, Old Bond-street.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. Ægean Isles and beyond, by Cecil Hunt, V.P., R.W.S.
2. Modern American Graphic Art.
3. Dryponts, by MILY POSSOZ.
4. EMMA CIARDI.—Venice and Fantasies. 148, New Bond-street. Admission free.

CONNELL'S GALLERIES, 47, OLD BOND-STREET, W. On view, EXHIBITION of DRAWINGS and ETCHINGS by S. M. LITTEN.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W. MODERN FRENCH PAINTINGS By Friesz, Marchand, Utrillo, Gerwaz, Lefranc, and other distinguished living artists. 10-5.30. Saturdays 10-1.

CAMDEN TOWN GROUP: A REVIEW. Works by SICKERT, GORE, INNES, JOHN, &c. Also Exhibition of Paintings by CERLA. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. FREE.

LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.

WOOD-BLOCK PRINTING.—Exhibition of this art as applied to woodcuts and engravings, illustrated books, printed fabrics, end-papers, &c. February 8 to 27 inclusive. 10-5. Saturdays 10-1. Admission free.

MANSARD GALLERY. Admission free. Heal and Son, Ltd., 196, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTER ETCHERS and ENGRAVERS, 5a, Pall Mall East, S.W. 48th ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Daily 10 to 5.

LONDON ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION, Paintings by VANESSA BELL. **COOLING GALLERIES,** 92, New Bond-st.

REDFERN GALLERY, 27, Old Bond-street. Sketches from Nature by CLAUDE FLIGHT. Hours 10-6. Sat., 10-1. FREE.

OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. All seats bookable. Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving. Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick and Victor Payne-Jennings. RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S Season of *GILBERT AND SULLIVAN* OPERAS. TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15. *PATIENCE.* Feb. 10, Mat. Wed., 2.30. YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. Feb. 15, Mat. Sat., 2.30. TRIAL & THE SORCERER.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 3522. 2.30 & 8.15. Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30. *THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.* New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber. With CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinées).

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.15. Tues., Fri., 2.30. *THE MAN IN POSSESSION* with ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY. Preceded by "IN THE ZONE."

APOLLO. Ger. 6979. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Matinees, TO-DAY and THURS., 2.30. Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents "*NINE TILL SIX.*" A Play by Aimee and Philip Stuart.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978. EVENINGS, at 8.30. Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30. *THE WAY OUT.* By "SAPPER." Beatrix Thomson, Henrietta Watson, Pamela Carme, Ian Hunter, C. V. France, Edgar Norfolk, G. H. Mulcaster. "FINE ACTING AND MANY THRILLS."—*Morning Post.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) 8.15. Th., Sat., 2.30. *ARMS AND THE MAN.* Wed. next, at 8, HAMLET. Popular Prices.

CRITERION. 2.30, 8.30. Mats. Tues., Thur., Sat

Imperial and Foreign News

BRITISH NAVAL POLICY

TEXT OF OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The following is the text—in which we have inserted cross-headings—of the "Summary of a memorandum setting forth the policy of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom at the Naval Conference," which was issued yesterday:—

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom considers the Naval Conference of supreme importance. It believes that the Conference ought not only to reduce existing fleets and building programmes, but put an end finally to competition in naval armaments and thus constitute an important step towards the ultimate elimination of the causes of war and the establishment of peace on an unassailable foundation.

"The policy of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is to keep the highway of the seas open for trade and communication and, in relation to the political state of the world, to take what steps are necessary to secure this. In estimating its naval needs, the Government has also to take into account its obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations, partly offset though they are by the security afforded under the Covenant by its provision of mutual support. There are also other commitments which have to be fulfilled in relation to the present state of the world. In deciding what these commitments amount to in terms of naval strength, the Government has to estimate the chances of war breaking out, because unless this is done fleets will be built which will never be of any use, will threaten rather than protect, and will at best be a waste of national resources.

"The Government feels that if naval establishments are not to be a menace, an equilibrium must be maintained between them by means of international agreements. It feels, moreover, that this equilibrium will not be secured by mere numerical equality in ships and tonnage, but only by the adoption of agreed programmes based on considerations of requirements affecting dispersions, &c., and in which the menace will be reduced as much as possible.

"This cannot be done by any general formula or ratio. It must be the subject of conferences such as this, and of agreements made for periods at the end of which they should be reviewed, and during which Governments should be engaged in strengthening the foundations of peace. It is therefore proposed that the general agreements resulting from this Conference should run until 1936 and that in 1935 a further conference should be called to review the situation in relation to world relations.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS

"In view of these considerations, his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom suggests the following proposals for the Conference:—

"Agreement should be not only upon global tonnage, but upon the size of individual ships in various categories and upon the tonnage used by each nation in each of these categories. The categories should be capital ships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines.

"An agreement by categories is necessary in order to obtain the elimination of competitive building and the maintenance of equilibrium between fleet and fleet. These two points are essential if security is to be obtained. It is not only the total tonnage of a fleet which counts, but the use to which these tons are put, and an agreement on the latter point is called for.

"At the same time it might be convenient to allow a percentage of the tonnage assigned to different categories to be transferred to other categories. The British Government, however, does not favour a general transfer. It is opposed to transfer in regard to capital ships, aircraft carriers, and submarines. In regard to cruisers, it would permit transfer out of the 8-inch class into the 6-inch class on a percentage which remains to be arranged. The object of this arrangement would be to take into account the special needs of countries which require a large proportion of small cruisers.

CAPITAL SHIPS

"The Government proposes that the number of capital ships for each signatory fixed by the Washington Treaty should be reached within 18 months of the ratification of the Treaty resulting from this Conference instead of by 1936. It proposes that no replacement of existing ships should take place before the next Conference in 1935 and that, in the meantime, the whole question of capital ships should be the subject of negotiation between the Powers concerned.

"The Government will press for reduction though, of course, without disturbing the Washington equilibrium. Its experts favour a reduction in size from 35,000 tons to 25,000 tons and of guns from 16 inches to 12 inches. They also favour a lengthening of the age from 20 to 26 years. The Government hopes that there will be an exchange of views on this subject during the Conference. Indeed, it would wish to see an agreement by which battleships will in due time disappear altogether, as it considers them a very doubtful proposition in view of their size and cost and of the development of the efficiency of air and submarine attack.

"The Government would further limit the tonnage and gun calibre of aircraft carriers and suggests that ships of 10,000 tons and under should be included in the total tonnage of this category if used as aircraft carriers. It proposes a reduction of the total aircraft tonnage for the British and United States Navies from 135,000 tons under the Washington Treaty to (say) 100,000 tons and an adjustment of that assigned to other nations in the Washington Treaty ratios. It further proposes that the maximum size of aircraft carriers should be reduced to 25,000 tons and that their age should be 26 years instead of 20.

CRUISERS

"It was assumed during the recent conversation between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain that cruisers should be grouped in one category which in turn should be subdivided into cruisers carrying 8-inch guns and cruisers carrying 6-inch guns and under. It was also assumed during the negotiations that the requirements of the British Commonwealth would consist of a total tonnage of 339,000 tons divided into 50 cruisers. A final arrangement will be governed by the decision of the Conference regarding limitation in size of units. The British Government proposes that the tonnage limit of 8-inch cruisers should remain at 10,000 tons as provided for in the Washington Treaty and that there should be a tonnage limit for smaller vessels at about 6,000 or 7,000 tons. It suggests that only a fixed proportion in the latter class should be built up to that limit and that the life of cruisers should be 20 years.

"In regard to destroyers it is proposed that the limit assigned should be for leaders 1,850 tons and for destroyers 1,500 tons. The maximum size of guns for both classes of destroyers should be 5 inches. The present British building programme of destroyers is for 200,000 tons ultimately, but this can be reduced if the submarine programmes of other Powers are reduced, for it is obvious that the size and total tonnage of destroyers must largely depend upon the size and total tonnage of submarines.

"The Government proposes the abolition of the submarine. Its experts feel that the argument that the submarine is an arm solely of defence was destroyed by the experience of the late War, and that in war conditions it is an arm of attack. If abolition cannot be agreed upon, the British Government will put forward proposals limiting submarines rigidly to defence requirements. In any case, it will press for limitation of the submarine to the lowest possible limit, and it proposes to urge the revival of the agreement signed at Washington in 1922, but not ratified by all the signatory Powers, which would regulate in the interests of humanity the use of submarines against merchant ships.

"In regard to auxiliary vessels not strictly entering into fleet strengths, the Government proposes that they should be specified, and that each Government should publish yearly lists of vessels of this class in commission as laid down."

U.S. PROHIBITION LAWS

MR. J. M. BECK'S STRONG CRITICISM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 7

Mr. J. M. Beck, a Republican representative from Pennsylvania, who throughout the Harding Administration was Solicitor-General of the United States, to-day propounded to a crowded House the most impressive criticism of the prohibition laws that has been heard during the present revival of the controversy.

Mr. Beck is a "moderate dry" and a constitutional lawyer of the highest standing. Coming from such a source his denunciation is assured of the widest publicity and the most serious consideration. His speech was an eloquent apologia of traditional individualism in the face of the overwhelming collectivist tendencies of modern America. Mr. Beck concentrated his attention on the preamble of the Wickersham Commission's report, which refers to the necessity of looking at the question in the light of the whole history of the American people with its pioneer, Puritan, and Whig traditions, its "conception of natural rights classical in our polity."

"To many," said Mr. Beck, "this preliminary exposition may have seemed as enigmatic as the Delphic Oracle. But if the prohibition leaders had caught its full significance they would have rent their clothes and sat themselves down in sackcloth and ashes. . . . The time-honoured traditions of the English-speaking peoples constitute a damning indictment of the 18th Amendment." That amendment marred the symmetry of the constitutional structure. It was an illegitimate amendment because it was of doubtful parentage and alien in blood to the traditions of the American people.

During the Bloody Assize, Judge Jeffries "converted Englishmen into criminals at the rate of 300 per week. We, with our superior efficiency, convert Americans into criminals at the rate of 1,000 per week." If prohibition was necessary to industrial efficiency, how was it that three of the most successfully industrialized nations of the world—Germany, France, and England—were able to carry on industry "without denying the working-man his glass of beer?" Even if prohibition did induce some fractional increase in industrial efficency, "the American labouring man and the American people will not sell their birthright for such a mess of pottage."

BRITISH BUSINESS MEN IN PARIS

OPPOSITION TO TARIFF TRUCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 7

The annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris was held this afternoon. The following were elected directors for a term of three years:—Mr. W. Hennessy Cook (president of the Chamber), Mr. H. C. Welman, Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins, Mr. J. H. Coleman, and Mr. A. V. Clark.

Mr. Hennessy Cook, reviewing the year's work, said the Chamber had unanimously decided in favour of rejecting the proposed tariff truce. The present situation was unfair. The doors of Great Britain were wide open to the majority of foreign products, but the doors of foreign countries were barred and shuttered against every class of British goods. At the congress of the International Chamber of Commerce at Amsterdam he had heard foreigners from 32 different countries discuss business conditions. Uppermost in their minds had been the hope that Great Britain would continue to let their goods in free, while they raised their own tariff walls against British products. A tariff truce would mean that for two or three years the trading doors of the world would be closed as they were now, yet foreign nations would be able freely to import into Great Britain the surplus of their industries without even the possibility of reciprocity.

THE EUROPA'S SPEED TRIALS

DATE OF THE MAIDEN VOYAGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 7

The Norddeutscher Lloyd liner Europa, the sister-ship to the Bremen, has now been repaired after the damage caused by the fire of last March, and is to undergo her speed trials on February 19. She is to leave Bremen on her maiden voyage to New York on March 19. The Colombus, of 32,000 tons, having been re-engined to give her a speed approaching that of the Europa and Bremen, is to come into the service on May 23, and thereafter the three ships will maintain the fastest weekly service between Europe and America.

The Hamburg-Amerika liner Hamburg, the first of the four ships of the Albert Ballin class which are being re-engined at great cost in order to make the passage between Southampton and New York in seven instead of nine days, gave very satisfactory results in her first trials yesterday. All four ships are having apparatus for ship-to-shore telephony installed and newspaper correspondents on board reported yesterday's run to their Berlin offices in this manner. The Albert Ballin, New York, and Deutschland are due to follow the Hamburg in March, April, and May respectively.

FEDERAL POWERS IN AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, FEB. 7

It is learned that when the referendum for the alteration of the Constitution is taken in July or August the people will be asked to vote on two alternative proposals: one, to grant full legislative powers to the Commonwealth Parliament; the other, failing that, to confer on the Commonwealth full industrial powers.

It is proposed also that the Constitution should be altered so as to give the Commonwealth Parliament itself the power to amend the Constitution as necessity arises.

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN FRANCE

CHAMBER DEBATE BEGUN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 7

The Chamber was crowded this afternoon for the debate on the interpellations on the social insurance scheme. M. Tardieu, who had returned from the Naval Conference in London specially to attend the discussion, entered the Chamber soon after the proceedings had begun. Those who had come to witness a demonstration of welcome were disappointed, as there was none.

The first question was one put down by M. Gustave Guérin, a member of the Republican Democratic Union, and thus a supporter of the Government. The question was framed in almost sardonic terms, in that it asked whether the Minister of Labour still proposed to proceed with registration under the scheme when no Frenchman knew in what form the text of the law might some day be passed by the French Parliament. His speech on the scheme was no less provocative, and at an early stage he was subjected to a good deal of interruption. He declared that the scheme would create an army of officials, that it was unjust and unworkable, and was opposed to the interests of both employer and employed, to say nothing of the medical profession. Compulsion, he said, was not in conformity with the French character, and a law which was administered in the spirit of a corporal might succeed in Germany but could not succeed in France. He appealed to M. Loucheur to do the generous thing and suspend the enforcement of a law to which public opinion was undoubtedly hostile.

A second question was introduced by M. Ramadier, a member of the Socialist Party, which is in favour of the scheme and desires to nationalize all insurance in France. The Chamber was thus presented with the unusual spectacle of the Government being opposed by its supporters and defended by the Opposition.

Late in the afternoon M. Loucheur rose to reply.

Criticisms of the scheme, M. Loucheur said, had been made on moral, administrative, economic, and financial grounds. So far as the first class of objection was concerned, it had been said that the measure would conduce to laziness on the part of the workers. The experience of other countries had disproved that possibility. Moreover, in that part of France where social insurance was in operation, Alsace, the figures of working days lost were conclusive. Abuses there might be, but they were small in proportion to the benefits involved. The contention that the scheme had administrative objections was rather more serious, but every effort had been made to avoid the disadvantages of bureaucracy and to simplify the administration of the measure as far as possible.

Much has been made of the economic disadvantages of the scheme, but the country was in a sound state and could well support it. If Belgium, with far fewer resources, could make a success of social insurance there was no doubt that France could do the same. As for the talk of an increase in prices, there was not the slightest justification for anything of the kind. The financial side, equally, was sound.

Protests had been made by chambers of commerce against the special arrangements made for agricultural workers. Careful inquiry, however, had shown that some sort of State assistance was necessary in view of the diminishing numbers of the rural population, which, standing at 76 per cent. of the total in 1846, was now only 30 per cent.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOLS

MINISTERS' STATEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, FEB. 7

Mr. Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has issued a statement that there is no foundation for any panic or fear of chaotic conditions in connexion with the wheat situation, and that he has had no intimation of approaches having been made to the Dominion Government to take over the unsold wheat surplus.

Mr. Beaudry Leman, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, has also issued a statement on its behalf to the effect that the banks are standing behind the wheat pool and are prepared to take measures to ensure the orderly marketing of wheat and to prevent forced liquidation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, FEB. 7

Mr. George McIvor, general sales manager of the Wheat Pool, in the course of a statement here on the agreement of the three Western Prairie Provinces to guarantee the pools' margin to the Canadian banks, pointed out that the Governments were not guaranteeing the banks' advances to the pools, as these advances were already secured by collateral equal in value to more than 15 per cent. above the pools' borrowings. The Governments were guaranteeing only the margin of 15 per cent. required by the banks over and above the security equal in value to the advances made to the pools.

Mr. McIvor stated that the pools have paid their members so far $1 a bushel on the basis of No. 1 Northern at Fort William, and that before the Governments would be in any way financially involved all the pools' wheat would, therefore, have to be sold at an average price of below $1 on the same basis. This has not the remotest chance of happening. Mr. McIvor said that the pool would make no attempt whatever to hold up wheat sales where there was a demand for actual wheat, and would continue the policy, which has been consistently adhered to during the present and previous crop years, of offering wheat for sale whenever there was a demand from domestic mills or foreign buyers and refraining from offering it in the absence of a demand or upon depressed markets.

Mr. Dunning, the Dominion Minister of Finance, speaking here, said, "I see no reason for anyone to become panicky over the present wheat market situation. A way out can be found with cool and careful handling."

INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKE

IMPROVING PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, FEB. 7

The prospects of an early end to the strike on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway continue to improve, in spite of a setback at Jhansi, where some sections of the staff have been again persuaded to strike. The Railway Board has authorized various increases in the pay of the subordinate and menial staff who have remained on duty throughout the strike, and whose work and responsibility has been materially increased and discharged under difficult conditions.

The Workers' and Peasants' Party of Bombay has issued leaflets encouraging the strikers and urging them to organize a strike on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway also.

A *communiqué* issued yesterday in London by the Government of India says:—The Government of India are content to leave it to the public to judge whether, at a time when it was known to the union that the demands of the men were under active and sympathetic consideration, it was in the best interests of the men themselves to call a strike, and especially a strike which, so far as it affected public utility services, was bound to cause inconvenience to the public; and whether the choice of the time does not indicate that the action of the union in calling the strike was dictated not by a regard for the economic interests of its members, but by outside influences.

EXPLORATION IN THE ANTARCTIC

MAWSON EXPEDITION'S WORK

(From Sir Douglas Mawson)

ON BOARD THE DISCOVERY, FEB. 7

The Discovery's already much depleted coal reserves were seriously drawn upon in weathering a North-East gale from January 30 to February 1, and no recourse now remains but to retreat to Kerguelen Island, where the bunkers can be replenished. The season will doubtless then be too late to entertain hopes of further serious exploration within the pack-ice before next summer.

At this stage, however, it may be well to summarize the work already accomplished. By ship and aeroplane, the coastline extending between Long. 44deg. and 66deg. East has been outlined; it includes Enderby Land and MacRobertson Land. Also, the Continental margin has

been roughly indicated by soundings throughout much of the region intervening between Long. 66deg. and 90deg. East. The stretch of coast examined is for the most part outlined by ice cliffs, ranging from 60ft. to 150ft. in height, which constitute the seaboard face, and the great ice sheet capping and covering from view the major portion of the rocky land itself.

From the coast inland this ice sheet everywhere rises rapidly to an elevation of several thousand feet. Tongue-like prolongations of land ice were noted, continuing as floating extensions out into deep water. Ubiquitous ice cliffs are only barely relieved by short rocky outcrops. The islets off shore are less common than usual along the Antarctic coasts, but well exemplified at Proclamation Harbour, where some 305 occur crowded together in a small area. Nunataks [peaks projecting above the ice] and rocky ranges rising above the general ice flood are, however, conspicuously abundant, strikingly more so than is the case in King George, Adélie, Wilkes, or Queen Mary Lands. In this respect our present area is more nearly akin to Graham Land or Victoria Land, though it is actually topographically distinct from either.

MOUNTAIN RANGES CHARTED

Several definite mountain ranges have been roughly charted, the principal of which, in Enderby Land, we have named Scott Range, in memory of one who contributed so much to the elucidation of the Antarctic. About 200 peaks reaching elevations as much as 7,000ft. have been observed, the principal of which were located.

The occurrence was established of rocks of continental type throughout the land sector between Long. 45deg. and 90deg. East. These rocks for the most part constitute a metamorphic crystalline complex obviously of great antiquity. In addition to these schists, gneisses and associated plutonic igneous rocks, both granitic and gabbroic, there are met, less abundantly, types which, though much altered, are obviously of sedimentary origin, such as quartzites and silicated marbles. A broad and general similarity exists between the rocks of this sector and of the known regions of Queen Mary and Adélie Lands.

Evidence sufficiently conclusive has been collected demonstrating the continuity of this newly explored area with the vast continental region of the sector located between Long. 90deg. and 180deg. East. This finally disposes of Murrell's reputed claim to have sailed from east to west south of the charted position of Enderby Land.

A definite extensive recession of the ice sheet in geologically recent times has been ascertained. This is shown by the glacially eroded flanks of the present nunataks; by the occurrence of erratics from the mainland on the very summit of off-lying islands, even at an elevation of almost 1,000ft. above sea level; by the occurrence, ascertained by soundings and dredgings, of extensive planated areas of the adjacent sea floor, and also elsewhere of vast accumulations of morainic matter as off-shore banks.

(World Copyright Reserved.)

CONCESSION REPEALED BY SOVIET

WORKS CONFISCATED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 7

The *Berliner Tageblatt* states that the Soviet Council of People's Commissars recently announced the immediate dissolution of a contract with a concessionary company engaged in making knitted goods in Moscow, and that on the same day troops were sent to occupy the works and seal the offices.

The company is the Aktiengesellschaft Ost, founded in 1926 by a Viennese firm. For some years it did a thriving business, but was continually hampered by the Soviet authorities in obtaining delivery of material and making payment for them. The Soviet official statement says that the contract was dissolved because the firm did not fulfil its obligation to erect a woollen factory and had not paid its dues. The firm states that it has receipts for the payments in question, and that the delay in erecting the woollen factory was caused by the Soviet authorities.

ENGLISH SCHOOLBOYS IN INDIA

IMPRESSIONS OF TOUR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, FEB. 7

The English public school boys who have been touring India sail for England to-morrow. One of them contributes an article on his impressions of the tour to the *Times of India*, in which he says that on the outward voyage several distinguished men impressed on the schoolboys the need for sympathy with the Indians.

The writer says:—"In my humble opinion we have attained that friendship and mutual understanding far more in the last 10 weeks than our lecturers have done in all their lives. The Indian will not confide in the European until he has known him for some time, but the Indian boy will open up his very heart to the English boy, and they will talk as if they had been friends all their lives." What struck the writer most about India was the way in which students were being educated with the understanding that some day they would have to rule India. "Every educated man in India seems to want to rule it, while the Indian peasant is not in the least hurry to have anything new." The writer makes an amusing reference to Mr. Gandhi, saying:—"As Mr. Gandhi says what he thinks of us, I see no reason why I should not mention one of my dreams, which was that Great Britain gave way and, after granting complete independence, withdrew from India, whereupon Mr. Gandhi went to Peshawar for a rest-cure."

RHODESIA AND THE UNION

POLITICS AND CUSTOMS AGREEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, FEB. 7

The Customs Agreement between Rhodesia and the Union was initialled this morning, and this afternoon Mr. Havenga, the Minister of Finance, made a concise and comprehensive statement regarding it in the House of Assembly.

Mr. Havenga stated that by the agreement Rhodesia is limited to the import into the Union of 2,000,000 tons of Virginian and 400,000 tons of Turkish leaf tobacco free of duty. The Union accepts a 12 per cent. duty on articles of food exported to Southern Rhodesia, instead of the existing 6 per cent. The duty on other goods imported into Rhodesia from the Union remains at 6 per cent. Southern Rhodesia "acquires the right to frame and alter its tariffs at will—a right which the Government of the Union of South Africa does not and has not the wish to contest." The entry into the Union of Rhodesian beef, scrub cattle, and scrap tobacco is prohibited as hitherto.

The most important part of Mr. Havenga's statement was a reminder to South African manufacturers that the payments by the Union Government of 12 or 6 per cent. duty respectively on various categories of Union manufactured articles going to Southern Rhodesia is really a subsidy to them additional to the protective duty which they enjoy. Mr. Havenga added a warning to manufacturers "not to build their industries on the foundation of this subsidy, the permanence of which cannot be guaranteed." The agreement, he said, was "a bridge between the two countries" during an intermediate period pending "some measure of eventual political Union or Federation," the prospect of which was the "sole justification" for the subsidy to Union manufacturers. The agreement would "forcibly direct the attention of the peoples on both sides of the Limpopo River to the question of the ultimate political future which should be envisaged."

These references to the future destiny of the two peoples are remarkable, revealing a breadth of view in the Union Government in regard to the part of South Africa in the future of the continent of which there has been little sign hitherto.

GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY

BUILDINGS AND PRINTING WORKS SOLD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 7

The German Communist Party announces that it has sold its property in real estate and buildings. The party had extensive holdings in headquarter buildings and in printing works for its organs in various parts of Germany, apart from the central headquarters in the Bülow Platz in Berlin, which was conducted as an efficient and modern administrative department.

This step is significant, for it shows that the party is seriously reckoning with the possibility, which the *Frankfurter Zeitung* recently mentioned, of suppression and a period of illegal activity. The headquarter buildings would represent money lying idle in the event of suppression, and the printing works would be useless if the publication of their products was forbidden.

MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTICS

PLAN FOR LIMITATION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, FEB. 7

The Advisory Committee of the League on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs adopted unanimously this afternoon a plan for the limitation of the manufacture of narcotics.

The plan provides, in much detail, for at first obtaining an estimate of the world's requirements in narcotics. Each country will be invited to make an estimate of its requirements for medical and scientific purposes, and in the case of those countries which do not furnish this information an estimate will be made by a central authority. The estimate will be binding, but a Government, should the need arise, may furnish a revised estimate with an explanation of the circumstances which justify the revision. Governments may include in their estimate the amount required for the establishment or the maintenance of Government reserve stocks considered necessary in the interests of the State.

The method of allocating the world production among the manufacturing countries is then outlined. The allocation of the quotas is to be a matter for arrangement either between the Governments of the manufacturing countries or between the manufacturers themselves with the approval of their Governments. Unless otherwise agreed by the manufacturing countries, the allocation will be based on the present normal production of the manufacturing countries for medical and scientific purposes. Production to supply the illicit traffic will, so far as it can be ascertained, be prohibited. The Government of each manufacturing country shall undertake to enforce the quota allocated to it. A country not at preesnt manufacturing drugs may undertake such manufacture on condition that it gives notice of its intention to a central authority, in order that a readjustment of the quotas may be made.

On the question of the control of distribution full liberty is given to every country to send its orders to whatever country or firm it pleases. No country will be obliged to state in advance where it proposes to obtain the drugs or the medical preparations which it may require. On the other hand, before the Government of the country to which an order is sent grants an authorization for the export of the consignment it must be satisfied that the country from which the order has come is entitled to receive the quantity ordered.

To make this possible, it is proposed to create a central office which will be kept currently informed of all orders received and supplies delivered. The constitution and maintenance of this office, it is suggested, shall be a matter in the first instance for the consideration of the Governments of the supplying countries (the phrase "supplying countries" is used and not "manufacturing countries").

The plan which has received approval to-day corresponds in many respects with a proposal of the British Government in 1924.

PUY-DE-DOME ACQUIRED FOR THE PUBLIC

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 7

The Puy-de-Dôme, the mountain landmark in South-eastern France, was bought yesterday by the local Department for 140,000f. (£1,120). It was offered by auction on behalf of the peasant proprietors on January 9, but in a rash attempt to put up the bidding the owners were left with it on their hands. The Departmental authorities have undertaken to preserve the amenities of the place, which was at one time in danger of being acquired as a tourist resort.

In a collision on Thursday near ANTIBES between a motor-car going towards Nice, driven by Philip Roland Hill, aged 24, of Grosvenor House, Park-lane, now staying at Cap Ferrat, and a car containing five workmen, two of the workmen were killed. Mr. Hill was detained by the police at Nice.

Telegrams in Brief

Lord Craigavon was entertained at luncheon in WELLINGTON yesterday by the Government of New Zealand.

The Sobranye has ratified, by the votes of the Government parties alone, The Hague Agreement on BULGARIAN reparations.

Eighteen men were killed in a mine explosion at Standardville, UTAH, on Thursday night and the fate of eight others is uncertain.

M. Bécret, an editor of the PARIS Communist newspaper *L'Humanité*, has been arrested on a charge of publishing articles inciting soldiers to disobedience.

Herr Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, visited the Pope yesterday morning and in the afternoon was received by the King of Italy. He left ROME at midnight for Vienna.

A telegram from LIMOGES says that the young lion tamer named Jean Fischer, who was attacked by a lion during a performance at a fair on January 28 has died from his injuries.—*Exchange.*

Lord Baden-Powell arrived at KINGSTON, JAMAICA, yesterday morning. During the day he conferred with the local Scouts' Council, and Lady Baden-Powell addressed the Girl Guides' Council.

The Government of CEYLON has decided to complete, at a net cost of Rs.14,500,000 [£1,087,500], the hydro-electric scheme, work on which was stopped two years ago owing to the need for investigation of irregularities.

Two French airmen, Commander Girier and Colonel Weiss, who recently flew from France to Pondicherry, landed at ALEPPO yesterday on their return flight, having covered 3,700 miles in two days and a half.—*Reuter.*

Major-General J. D. Graham, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of INDIA, left yesterday to preside at the annual meeting of the Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau of the League of Nations Health Organization, which this year is being held at Bandoeng, in Java.

Sir Esme Howard, the retiring British Ambassador to the UNITED STATES, yesterday called on President Hoover to bid him farewell. He said he was leaving for England on February 21 to live quietly in London, where, after half a century of diplomatic life, he intended to spend his time in binding books.—*Reuter.*

It is hoped to open the Bank for International Settlements at BASEL on April 1. The sub-committee appointed at The Hague by the Organization Committee visited Berlin yesterday and left on short visits to Basel, Paris, and Milan. A full meeting of the Organization Committee, to appoint the president and directors of the Bank, is expected to be held in Rome at the end of the month.

Mr. Heenan, the CANADIAN Minister of Labour, told a deputation from the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada that the Government was consulting the Provinces to ascertain whether they favoured some form of unemployment insurance; if the answers were sympathetic, he would ask his colleagues "to bend the British North America Act" to secure its establishment.

Two parties of police who had set out at night independently from two separate outposts with the object of capturing a gang of Dacoits reported to be in the jungle near CALCUTTA fell upon one another by mistake in the darkness, and in the fight that followed five policemen were injured, two seriously, before the error was discovered. Meanwhile the real Dacoits had looted the house of a fisherman.

LEGISLATORS' QUARREL

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 7.—In the lobby of the Senate this afternoon Senator T. Boydell (a former Minister for Labour) quarrelled with Mr. T. S. Marwick, a member of the Opposition. Mr Boydell struck Mr. Marwick on the jaw, knocking him down and rendering him unconscious for a time.

It is understood that Mr. Boydell had asked Mr. Marwick for an apology in regard to an incident which occurre at the General Election last June, when, it is alleged, Mr. Marwick struck Mr. Boydell at a public meeting in Durban Town Hall. Mr. Boydell says that Mr. Marwick refused to apologize and he denies that he struck the first blow.—*Reuter.*

Other Foreign News on following page

"What the Critics say"

Unbiased
Press Opinions of the
SINGER "SIX"

Our claim that the new SINGER "SIX" is an altogether remarkable car with an outstanding performance is fully backed up by expert criticism. We have published a 24-page Booklet, "What the Critics say," its contents having appeared in the British Press during the last few months. We would like you to write for a copy.

These opinions cannot fail to be of value, in so far as they come from experienced motorists, whose business it is to test and report upon a great number of cars in the course of a year. They are worth reading!

Post Free from:
SINGER & CO., Ltd., COVENTRY
LONDON SHOWROOMS:
STRATTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY, W.1

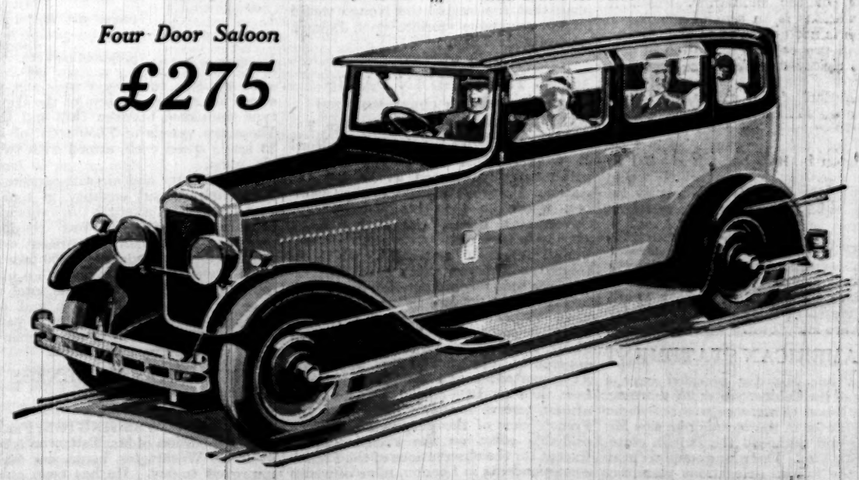
The TATLER, Dec. 11.
"... *a very wonderful car ... a remarkable achievement ... I do not know any imported car which can compete with it in looks, in detail finish, or in general all-round performance at anything like the price.*"

DAILY TELEGRAPH, Dec. 12.
"*Its strongest point is just what is wanted, good top-gear performance. It seems impossible to make the engine labour.*"

The AUTOCAR, Nov. 29.
"*It will run at 4 m.p.h. without snatch on top gear and accelerate away without fuss. In this respect it is equal, if not superior, to several larger six-cylinder cars.*"

COUNTRY LIFE, Nov. 30.
"*One's first impression is of a car of at least double the value.*"

Four Door Saloon
£275



H.P.

BRITISH NAVAL PROPOSALS

A STATEMENT OF POLICY

FIGURES FOR EACH CATEGORY

THE CRUISER TONNAGE

The British delegation has prepared a memorandum setting out the policy of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom at the Naval Conference. A summary of the memorandum has been issued to the Press and is published in full on page 11.

It is pointed out in official circles that the memorandum is not in any way a reply to the statement issued by Mr. Stimson, the head of the American delegation, which was published in *The Times* yesterday. The general lines of the British statement have been under consideration since last autumn. It was put into its present form last week and was gone over by the Prime Minister during his visit to Chequers last week-end. On Tuesday it was submitted to the Dominion delegations, who had it under discussion on Wednesday and Thursday. It has been approved by the Dominion representatives, so that it may now be regarded as the statement of the case of the British Empire and not only of the United Kingdom. In view of the publication of the American memorandum it was felt desirable that an indication of the general outline of the British point of view should be issued to the world at the earliest possible moment.

BRITISH MEMORANDUM

The British memorandum recognizes the "supreme importance" of the Conference, which ought finally to put an end to competition in naval armaments, and declares that the Government's general policy is to keep the highway of the seas open for trade and communication. If naval establishments are not to be a menace an equilibrium must be maintained between them by means of international agreements. Great Britain proposes that the general agreement resulting from the Conference should run until 1936, and that a further conference should be called in 1935. The need for an agreement by categories in order to eliminate competitive building is insisted upon and the categories proposed by the British Government are capital ships, aircraft-carriers, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. The desirability of allowing a certain amount of transfer is recognized, but it is made clear that the Government is opposed to transfer in regard to capital ships, aircraft-carriers, and submarines. In regard to cruisers, it would permit transfer out of the 8-inch gun class into the 6-inch gun class on a percentage still to be arranged. The views of the Government on the various classes of ships may be summarized as follows :—

Capital Ships

Reduction to the Washington Treaty figure (United States 15, Great Britain 15, Japan 9) within 18 months of the ratification of the Treaty resulting from this Conference instead of by 1936, the year in which parity should be reached.

No replacement of existing ships until the 1935 conference, and in the meantime the whole question of capital ships to be reviewed.

The British Government will press for reduction, without disturbance of Washington equilibrium. Its experts favour the reduction of the maximum for capital ships from 35,000 tons to 25,000 tons, the reduction of the gun calibre from 16 inches to 12 inches, and the lengthening of the age from 20 to 26 years.

The Government would wish in due time to see the complete disappearance of battleships, as it considers them a "very doubtful proposition."

Aircraft Carriers

Tonnage and gun calibre to be limited, and ships of 10,000 tons and under, if used as aircraft carriers, should be included in the tonnage of this category.

Reduction of the total tonnage for aircraft carriers for the British and United States from 135,000 to, say, 100,000 tons.

Maximum tonnage should be reduced to 25,000 and age increased from 20 to 26 years.

Cruisers

Cruisers should be in one category, subdivided into cruisers carrying 8-inch guns and cruisers carrying 6-inch guns and under.

The British Commonwealth requires 339,000 tons divided into 50 cruisers.

Tonnage limit for 8-inch cruisers should remain at 10,000, and there should be a tonnage limit of 6,000 or 7,000 for smaller vessels. Only a fixed proportion in the latter class should be built up to the tonnage limit. The life of cruisers should be 20 years.

Destroyers

Tonnage limited to 1,850 for leaders and 1,500 for destroyers. Maximum gun calibre to be 5 inches.

The present British building programme for destroyers is for 200,000 tons ultimately, but this can be reduced if submarine programmes of other Powers are reduced.

Submarines

The British Government proposes the abolition of the submarine, which in war conditions is an arm of attack. If abolition is not agreed upon the Government will propose the limitation of submarines rigidly to defence requirements. In any case the Government will press for limitation of the submarine to the lowest possible figure.

The Government proposes to urge the revival of the agreement signed in Washington in 1922 but not ratified by all the signatory Powers, which would regulate in the interests of humanity the use of submarines against merchant ships.

Auxiliary Vessels

The Government proposes that auxiliary vessels should be specified and that each Government should publish yearly lists of vessels of this class in commission as they are laid down.

THE AMERICAN STATEMENT

The Prime Minister presided over a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday morning, but the Naval Conference was not under review. Later in the morning he saw Mr. Stimson and discussed the British statement with him. There was some surprise among the foreign delegations yesterday morning at the publication of the American document on the previous evening before the other delegations had had an opportunity to examine it. It appears, however, that some of the American delegates were under the impression that the contents of the Memorandum had "leaked" to an American newspaper which has not shown any special sympathy with the work of the Conference. In the circumstances immediate publication of the official text of the document was decided on, and the representatives of the Press were hurriedly recalled to St. James's Palace to receive copies of it.

M. Tardieu left London for Paris yesterday morning, but he refused to comment on the American statement before his departure, on the ground that the French delegation had not had an opportunity of examining it.

The First Committee, at its meeting on Thursday, set up a sub-committee of experts to draft resolutions for consideration at a later meeting of the committee and for the examination of certain technical questions arising out of the effort to find a compromise between the French transactional method of ascertaining naval tonnage and the British category plan. The sub-committee met yesterday morning, and is to meet again this morning. It is stated that good progress was made, and there is a growing belief that the difficulties in the way of arriving at a compromise which will be satisfactory to the two schools of thought are now very slight indeed.

Mr. MacDonald left for Chequers during the evening. To-day Signor Grandi and the other members of the Italian delegation and their wives are to be his guests at luncheon, and the Prime Minister will also take them on a tour through Buckinghamshire. In the afternoon about 30 of the naval experts from the various delegations, and their wives, will visit Chequers.

Many of the delegates to the Conference with their wives visited Buckingham Palace yesterday and spent an hour inspecting the King's pictures. The party numbered about 150.

U.S. SATISFACTION

TONNAGE PARITY BY CATEGORIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 7

Mr. Stimson's outline of the American proposals at the London Conference has given very general and solid satisfaction here. It is widely regarded as a most astute and statesmanlike document, and framed in a manner perfectly calculated to meet the necessities alike of the international and of the domestic situation. In view of the attitude of the Senate observers here are especially pleased at the provision for tonnage transfer, which is believed to have unexpectedly taken the wind out of the sails of possible critics. In face of this provision no one, it is thought, can justifiably suggest there has been any "hanky-panky" with parity.

Above all, there is a feeling of general relief at the publication of a clear, concise statement of American views, thus putting an end to a period of silence which had begun to be rather trying. Such criticism as has so far been expressed comes from those who are disappointed at the apparent failure of the delegation to secure those reductions in cruiser tonnage that were hoped for when the delegation sailed. However, at the State Department this morning it was pointed out that the reduction in battleships would compensate for the increase in cruiser tonnage above 315,000 tons so effectually that the total reduction would probably prove to be greater than anyone had hoped.

Mr. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State, issued a brief statement last night underlining, as it were, the transfer provision. Mr. Stimson's declaration "clearly shows," says Mr. Cotton's statement, "that the United States delegation has made a proposal which gives tonnage parity by categories between Great Britain and the United States."

JAPANESE RATIO

MR. STIMSON'S REPORTED PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, FEB. 7

Mr. Stimson's proposal has, in Japanese opinion, brought the Naval Conference to the crux of its business, but its terms apparently fall far short of Japanese desires. Official circles are very reticent, but the vernacular newspapers will to-morrow publish the details, which, they declare, Japan cannot accept and which will compel her delegation to spend much time and patience in London. According to these reports, Japan, under the Stimson scheme, is allowed a ratio of 60 per cent. in all categories, except submarines, in regard to which her claim for parity is met with the concession of 66.6 per cent. The following table sets forth the particulars of the Stimson scheme :—

—	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN	JAPAN
	Tons	Tons	
Battleships	525,000	525,000	315,000 tons. Ratio, 60 per cent. of U.S. total.
Aircraft Carriers	135,000	135,000	81,000 tons. Ratio, 60 per cent.
Cruisers armed with 8-in. guns	180,000	150,000	108,000 tons. Ratio, 60 per cent.
Cruisers armed with 6-in. guns	147,000	189,000	88,000 tons. Ratio, 60 per cent.
Destroyers	150,000	150,000	90,000 tons. Ratio, 60 per cent.
Submarines	60,000	60,000	40,000 tons. Ratio, 66.6 per cent.
TOTALS	1,197,000	1,209,000	722,000 tons. Ratio, 60.3 per cent.

Vice-Admiral Yamanashi, Vice-Minister of the Navy, attended a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, and submitted an interim statement. Instructions will be sent to London before the delegation takes any action. If the figures above are accurate, the Conference must expect strenuous opposition to develop in Japan.

A suggestion mentioned in connexion with the capital-ship proposal that the battle-cruiser Kongo should be scrapped is criticized by naval officers, who complain that the loss of the Kongo would impose an undue sacrifice upon Japan's relatively small fleet.

M. TARDIEU IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 7

M. Tardieu arrived at the Gare du Nord at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He was enthusiastically cheered as he left the station. He drove straight to the Chamber, where he took his place on the Government bench, the sitting being already in progress.

Mr. Stimson's statement, which is treated as an avowal that a naval compromise has been reached between the British and American delegations came as a complete surprise. Some of the leading Paris newspapers published the text of Mr. Stimson's declaration, but others apparently did not fully appreciate its importance, and dismissed it in a few lines. In official circles the utmost reserve is shown both as to the French view of the proposals and their probable effect on the French claims. Except for the observations of the French correspondents in London, some of whom sound a note of alarm, there is no comment in the Press, which is evidently waiting for a lead from the French side.

BRITISH AND U.S. STATEMENTS

THE TWO SETS OF PROPOSALS

A COMPARISON

The British memorandum and the American statement published yesterday, though they follow different lines, cover much the same ground. The two sets of proposals may be compared as follows :—

The British Government suggests that the number of capital ships for each signatory Power fixed by the Washington Treaty should be reached within 18 months of the ratification of the treaty resulting from the present Conference, instead of in 1936, the "parity" year; the Americans propose that the American and British battleships should, by reductions, be made equal in 1931. The delay of 18 months suggested in the British memorandum is due to a desire to avoid dislocation in administration and difficulties in regard to *personnel*. At present Great Britain has 20 capital ships (17 battleships and three battle cruisers) and the United States has 18 (all battleships). The Washington Treaty figure—15 for each Power—would be reached by the scrapping of five of the older British ships and three American. If the proposal were accepted the British ships to go would be Iron Duke, Marlborough, Emperor of India, and Benbow (all vessels of 25,000 tons with ten 13·5in. guns) and the battle cruiser Tiger (28,000 tons, with eight 13·5in. guns). All these ships were completed in 1914. The Washington Treaty fixed the life of capital ships at 20 years, so that in ordinary circumstances these ships would not reach the age limit till 1934.

The American statement contains no suggestions for a reduction of the tonnage of capital ships or for a reduction in the calibre of their guns. The British memorandum suggests that there should be a reduction in the maximum size of these vessels from 35,000 to 25,000 tons, and that the calibre of the guns should be reduced from 16in. to 12in.

In regard to cruisers, the Americans propose that the United States should have 18 of the 10,000-ton 8in.-gun class and Great Britain 15; and that in the 6in.-gun class Great Britain should be conceded an advantage of 42,000 tons. This would give the United States a total tonnage of 327,000 and Great Britain 339,000. The British memorandum does not name a specific figure for the 8in.-gun class, but puts British requirements in the two classes at 50 cruisers of a total of 339,000 tons. If the figure of 15 were accepted for the larger cruisers, then that would leave 35 of the smaller cruisers.

The British Empire now possesses 15 8in.-gun cruisers built or building, of which 13 are of 10,000 and two are of 8,400 tons, the total tonnage in these vessels thus amounting to 146,800. Assuming that the four ships of the Hawkins class are to be scrapped, and that the total cruiser tonnage figure of 339,000 be adhered to, there would remain approximately 192,200 tons for the 35 smaller ships armed with 6in. guns, or an average of about 5,490 tons per vessel. This is rather less than the 6,000-7,000 tons considered desirable. On the other hand, as the majority of our existing 6in.-gun cruisers are of 4,850 tons or less, ships of between 6,000 and 7,000 tons could still be built to replace the older vessels the lives of which expire before 1936 under the 20-year age limit.

The following table shows the existing cruiser strength of the British Empire, built, building, and projected :—

Class	No. of vessels in class	Tons	Armament	Remarks
Norfolk	2	10,000	8—8in.	Completing
London	4	10,000	8—8in.	—
Kent	7	10,000	8—8in.	Includes two Australian ships
York	2	8,400	6—8in.	Completing
One vessel	1	under 7,000	6in. guns	Projected 1929-30 programme
Hawkins	4	9,800 approx.	6 or 7—7.5in.	—
E Class	2	7,550 approx.	7—6in.	—
D Class	8	4,850	6—6in.	Includes two of New Zealand Division of R.N.
Carlisle	5	4,200	5—6in.	—
Ceres	5	4,290	5—6in.	—
Caledon	3	4,190	5—6in.	—
Centaur	2	4,120	4—6in.	Reach age limit in 1936
Cambrian	6	3,920	4—6in.	Three reach age limit in 1935 and three in 1936
Caroline	3	3,895	4—6in.	Reach age limit in 1935 Includes Brisbane of Royal Australian Navy. Two reach age limit in 1934 and Brisbane in 1936
Chatham	3	5,120	9—6in. Brisbane 8—6in.	
Adelaide	1	5,100	9—6in.	Royal Australian Navy
Dartmouth	1	4,860	8—6in.	Reaches age limit 1931

AMERICAN CRUISERS

Ignoring four older cruisers over 25 years of age, the United States has eight 10,000-ton cruisers with 8in. guns completing. These were all authorized by the Act of December 18, 1924. On February 5, 1929, the Senate passed another Bill authorizing the building of a further fifteen 10,000-ton cruisers, which were to be laid down at the rate of five a year for the next three years. Early in July last it was made known that three of the first five ships had been allocated to Navy yards, and two to private shipbuilding firms. On July 24 Mr. MacDonald announced the suspension of work on the two 10,000-ton British cruisers Surrey and Northumberland, which have since been definitely abandoned. In reply to this Mr. Hoover announced that the laying down of the three 10,000-ton cruisers allotted to the Navy yards would be deferred. The United States, then, possesses or contemplates building :—

8 10,000-ton cruisers completing. Act of Dec., 1924.
2 " " building. Act of Feb., 1929.
3 " " projected. Act of Feb., 1929, but deferred.
3 " " projected for 1930.
3 " " " 1931.

In addition to these vessels she possesses ten smaller cruisers of the Omaha type completed between 1923 and 1925. These are vessels of 7,050 tons, of over 33 knots speed each, armed with twelve 6in. guns.

In destroyers and aircraft-carriers the Americans suggest equality in tonnage with the British strength; in submarines they suggest the "lowest possible" tonnage. The British Government would limit the size of leaders to 1,850 tons and of destroyers to 1,500 tons (with a maximum gun calibre of 5in.), the total tonnage to depend on the size and total tonnage of submarines. Both parties would restrict the use of the submarine.

MR. TAFT'S ILLNESS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 7

The condition of Mr. Taft, who is lying ill at his Washington home, has slightly improved to-day. He has been able to sleep. The official bulletin says that he has taken more nourishment and is comfortable.

VICEROY IN LUCKNOW

DURBAR SCENES

THE CHOICE BEFORE INDIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 7

There were brilliant scenes at the Viceregal durbar held in a great tent in Martinière Park, Lucknow, to-day. Over 6,000 leading residents from all parts of the United Provinces attended, many in gorgeous bejewelled attire. The Viceroy and Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor, in levée dress, were seated on gold and silver chairs beneath a picturesque canopy. Lady Irwin and Lady Hailey were also present. After Lord Irwin had delivered his address a vernacular translation was read by an interpreter. Their Excellencies drove in state carriages to and from Government House.

The Viceroy said that modern life under the pressure of its own development had dispensed with some of the ceremony that survived to-day from more leisurely and spacious times, but India had saved more than many countries of her ancient pageantry, and he was glad that the time-honoured function of a durbar still remained to afford his Majesty's faithful subjects an opportunity of reaffirming in the customary fashion their continued loyalty to the King-Emperor.

After referring to Provincial affairs, his Excellency said that they had also a vital interest in the events being enacted on the wider stage of India, regarding which a clear pronouncement had been made defining the purpose of British policy. There could no longer be any doubt that, whatever the means whereby that policy was brought to fruition, Great Britain could never have any other purpose for India than to bring her to a place of equal partnership with the other self-governing Dominions. As a step towards the achievement of this purpose, his Majesty's Government, on whom alone, with Parliament, the ultimate responsibility rested, had solicited the counsel of representatives of the several sides of life and thought in India that desired the opportunity of responding to the Government's invitation. There would be none among the audience who was insensible of what this might mean to India, or who was not eager to lend willing cooperation in the solution of the problems before them.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

There were some, unhappily, who seemed determined to tread a different path, and who had proclaimed a policy which, if it might ever succeed, could not fail to involve India in irreparable misfortune and disaster. The sinister possibilities of civil disobedience were not such as could be controlled by any formula, however patiently pondered or cunningly devised. As well might a mountaineer seek to stem an avalanche by tracing a line with his ice-axe athwart its course. It was impossible to suppose that the people could be incited to break the law without such incitement culminating, whether its authors so desired or not, in violent action. The Government would clearly never be justified in permitting the development of any such situation so heavily fraught with danger to the whole body politic, and there could be no question that law and order must without reservation be maintained.

The whole country could plainly judge the alternative destinies before it. On one side was free membership of the British Commonwealth, where the diverse gifts of each constituent part might be linked for the common betterment of the whole of society and the human race. On the other lay independence, for which India was invited to destroy that influence for unity which sprang from common loyalty to the Crown in order that, when the flames of anarchy had exhausted their disastrous force, she might perhaps at last achieve a state of precarious, powerless isolation. Their presence was an indication of their judgment on these issues.

He had mentioned the significance of a durbar such as this, and he believed the spirit of the gathering to be typical of the loyalty of the great mass of the King-Emperor's Indian subjects. He felt little doubt that all the stable opinion in the country would refuse to be misled by specious words, but would decide to go forward with courage, trust, and faith towards the achievement of Britain's declared purpose of giving India her true place among the great Dominions.

"DANGER TO PEACE" IN INDIA

SIR STANLEY JACKSON ON EXTREMISTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Calcutta branch of the European Association, Sir Stanley Jackson, Governor of Bengal, referred appreciatively to the loyal support given to the Viceroy's announcement by Europeans throughout India.

He regretted the attitude of Congress, but said that the views of Congress must not be taken as the views of India. Men of moderate political views recognized the supreme folly of the course on which the extremists had decided to embark, and they realized the danger not only to any political progress but also to the peace of the country if the mad proposals of the extremists were allowed to take their course unchallenged.

SHORT TIME IN COTTON MILLS

SPINNERS TAKING A BALLOT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, FEB. 7

The general committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation at their monthly meeting to-day reviewed the state of trade and decided that a ballot of members in the American section should be taken. The question to be put will be whether members in that section are in favour of curtailing production to the extent of 13 hours a week for eight weeks.

Such a shortening of working hours would be equivalent to a Saturday and a Monday closing, the mills running only from Tuesday morning to Friday night in each week. The requisite percentage voting in favour is 80. Circulars and ballot papers will be issued forthwith and will be returnable by Monday, February 24, and the period of short-time working, if agreed to, will begin from March 3.

THE INVALIDS

The following bulletin concerning Lord Gladstone was issued yesterday :—"The improvement noticed on Thursday in Lord Gladstone's condition has been maintained."

Lord Glenarthur, who yesterday was stated to be still critically ill, was last night reported to be not so well.

Earl Haig, the 11-year-old son of the late Field-Marshal Lord Haig, is suffering from scarlet fever. Lady Haig will be unable, therefore, to visit the British Legion branches in Wigtownshire next week, as had been arranged. She hopes to fulfil these engagements on March 6 or 7.

Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, M.P., was to have attended a dinner of the Croydon Junior Imperial League last night, but it was announced that he was in bed with a chill and a high temperature.

It was stated last night that Mme. Kirkby Lunn was a little better.

POISON TRIALS IN HUNGARY

LIFE SENTENCE ON WOMAN

BLIND HUSBAND'S FATE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUDAPEST, FEB. 7

The fourth trial in connexion with the Nagyrev poisoning affair took place at Szolnok to-day, when Maria Varga, aged 41, was found *Guilty* of murdering her husband in 1916, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life. She was acquitted of murdering her lover some years later. When sentence had been delivered the woman turned to the presiding Judge and cried, "Mr. President,—I did not do anything. I have done nothing. Let me go." After the trial the relatives of the accused woman offered to pay into Court all they possessed to have her released on bail. This the Court refused.

The accused woman, who since the death of her husband has married again, appeared in Court dressed with great care. She wore a long velvet coat, and a white silk scarf on her head, not at all like a peasant woman. She gave her answers clearly, and maintained that if her husband and her lover had been poisoned it was done without her knowledge by the midwife Fazekas (who committed suicide on the eve of arrest).

Fazekas, the accused woman contended, visited her home in order to give to her husband medicine for pains in the stomach. The doctor of the district had been called in some days before his death, and had described him as being in a critical state. The accused further alleged that Fazekas had a son, whom she wished the accused to marry, and that it was, therefore, probably she who did away with her husband.

The doctor referred to by the accused stated in evidence that he had never been called to the husband's sick bed; at the time of his death—the autumn of 1916—he (the doctor) was in fact with the Army at the front.

Other witnesses said that the husband had never complained of internal pains. He was blind and suffered from pulmonary disease, but was quite hale and was often seen at the village inn.

Dramatic evidence was given by the woman Kardos, who was sentenced to death on January 18 for murdering her husband and son. She declared that as she was going to die she would not allow other sinners to escape. She said that it was known among the women of the village that when Fazekas, the midwife, entered a home to "cure somebody" this meant that that person was going to be done away with. She declared that she had spoken to the accused woman Varga about what the latter had promised to pay to the midwife for the poisoning, and had reminded her that it was dangerous not to pay up. She said the midwife herself had complained to her of the accused woman not paying her fee, which was 5 quintals of grain. The witness ended by saying that she was not actuated by hatred, but that she wanted justice done.

The accused calmly persisted in her denials when confronted with this and other witnesses. The trial, which lasted all day, ended shortly before 7 o'clock, when the presiding Judge delivered sentence, according to which she was found *Guilty* of murdering her blind husband, with the help of the midwife, because he was a burden to her. Her association with the midwife was considered as definite evidence against her, the Court holding that she must have been aware that the administered medicine had in all cases been poison. On the ground of lack of evidence she was acquitted of having murdered her lover.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR SHOPLIFTING

WOMAN'S SENTENCE UNDER NEW U.S. LAWS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 7

A woman of 29 named Ruth St. Clair was sent to prison for life yesterday after being convicted in the Court of General Sessions of a fourth offence as a shoplifter. She is the first woman victim of the drastic Baumes Laws which make a life sentence mandatory for a fourth offence.

The woman had previously been arraigned on the same charge in a police-court in Brooklyn, but the magistrate there had dismissed the complaint and let her go free. The shopkeeper who had brought the charge against her had appealed, however, to the Chief Magistrate of the city to correct what he declared was a miscarriage of justice. At the Chief Magistrate's order the discharged prisoner was rearrested and committed for trial. The jury before whom she was tried yesterday took only 15 minutes to find her *Guilty*.

❦ A series of criminal laws enacted in New York State in 1926 and "hardened" in 1927 and 1928, became known as the Baumes Laws from the name of Senator Caleb H. Baumes, who was chairman of the crime commission. Owing to the prevalence at this period of wanton crime involving bloodshed it was enacted that any felon convicted of a first offence in possession of a pistol should suffer an addition of five to 10 years to his ordinary sentence. For the second offence 10 to 15 years, and for the third 15 to 25 years' additional imprisonment was ordered. A fourth conviction entailed life imprisonment.

ATTACK ON BRAZILIAN VICE-PRESIDENT

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEB. 7

High political feeling has marked the campaign for the forthcoming Presidential election, and last evening an attempt was made to assassinate Dr. Mello Vianna, Vice-President of the Republic.

According to telegrams received by the President, Dr. Washington Luis, Dr. Vianna after speaking at a meeting at Montes Clares, on the border of the States of Minas Geraes and Bahia, was returning with members of his committee to spend the night at a friend's house. When the party was close to the house they were fired upon by a number of men.

Dr. Vianna was hit three times; fortunately he was not seriously hurt. Senhor Carvalho Brito, private secretary to Dr. Vianna, was grazed by a bullet and two other members of the party were gravely wounded. Returning fire, the party put the assailants to flight. Several were killed or wounded.

MEXICAN MAYORS SHOT

TAMPICO (MEXICO), FEB. 7.—Both the incoming and outgoing Mayors of Villa Altamira, near here, were assassinated on Wednesday night at a celebration of the inauguration of the new town Government. An unknown man opened fire on the mayors with a pistol.—*Reuter.*

NEW BATH KING OF ARMS

The *London Gazette* last night announced that the King has appointed Admiral Sir William Christopher Pakenham to be Bath King of Arms in the room of the late General Sir C. C. Monro.

Admiral Pakenham, who commanded the Battle Cruiser Fleet in the War, is a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. The office of Bath King of Arms was founded by King George I. on June 1, 1725, and in the following year the revived office of Gloucester King of Arms was united with it.

HEAVY SNOW SHOWERS

COLD WEEK-END IN PROSPECT

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The gradual fall of temperature of the last few days was maintained yesterday. At Tunbridge Wells and Leafield (in the Cotswolds) the temperature rose only one degree above the freezing point during the warmest part of the day. There was a strong north-easterly wind which brought heavy snow showers to the extreme South-East of England. At Lympne the snow lay to a depth of 4in. on the ground.

The persistent anti-cyclone to the north of Scotland which has caused the present wintry spell has been gradually moving southwards, and last night there were indications that the movement would continue. As a result south to south-westerly winds should spread along the north-west seaboard in the course of the week-end, with a rise of temperature, and it is possible that a similar change may extend across most of Scotland and Ireland. In England temperature should continue low, but as the north-easterly winds will probably moderate, the cold is likely to became less noticeable. The weather should be mainly fair, but occasional snow showers are expected to-day in the eastern half of England.

THE KING AND QUEEN

RETURN TO LONDON THIS MONTH

It was officially announced yesterday at Buckingham Palace that the King and Queen will return to London from Sandringham on February 15.

Their Majesties will make the journey in the Royal train and will arrive at Buckingham Palace during the afternoon. They will stay in London for an indefinite period, and no future plans for the King's movements after he has been in London have yet been made. It is certain, however, that the King and Queen will remain at the Palace for some weeks.

Already a number of State and private engagements have been arranged for both the King and the Queen during their stay, and the King will transact a great deal of State and official business.

MISSING RUSSIAN GENERAL

AN INNKEEPER'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 7

The investigations into the disappearance of General Koutepof have now extended as far as Château-Renard (Loiret), some 85 miles from Paris, as the result of a statement by an innkeeper of the town, M. Roger Simon.

He alleges that on Monday, January 27, the day after the General's disappearance, a grey limousine drew up in front of his inn shortly before noon, and one of the occupants got out and asked in a pronounced Russian or Polish accent for a glass of rum. He also asked to be directed to Melleroy. The innkeeper's curiosity being aroused, he accompanied the visitor to the door when the latter left and took good stock of the car and its other occupants, three in number, who were asleep. He states that the car was travel-stained as though it had come some distance, and adds that he saw, as the supposed Russian stepped into the car, a large bag which could have contained the body of man. He supposed at the time that it held some kind of game, as it was similar to those used for such purposes.

Finally, M. Simon states that half an hour later a red taxicab, also much stained, went past in the same direction travelling very fast. The significance of this last statement lies in the fact that other witnesses, in speaking of a grey limousine, have also spoken of seeing a red taxicab accompanying it.

This latest addition to the mass of material already at their disposal has neither been accepted nor rejected by the police, who are proceeding with its investigation with the same caution.

Meanwhile, the Public Prosecutor of the Seine has ordered the opening of a judicial inquiry into a charge against "X" (the French equivalent for person or persons unknown) of violence and sequestration in connexion with the disappearance of General Koutepof.

PEASANT UNREST IN SOUTH RUSSIA

DEATH SENTENCES FOR TRAIN-WRECKING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, FEB. 7

The Soviet Government officially announces that 10 peasants were sentenced to death yesterday at Rostoff-on-Don, apparently without trial, for wrecking Soviet trains a few days ago. This laconic statement seemingly confirms reports of unrest recently coming from South Russia, Ukraine, and the Volga and Transcaspian districts.

The Soviet Press states that there have been frequent raids in the cotton district of Samarkand by armed anti-Soviet elements who are giving the authorities great trouble. *Pravda* states that in the countryside near Kharkoff it is dangerous to go out of doors at night, as anyone so doing may be hit by bullets fired by *Kulaki* [well-to-do peasants]. Shots, the newspaper adds, are heard all night long.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KAMPALA, FEB. 7

According to present arrangements the Prince of Wales will arrive in Uganda on March 10. He will go on almost at once to Lake Albert, spending 10 days there. His headquarters will be the river-steamer Lugard, from which he will make hunting expeditions to various points between Lake Albert and Nimule. The *safari* will be small and private, probably consisting of the Hon. Piers Legh, Captain Finch-Hatton, and Captain Salmon, of the Uganda Game Department.

CIVIC VISIT TO ANTWERP

At a meeting of the Corporation of London the Lord Mayor laid before them a letter from the College of Burgomaster and Aldermen of the City of Antwerp inviting the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs, and a deputation of the Corporation to visit the International Exhibition at Antwerp at the end of May next as the guests of that city. The invitation has been accepted, and after the visit to Antwerp the Lord Mayor and his colleagues will proceed to Paris and thence to Verdun on the invitation of the French Government.

OMNIBUSES BILL

NEW MUNICIPAL POWERS

LORDS' ACTION TO BE CHALLENGED

WESTMINSTER, FRIDAY

The House of Commons to-day, by passing the second reading of the Omnibuses Bill, reaffirmed the principle of allowing local authorities wider powers to run transport services, which was embodied in that part of the Road Traffic Bill eliminated by the House of Lords.

MR. SCURR explained that this principle had supporters in all parties, and had been rejected by a House of only 35 members by a majority inspired by a vague fear of municipal enterprise. It only meant that local authorities who already had some such powers should be allowed by agreement with adjacent authorities to run omnibuses outside their own areas. His measure was an enabling Bill, and would save local authorities requiring extensions of these powers from the cumbrous and expensive procedure of promoting private Bills. The Bill was supported by all local authorities, as represented by the Association of Municipal Corporations, over which Mr. Neville Chamberlain presided. MR. ARNOTT supported him by pointing out that the railways had been granted powers to save their undertakings from ruinous competition, and it was only fair that municipalities should have the same power to co-ordinate their transport services.

COLONEL ASHLEY had no objection to a common-sense arrangement, but he pointed out that the present Bill was even more dangerous than the Road Traffic Bill. A local authority would be able to run services through the area of authorities such as County Councils, which were not licensing authorities, without consent and without payment. The Road Traffic Bill at least required the consent of special Commissioners and allowed an appeal to the Minister of Transport. There was no limit to the calls on the ratepayers which such services might require, and no provision that separate accounts should be kept. The Bill invited greater congestion on the roads. It also abolished Parliamentary control of municipal legislation, which had resulted, even recently, in the protection of the ratepayers against hare-brained schemes.

APPROVED PRINCIPLE

MR. MORRISON, the Minister of Transport, retorted that Colonel Ashley, when Minister of Transport, had assented to municipal transport enterprises in so many cases as to justify the grant of a general discretion to local authorities in this matter. It was merely a question of ensuring justice as between municipal and private transport agencies. This was not a party question. The Royal Commission on Transport had approved of inserting the principle in the Road Traffic Bill. The Government would not yield an inch on the principle, though it was perfectly ready to negotiate on details, such as the securing of the assent of those affected to an extension of municipal services, and seeing that local authorities did not run national services. They therefore proposed that, after the Road Traffic Bill had come down from the Lords, and received its second reading in the Commons, the Committee which dealt with it should be empowered to reinstate the provisions deleted by the Lords, or to incorporate in some form the provisions of this Bill.

Subsequent debate confirmed the claim that the Bill had supporters in all parties, although Conservative opposition was still strong. In spite of a fervent defence of the ratepayers by MR. MACQUISTEN, the second reading was finally carried by 203 votes to 118.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present :—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Savoy	PATIENCE	2.30 & 8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.15
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	8.30
Court	ARMS AND THE MAN	2.30 & 8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	THIS WAY TO PARADISE	2.15 & 8.15
Dominion	FOLLOW THROUGH	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duchess	THROUGH THE VEIL	2.30 & 8.30
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	CHARLES AND MARY	2.30 & 8.15
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	2.30 & 8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	2.30 & 8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	THE WHITE ASSEGAI	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	JULIUS CÆSAR / IL TROVATORE	2.30 / 7.45
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	2.30 & 8.30
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace		6.15 & 8.30

CONCERTS

Queen's Hall	MME. ELISABETH

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1930

Special Articles : PAGE
Gorillas at Home. By Captain Tracy Philipps .. .. 13 & 14
Musician and Poet 10
Antipathies 15
Beauty of Trees 15
Golf : A Game of Ball 5
Petrol Feeds. By Our Commercial Motor Correspondent 20
Illustrations :
The Goyt Valley 16
Correspondence :
Mr. Lansbury and the Parks (Lieut.-Col. Sir Vivian Henderson, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Arthur Murray, Mr. P. Guedalla, Lady Shuckburgh, and Miss F. M. Wickham) 13
Mr. Baldwin's Speech (British Broadcasting Corporation) 13
Emotion in Music (Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones) 8
Poole Harbour Bridge (Mr. M. Hamilton-Fletcher and Messrs. Hankinson and Son) 8
The School Age (Chairman of the L.C.C. Education Committee) 8
Roman Remains in Leicestershire (Mr. A. J. Pickering) 8
The New Era in Russia 8
Safety in Mines (Mr. Holford Knight, M.P.) 8
Village Settlements (Sir Frederick Milner) 8
Points from Letters :—Numbered Roads; Rhodesian Tobacco ; The Carillon ; Pay in the Services ; Deeming's Skull ; Apple Butter ; Church and State ; Parrot Disease ; Drinking Hours in Holborn ; "Your Obedient Servant" 8

Arrangements ..	15	**"London Gazette"**	7
Auction Sunmary	21	**Mails & Shipping**	21
Broadcasting ..	4	**Music** ..	10
Commercial Gazette	18	**Naval, Military, and Air Force** ..	7
Court News ..	15	**News in Brief** ..	9
Crossword Puzzle	5	**Obituary**	14
Ecclesiastical ..	15	**Parliament**	7
Estate Market ..	21	**Sale Room** ..	10
Finance ..	17-20	**Services**	
Home News ..	9	**To-morrow**	7
Imperial & Foreign	11	**Sporting**	5 & 6
Law Notices ..	4	***The Times* of 1830**	21
Law Report ..	4	**Wills & Bequests**	15

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind north-easterly or easterly, moderate ; mainly fair, apart from occasional snow showers ; cold, frost at night.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Cold in England and Wales and perhaps snow showers in South-East England ; possibly milder and unsettled in the western districts of Ireland and Scotland. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

A statement setting forth in detail the policy of the British Government at the Naval Conference, with suggestions for limitation in each category of ships of war, was issued yesterday. (pp. 11 and 12)

According to Japanese reports, Mr. Stimson's naval proposals accord to Japan 60 per cent. of the American strength. Our Tokyo Correspondent says that if the figures given are accurate there will be strenuous Japanese opposition. Mr. Stimson's statement has been received with satisfaction in Washington. (p. 12)

Harold Neilson Brinson, 37, cotton broker, was sentenced at the Liverpool Assizes yesterday to five years' penal servitude for defrauding three banks. His partners, Walter Wall, 38, and William Galloway Dixon, 32, charged with him, were acquitted. (p.)

The Prime Minister unveiled at Hampstead Cemetery yesterday a memorial to Andrew Fisher, three times Prime Minister of Australia and afterwards High Commissioner. (p. 9)

Sir William Beveridge, who delivered the Sidney Ball Lecture at Oxford yesterday, dealt with the past and present of unemployment insurance. He said that once it was admitted in principle that, either under the guise of insurance or in some other form, unemployment could be relieved indefinitely by the simple device of giving money from a bottomless purse, prevention was only too likely to go by the board. (p. 9)

Proposals in the Coal Mines Bill for enforcing amalgamations were unanimously condemned by the Central Committee of the Mining Association on Thursday. (p. 14)

A record price of £3,250 was paid at Hurcomb's yesterday for a very rare Chelsea porcelain group, a shepherd and shepherdess, 16in. high. (p. 10)

At yesterday's hearing before the Margate magistrates of the murder charge against Sidney Harry Fox, Sir Bernard Spilsbury gave as his opinion, based on the examination of Mrs. Fox's body after its exhumation, that the cause of her death was manual strangulation. The accused was again remanded. (p. 9)

The transfer of patronage and the burdens on the clergy were the principal subjects discussed at the Church Assembly yesterday. (p. 8)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday the Omnibuses Bill was read a second time by 203 votes to 118. (p. 7)

Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., speaking in Birmingham last night, said that the declaration Mr. Baldwin had made against taxing food, if interpreted in a literal sense, would preclude substantial advance in Imperial preference. He felt bound to reserve his freedom to preach the faith that was in him in the hope that before a General Election public opinion might have so advanced that in the judgment of their leader it might be possible for him to make his policy on Empire trade as positive as his policy on safeguarding. (p. 7)

A serious split has occurred in the Nottingham Labour Party. The trouble is personal in its origin, but it is said to be connected with resentment at the growing domination of local Labour politics by the Co-operative wing of the party. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Sir Douglas Mawson states that the Discovery, which had run short of coal as the result of encountering bad weather, is returning to Kerguelen Island to replenish her bunkers. Sir Douglas gives a summary of the work already accomplished. (p. 11)

It is officially announced that 10 peasants have been condemned to death (apparently without trial) at Rostoff-on-Don for wrecking Soviet trains. (p. 12)

A woman shoplifter has been sentenced in New York to imprisonment for life under the Baumes Laws, as it was her fourth offence. (p. 12)

In a speech at a durbar in Lucknow yesterday the Viceroy stated once more the goal of British policy in India. Referring to the threatened campaign of non-cooperation he said that that could end only in violence, and repeated his warning that the Government was determined to maintain law and order. (p. 12)

At the fourth trial yesterday in connexion with the Nagyrev poisoning case in Hungary a woman was sentenced to penal servitude for life for the murder of her husband. She was acquitted on a further charge of murdering her lover. (p. 12)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

COURT AND PERSONAL

It was officially stated yesterday that the King and Queen will return to Buckingham Palace from Sandringham on February 15. (p. 12)

The Duke of Gloucester, attended by Captain Howard Kerr, was present at the Cottesmore Hunt ball last evening. (p. 15)

SPORT

A race meeting was begun at Lingfield yesterday. (p. 5)

The Oxford crew resumed practice yesterday with the new President, D. E. Tinne, rowing at No. 7. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—A Short-Term India Loan ; The Hastings Issue ; Treasury Bond Repayment ; Treasury Bill Tender Results ; C. P. R. Shares in Split Form ; Anglo-Dutch Rubber Discussions ; Gas Industry and the Coal Bill ; Gas Companies' Progress ; and Fire Losses in January. (p. 17)

In Lombard-street money rates declined ; discount rates became easier towards the close owing to the lower rate at which the Treasury Bills were allotted. The New York exchange was slightly higher at $4.86 15-32, while the French exchange again moved in favour of sterling. There was a decline in the Berlin rate. A slight recovery occurred in the Argentine exchange. Gold was quoted 84s. 11½d. per oz. ; silver declined 1-16d. to 20 1-16d. (p. 17)

The general tone of the Stock Exchange yesterday was firm, though the announcement of a large India loan tended to check the rise in the Gilt-edged market. A further recovery took place in Australian stocks. Argentine railway stocks remained weak. A number of Industrial shares advanced, including Textile and Shipping shares, and there was support for Rhodesian mining shares. (p. 17)

GETTING TOGETHER

MR. STIMSON'S important statement has been followed immediately by the publication of an equally important British Memorandum, and the two together will give a powerful stimulus to public interest in the Naval Conference. Let it be said at once that the two documents are in no sense antithetical. On the contrary, where they deal with the same subjects they are in such close accord that nothing delays a final settlement between the two countries except the fact that the terms of any arrangement between them must be conditioned by the arrangements made with and between the other three Powers. The ideal treaty, with which it is hoped to consummate the work of the Conference, is a treaty limiting the programmes of all five. The substantial accord of British and American views is the more significant in that the British Memorandum, although issued in the name only of the Government of the United Kingdom, has been discussed with the delegations of all the Dominions and approved by them, so that it is in effect a considered statement of the policy of the whole British Empire. It is of hopeful augury for the success of the Conference that on the issues between them the representatives of the United States and of the nations included in the British Empire should have reached conclusions so closely in agreement.

To take the proposals in order, the British Memorandum advocates that the "Washington "parity" in capital ships—*i.e.*, fifteen vessels—should be reached within eighteen months of the ratification of the contemplated new treaty instead of in 1936 ; the American suggestion is that it should be reached in 1931, which is practically the same thing in other words. This acceleration of progress towards the Washington standard involves a drastic reduction in the capital ship strength of both fleets—Great Britain having to scrap five and the United States three—and puts out of question any replacement for some years to come. There should be no difficulty in arranging such an agreed procedure for the discarding of these vessels as to reduce to a minimum the dislocation caused by the consequent reduction in *personnel*. With regard to cruisers there is a similar concordance of view. The arrangement contemplated in the American statement would give Great Britain fifteen eight-inch gun cruisers and the United States eighteen ; but Great Britain would have the balance of 339,000 tons to use on smaller cruisers carrying guns of six-inch or less calibre, while the total American tonnage, to compensate for the superiority in the heavier armed vessels, would be restricted to 327,000. Either country, however, would have the option of adopting the same distribution of its cruiser strength as that of the other, and, should it do so, absolute equality of tonnage would have to be observed. From the British Memorandum it is clear that the American suggestion would be acceptable to the British delegation. Two of the British eight-inch gun cruisers under construction, the York and the Exeter, are of 8,400 and not of 10,000 tons displacement. Accordingly, the total displacement of the heavy cruisers works out at 146,800 tons, leaving 192,000 to be used for lighter cruisers, and enabling Britain to have a total cruiser strength of fifty—thirteen ships of 10,000 tons, two of 8,400, and thirty-five of an average of about 5,490. There has been, and still is, much anxious questioning whether, in accepting this reduction of no fewer than twenty in the number of cruisers on which Great Britain previously insisted, the Government are not running a grave risk of being unable to fulfil their various responsibilities all over the world and to protect the vital lines of Imperial communication. The reply given is that some risk is worth running for the sake of an agreed limitation and reduction of the naval armaments of the world ; and again that the risk in any case is but slight, since it is only proposed, under the contemplated treaty, to bind the Powers up to 1936, and the whole arrangement will be subject to revision at another conference to be held in 1935. If at that time there should be any menacing cloud on the international horizon, it would be taken into account in fixing subsequent programmes.

On the question of submarines the two Powers are in substantial agreement. Both are in favour of abolishing this weapon altogether and if, or rather because, abolition is impossible at present, both will press for rules restricting the use of submarines against merchant vessels. In this latter endeavour they will probably find all the other delegations in accord with them. Very drastic restrictions were imposed by the convention on the subject which was signed at the Washington Conference in 1922 by representatives of all the five Powers participating in the present Conference. France was the only Power which failed to ratify it ; and the French delegation has already made known its intention to move at the plenary meeting on Tuesday that the rules of The Hague Convention applying to surface warfare should also apply to submarines. Tuesday's discussion, in fact, should now prove extremely interesting. Although there is no hope that the other Powers will agree to the total abolition of submarines, their reaction to the British proposals to limit both the total submarine tonnage and the maximum size of the individual submarine must have an important bearing on the future work of the Conference. Obviously the number of destroyers required by the different Admiralties will depend very largely on the number of possibly-hostile submarines that may be in existence and on their strength and radius of action. If the statements that are to be made by the various delegations give promise of an agreement, then the whole prospect should be considerably brightened.

Mr. Scullin's Finance

MR. SCULLIN, the Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth, and MR. THEODORE, the Treasurer, have just issued an important and satisfactory declaration of financial policy. Every one knows that Australia is passing through a serious financial crisis, the immediate cause of which is the heavy fall that has taken place in the prices of wool and wheat, the main sources of the country's income. The crisis is not peculiar to Australia. All countries which are producers of primary products, such as foodstuffs and raw materials, are suffering from the decline in prices and from the resulting financial stringency in varying degrees. Argentina, like Australia, is a large producer of grain and wool, and after a succession of prosperous years is finding it difficult to export sufficient products to pay for her imports and to discharge the obligations of her foreign debt. As a consequence the peso has fallen to a discount of 10 per cent. Canada is also faced with the same difficulty, but in smaller measure, the discount on her currency being only about 1 per cent. The Australian pound has fallen to a heavier discount, and a sight draft of £100 on Australia is worth no more than £96 10s. to the seller.

Australia is feeling the effects of her diminished income more severely than some other countries because for years she has been in the habit of borrowing very large sums abroad, chiefly in this country, the fresh borrowings in some years having exceeded the amount she required to pay in interest on previous loans. During the period of high prices the increased debt burden was carried quite easily ; indeed, in so far as the external loans were spent on the purchase of foreign goods, the Customs revenue was expanded—in one year to such an extent that it was possible to reduce direct taxation out of a surplus derived in this fortuitous way. Last year, owing to general monetary stringency, Australia was unable to borrow as easily as before ; and the check to the flow of foreign capital was quickly followed by a decline in income. This double misfortune has created a very disagreeable situation. Australia is left with two awkward problems—the external problem of exporting enough to pay for necessary imports and debt charges, and the domestic problem of meeting out of lower prices high costs of production, advanced during the inflationary period. Until the second problem is solved it must aggravate the first—that of competing successfully in foreign markets.

Argentina has endeavoured to escape her own financial troubles by the device of abandoning the gold standard and borrowing gold abroad. Although this has given the country temporary financial relief, the real effect of this policy is to postpone to-day's troubles until to-morrow. Australia has wisely taken a different course. She is playing the game according to the rules of the gold standard. The Commonwealth Bank, which has already sent a substantial amount of gold to this country, is shipping immediately to London a further considerable sum of £7,000,000, bringing the total shipments since July up to £17,000,000. This action of the Government will alleviate materially the stringency in the exchange market by providing funds in London for the discharge of Australian obligations here without fresh borrowing. Moreover it will inspire fresh confidence in the future, for it shows that they are prepared to act in accordance with sound principles of finance. It imparts a real significance to the statement of the Government that Australia will discharge her obligations with the same "unfailing "regularity and promptitude in the future as "in the past." Thanks to the Government's declaration a sharp recovery has already taken place in Australian securities. This will certainly be carried farther if the Government continue, by their acts as well as by their declarations, to show that they intend to follow a sound economic policy, to balance Budgets by retrenchment, to curtail fresh borrowing, to reduce costs of production, and thus to bring about genuine financial equilibrium, which can only be attained if expenditure is brought within the bounds of income.

The Territorial Army

In these days the affairs of the Navy necessarily overshadow those of the Army, but Wednesday's debate in the House of Lords was notable for a declaration by LORD DE LA WARR of the policy of the present Government concerning the land forces. LORD ONSLOW, his predecessor in office, recalled that in 1920 MR. CHURCHILL, then Secretary of State for War in MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S Government, announced at Guildhall that the Territorial Army would, in case of necessity, be the sole means of expansion of the Regular Army. That declaration was repeated even more definitely by his successor in the late Administration at a meeting of the Central Council of Territorial Associations in 1925. The wisdom of the decision, after the experiences of the War, was unquestioned. The assurance that it was the settled policy of the Army Council that nothing should be interposed between the Regular Army and the Territorial Army did much to clear the air and to encourage the citizen force to advance towards an efficiency equal to its new responsibilities in defence. LORD DE LA WARR'S reply to LORD ONSLOW'S question will have a similar effect by making it plain that the views of the Labour Government on the status and functions of the Territorial Army differ in no way from the declared policy of the other two parties.

The bond between the Regular and Territorial branches of the Army, to which LORD DE LA WARR referred, is to be greatly strengthened during the coming training season, and the Army Council has ordained that 1930 is to be a "Territorial Year." By the loan of instructors, staff officers, and other *personnel*, and also of material ; by closer affiliation of units ; and by means of joint camps or the interchange of visits, the Regulars are to do everything in their power to assist the Territorials' training. If the instructions issued by the Army Council are properly carried out, they should finally remove the idea—perhaps not unfounded in times past—that there is any antagonism to or lack of interest in the Territorial Army still to be found at the War Office or among the higher commands and staff. The cooperation between the affiliated regiments and corps of the two forces has for some years been very close. Although the UNDER-SECRETARY for WAR was able to anticipate MR. SHAW'S speech on the Estimates to the extent of re-affirming the policy of the Government in his own sphere of the Territorial Army, he could not, of course, touch on questions of finance. These at the moment are the chief preoccupation of military minds. Before any actual saving on the Army can be effected the War Office has to make good a sum of more than £1,000,000 a year hitherto contributed by Germany to the upkeep of the troops on the Rhine. Besides this it has been called upon to save a still larger sum by reducing the Army Estimates, and the annual struggle between its departments has now been in progress for months. Nothing more than conjecture is yet possible about where the axe will be applied to the Regular Army.

The share in the saving to be exacted from the Territorial Army has, however, been announced at recent meetings of County Associations to be about £200,000. The proposals of the War Office were explained in an article published in these columns on Thursday. It appears that, although they will show a large economy on paper for the coming year, this will be achieved mainly by "financial juggling" of the kind with which the Budgets of hard-pressed Chancellors have made us familiar since the War, and by a raid on reserve funds. They are concerned almost entirely with the cost of clothing and accoutrements. Some Territorial Associations, especially those which have accumulated excessive surpluses from funds intended to be spent on the maintenance of their units, may not suffer so severely from this additional cut as others, which, though they have agreed to it of necessity, will be seriously handicapped. But all may well ask whether the saving is worth while if it is effected at the cost of further discouragement of recruiting. It is no easy task to obtain recruits in peace time for a voluntary citizen army of which the need and the conditions of service are imperfectly understood. Counter-attractions are many, and in the present atmosphere of disarmament and forced economy young men are apt to hear little of the duty of service. Yet nothing but the existence and efficiency of the Territorial Army has made it possible for Great Britain to lead the nations of the world in disarming its permanent forces on land. The Territorial strength on January 1 was 135,930, nearly 3,500 less than a year ago. In some divisions the numbers have already fallen to a point at which training is carried on only with difficulty, and a continued fall in strength must mean a serious loss of efficiency. The local Associations have done, and are doing, their utmost to carry out their duty of recruiting ; but, if they are to succeed, then something more must be done on national lines, as in the days when LORD HALDANE brought the Territorial Force into being. They look to the Government for a lead, and LORD DE LA WARR'S statement of military policy will at least give rise to a hope that a lead may at last be forthcoming.

Turnpikes and Tolls

Writing to the Editor of this journal one hundred years ago a correspondent complained of the tolls between Walthamstow and Tottenham. The usual charge, he stated (in a passage quoted here yesterday), was sixpence at each gate for a carriage and pair : travelling in a mourning coach with four horses, he had to pay four shillings at one gate and five shillings at another. These must have been private gates, for no turnpike trust, however greedy or corrupt, would have ventured upon such unsympathetic discrimination between an ordinary carriage and a mourning coach, making woe a luxury indeed. But in and about the year 1830 the nuisance of turnpikes and tolls was at its height. The wagon had superseded the pack-horse, coaches were fast and frequent, and MR. MACADAM'S device, which had made these changes possible, had led to increased and improved labour on road making and road mending. But the finance and the organization of the work were inefficient and confused. Tolls, public and private, were far more numerous than they need have been for the proper care of the roads. There was jobbery and there was robbery. And, as our correspondent showed, it could cost nine shillings to go about two miles—a rate which would certainly seem exorbitant even to the correspondent who in February, 1939, not 1830, deprecates the "frivolous," "puerile" obstruction of the "progressive" scheme, in which he is financially interested, to build a great new toll-bridge between Bournemouth and Swanage.

In 1830 the railways were to come and to begin the end of the abuse and the nuisance. And now it is only the elderly and patient who can enjoy, for old sake's sake and just once in a way, the experience of stopping the high-powered automobile at a bridge, say, on the outskirts of a Sussex coast-town or, best of all, near Eynsham, and reading the old notices about pigs, sheep, chariots, chaises and so forth while he feels in his pocket for the passage-price of a vehicle of which they that wrote the notice had never heard nor even dreamed. For it is only the elderly who can remember, not this or that special toll-gate, but the few regular toll-gates that were left at parish boundaries near their country homes. To this day they recognize a turnpike house, not so much by its architecture (though memory sees most toll-houses with pointed and rather churchy-looking windows) as by some undefined faculty of sympathy, and an instinct for where a toll-gate must have been. To those thus favoured the sight of a toll-house may bring memories of their first mount, pony or maybe donkey, the height of which in relation to the gate made Black Bess's jump seem the more wonderful and awful. They can see the gate swing open (the nearest sensation to that now left is to be felt at a level railway-crossing), and can fancy the gate-keeper or his burly wife (gate-keepers always married big women, and wisely) coming out of the tiny house, like the figures that told the weather. It must have been a tiresome rather than a hard life, with a good deal of bucolic banter and of high-handed railing, not always unprovoked, to put up with. But, slow and aggravating though the old toll-keepers could be, they were sportsmen at heart. Did they not twice throw the gates open, without fee, to John Gilpin because they thought he was riding a race? They would have done the same, no doubt, in the Victorian days. And now, as the motor-car whirls one along the shiny, remorseless road past one of those little forlorn and gateless cottages, there is no harm in wondering whether it is really better fun to stop and find sixpence for the turnpike, or to write a cheque for a road fund that is spent on anything except the roads. Such thoughts are vain. It could never be the same again. There would never be the local life, the crunching of wheels on the macadam, the clop-clop of the hoofs, the savoury odours of horseflesh and of leather. The spirit of the old turnpike has irrevocably passed away.

MR. LANSBURY AND THE PARKS

THE NEW TECHNIQUE

CORRESPONDENTS' PROTESTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one who, when Under-Secretary at the Home Office in Mr. Baldwin's last Government, was answerable for the Office of Works in the House of Commons, may I be allowed to thank you for your excellent leading article in to-day's issue of your paper. Mr. Lansbury, being a Socialist first and First Commissioner of Works afterwards, naturally wants to organize our recreations and to make it more difficult to find peace and quiet except under supervision. In his mind, a London park is not a green island of peace in a sea of bricks and mortar, but a fertile field for the exploitation of his pet theories. I have spent much of my life working among children living in the poorer parts of cities, and I am convinced that, while they all like open spaces and most of them love flowers, the majority of them prefer to play their own games and amuse themselves in their own way.

When I was in the House of Commons Mr. Lansbury frequently complained to me about the dimness of the windows in the Palace of Westminster. May I suggest to him that he should try to clear away some of the fog which seems to be clouding his present outlook, otherwise the only mark he will leave on his Department will be one of ridicule.

I am yours gratefully,
VIVIAN L. HENDERSON.
Carlton Club, S.W.1, Feb. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Many thousands will welcome the leading article in *The Times* to-day on the subject of the London Parks. As you so cogently express it : "The cardinal idea of a public park in a great city is that it should preserve something of the peace and beauties and freedom of the country."

During several years before the War a few members of the House of Commons (including Mr. Noel Buxton, the present Minister for Agriculture) banded ourselves together—and, I think I may say, with useful results—to keep a very careful watch on the policy of the Office of Works in regard to encroachments on the Royal Parks. As I said in the debate on the Office of Works Estimates in March, 1912 :—

> We hold, and public opinion outside also holds, as I firmly believe, that in a large city such as London, every tree, every leaf, and every blade of grass is worth untold gold. . . . This House should be very jealous in regard to the open spaces which now exist in the Royal Parks and on Crown Lands.

Is it too much to hope, Sir, that some public-spirited members of the present House of Commons will make it their business at question time to keep the intentions of the First Commissioner of Works under close and careful review in order to avert unnecessary and unseemly encroachments on London's open spaces ?

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR MURRAY.
Brooks's, St. James's-street, S.W.1, Feb. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you permit me, as one of the threatened peasantry of Hyde Park, to greet your timely protest with respectful gratitude ? This is all the more necessary in view of the novel method by which Mr. Lansbury's well-intentioned devastations elude public discussion and Parliamentary control. Under the new technique a bright idea occurs to the First Commissioner of Works ; one of his wealthier acquaintances defrays the cost ; and by this genial blend of autocracy and capitalism no Vote comes before the House of Commons. Thus one learns with apprehension that we are promised a perpetuation of the carillon which, housed in a card-board lighthouse, ennobles the central spaces of Hyde Park with music that reminds some of Belgium, and others of a demented kitchenmaid playing upon tin trays. I make no attempt to decide between these schools of thought. But both undoubtedly exist ; and each should have an opportunity to express itself before the usual combination of Mr. Lansbury and a millionaire decrees that "The Bluebells of Scotland" are to bloom tinnily (and at regular intervals) in what was once an oasis of comparative silence in the surrounding din of London.

Your obedient servant,
PHILIP GUEDALLA.
5, Hyde Park-street, W.2, Feb. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I write immediately to express my joy at your leading article in this morning's paper on Hyde Park. I and my friends (most of us workers, some of us Socialists) have been horrified at Mr. Lansbury's schemes for that peaceful oasis, and have been amazed that no paper or person should have taken up the matter.

Regent's Park has already lost its peace and beauty. Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens are the only spots left where tired people can really rest without the effort of a journey to the country or suburbs. Has any Government any right to destroy so precious a possession, more precious to the less well-to-do citizen than to the owners of cars and private gardens ? In these two parks one can still imagine the country. The prospect of losing this is unbearable. Please do what you can.

Yours truly,
L. V. SHUCKBURGH.
22, South Hill Park-gardens, Hampstead Heath, N.W.3, Feb. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The leading article in *The Times* to-day on "Hyde Park or Coney Island ?" gives expression to the feelings of the many of us who are filled with apprehension about the changes in the parks. As there is a memorial to the late W. H. Hudson in Hyde Park, may I quote his sentiments on the subject of preserving the rural nature of our parks :—

> "It must be borne in mind that to a vast majority of this population of 5,000,000 (1898), London is a permanent home, their 'province covered with houses,' where they spend their toiling lives far from the sights and sounds of Nature ; that the conditions being what they are, an open space is a possession of incalculable value, to be prized above all others, like an amulet or a thrice-precious gem containing mysterious health-giving properties. He, then, who takes from London one of these sacred possessions, or who deprives it of its value by destroying its rural character, by cutting down its old trees and driving out its bird life, inflicts the greatest conceivable injury on the community, and is really a worse enemy than the criminal who singles out an individual here and there for attack, and who for his misdeeds is sent to Dartmoor or the gallows."

Yours faithfully,
FRANCES M. WICKHAM.
5, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, W.1, Feb. 7.

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Hobbs's letter in *The Times* of to-day may give the impression that the B.B.C. failed to report Mr. Baldwin's speech on February 5. A summary of more than 500 words was included in the First General News Bulletin, broadcast from all stations at 6.15 p.m. When there is a full report in all the evening newspapers throughout the country, the practice has been to confine the broadcast report to the first Bulletin. It is regretted, however, that a summary was not included in the second Bulletin for the benefit of those who were unable to listen to the early Bulletin and who were not within reach of an evening newspaper.

Yours faithfully,
THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION.
Savoy-hill, W.C.2, Feb. 7.

GORILLAS AT HOME

CENTRAL AFRICAN GROUPS

A BRITISH SANCTUARY

(By Tracy Philipps)

KIGEZI, UGANDA

Gorilla exist only in two small corners of the British Empire, in the Ogoja Province of Nigeria and in the Kigezi District of Uganda. Both gorilla areas are situated on and divided by one or more international frontiers. The main habitat or distributing centre seems in each case to be in foreign territory.

A writer to *The Times* of September 4, 1929, states that the Nigerian group numbers about sixty. He adds that native hunting parties levy a heavy toll on them, and that last year eleven were so killed in a day. Here, in the district of Kigezi, there are two quite distinct and well defined, but very circumscribed, areas in which

gorilla are known. For convenience of reference, one may refer to these two areas as the northern (Kayonsa) and the southern (Bufumbira) groups.

The British southern area is the narrow zone along the steep and wooded northern slopes of the three eastern-most volcanoes of the Birunga Range—Muhabura, Bgahinga and Sabyinyo. Here, however, the gorilla is in general only a seasonal, a dry-seasonal, visitor. After the lesser rains, when the bamboo shoots are succulent, he emerges from his Congo breeding grounds, the cold and misty *rugeshi*-forest zone, of an altitude of over 14,000ft. ; and it is then, between late October and early March, that he wanders most often across into the British Empire for his periodic visits. He moves on his leisurely way, browsing as he moves, gargantuan vegetarian, neither a hunted nor a hunting beast.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS

It is not an easy matter to estimate the density of a gorilla population here. Only half of two of the three mountains is in British territory (any apes on the southern slopes being Belgian mandated subjects), and only a third part of the third volcano, namely Sabyinyo, is "protected" by us. The distance from end to end, on our side, is only a morning's walk. After three and a half years' residence and constant trekking in the district, the only thing which I can state with any degree of certainty is that in 1919-20 and in 1928-29 gorilla were only seasonal and occasional visitors. The average size of the various troops seen, or credibly reported, works out at thirteen. Such confirmed native information as one has good reason to accept tends to substantiate this over a considerable period of years.

There is no European really competent to compute accurately the total number of these Birunga gorilla in existence. It is only with the greatest diffidence that I would hazard a guess at a figure slightly below 500.

For the northern (Kayonsa) area, an estimate is easier. There is only one *known* troop. In 1919-20, in both of which years I saw it at close quarters, it consisted of eighteen individuals. It now comprises 23. They are far fiercer and more aggressive than the southerners. In 1920 they killed and mutilated an inoffensive man called Baleba on Nya-Mabale hill. Last year they attacked some young goat-herds below the forest zone. Unlike the tiny southern corner, which, shared on two sides with another nation, is cut through by two main and immemorial arteries of human communications, the 50-square-mile block of our "impenetrable" northern area constitutes a natural reserve, shelters several respectable gorilla families who never leave us, and so far it has not as much as been mentioned by enthusiasts.

KILLING BY NATIVES

The danger to gorilla to be apprehended from local Africans is very little. Some ten years ago, when there were no restrictions and I was trying in vain to get them legally protected, a Swedish expedition offered the Kigezi mountain pygmies what to them was wealth to enlist their services as hunters for a museum specimen. They met with a blank refusal. The flesh, moreover, is considered by them as "an abomination." To suggest eating it is an insult. As regards the pelt, even the professional tanners will not touch it. They "would as soon consent to flay a brother's skin."

We may, I think, dismiss definitely from our minds any suggestion that the few Africans who venture up into the gorilla at home, though gorilla of the northern group have, it is true, been wounded by arrows (and rightly) when engaged outside their forests on rare but ruthless raids on banana-groves, on which thereabouts the life of a human family may depend.

In 1919 I had for about a year a two-year-old gorilla and a young elephant which had been abandoned in a forest panic. The former was, I should say, more consciously affectionate than a human child of its age. It used to follow one about wherever it could. It cried pitifully when left alone. It was particularly terrified when held up over a height or even very high off the ground. It died of lung trouble during the epidemic of "Spanish" *grippe*.

This proves nothing, but there is other and better evidence than mine that the gorilla may be near enough to man to catch some of his diseases. It is contained in a letter from Mr. C. D. Foster, an honorary Game Ranger in Uganda, published (I think in America) about 1922 and communicated to me by my much lamented friend the late Carl Akeley :—

> I noticed that the nearest gorilla was holding a very small one in her arms. I shot and wounded her, and she came towards me still holding the young one. I shot again and she dropped. The rest by this time were just disappearing, and, having shot two good specimens, I did not try to follow them. I approached the female gorilla and found her lying stomach down, resting on her elbows, and still clasping the young one. She was evidently nearly dead. I took a photo of her in this position. I then waited for her to die, which she did within a few minutes. So I went up to her and took away the baby gorilla, which was quite uninjured, and apparently was not more than 24 hours old.
>
> The baby gorilla (a female) is now two months old and in the best of health, and weighs 9lb. She has cut six teeth, and the only ailment which she has had was a cold which she evidently caught from me, and which she recovered from very quickly. She does not show any signs of walking yet, and up till now I have fed her entirely on cows' and goats' milk, and occasionally, when fresh milk was unobtainable, on canned milk.

After the descriptions of the maligned du Chaillu, and after seeing for oneself the gorilla "at home" in the steamy forests of the Low

Congo and the Gaboon, what perhaps surprises one most is the altitude and climatic conditions in which it can and does live in Eastern Africa.

In March, 1919, at about the 13,000ft. level on Mount Muhabura, I was sheltering from a blustering gale and resting before attempting the final climb to the summit, and there emerged from a thicket of gnarled hagenia and giant lobelia, a short distance below me, two large hairy heads. One of them was "wearing" a kind of helmeted crest. The bodies were hidden by some tumbled lava boulders. The chest of the one which was the more visible was grey-black and almost bare. They seemed to me and to the native orderly with me to be probably two of the baTwa pygmies, the "poison folk," who perhaps had tracked us, unusual intruders into these Elysian Fields of the Ruanda religion which are their privileged and immemorial hunting grounds. They often wear a rough protruding cap of monkey-skin.

The heavens were clear and the sun blazing, with the exception of one ominous tumbling cloud-cap. It swooped and enveloped us. Clouds swept down on us with a fleeting but cutting snow, almost as hard as hail. At the onset of the storm the heads moved down and away from us, apparently with the intention of seeking shelter in the bamboo belt. They lumbered clumsily but rapidly across a clearing, and for the first time showed up distinctly as enormous anthropoids.

The large, which we took to be the male, had an odd helmet-crest of hair and, along the back, a dirty silver-pale band of marking. His height, which one is apt to exaggerate under the influence of the other vast proportions, seemed about six feet, with a chest breadth which must have been well into the seventies. When he stood or hesitated he was not quite erect but bent forward at an angle of about 45 degrees. He was apparently aided to do so by the fact that he was supporting himself as he moved with his left hand upon the scattered rocks. The two prepared to descend over a short but abrupt tree-lined drop. At the edge the female in her haste slithered on the fleeting snow, and the old man appeared to assist her down with his arm with an absurdly solicitous air, and they both disappeared over the edge. We ran, slipping and shivering, down, and looked over. We were just in time to catch a glimpse of them close below, disappearing into the bamboo on all fours. All the weight seemed to be on the legs. The knuckles were only just touching the ground.

IN SELF-DEFENCE

At that time gorillas were not known to exist in British territory, but my friend Ronald Critchley-Salmonson, when Political Officer here, had recorded his suspicions of them in the northern area of Kayonsa; and during the two years subsequent to that first encounter on Mount Muhabura I lost no opportunity of observing and studying them. The elephant tracks, the natural clearings in the high bamboo, and the lava caves of the Birunga, used at that time by the murderous NyaBingi cult (who produced a Ruanda "rebellion" last year), offered unrivalled and unseen observation posts; but my observations have been limited to Kayonsa, Karissimbi, Bishoke, and the British Birunga.

In general, my impression has been of a relatively small proportion of adult males to females, and still less of young to adult females. One old male has usually appeared to dominate the troop. In 1919 on Sabyinyo there used to be a female gorilla, whom we photographed at close quarters, with a peculiar deformity or mutilation of the foot. She is stated now to run lame and to frequent a small troop on South-west Bishoke.

Gorilla have been known to kill other animals, including human beings, when they have, rightly or wrongly, considered them as menacing their young. Rare as the occurrence is, I have at different times seen the bodies of a leopard, an old man, and a child killed by gorilla, the last named in the northern area. In each case the neck was nearly twisted off in the process of strangulation. In the case of both the humans, most of the joints had been apparently deliberately dislocated. There is also the curious case, among others, of the abducted girl by name Kakezi. She died.

I am inclined to think that in general the Kivu gorilla may suffer more casualties from chest complaints and malnutrition than from either the leopard or the Ethiopian. But it is the white man, with his rifle and his "self-defence," who has caused the majority of known killings of gorilla in the Birunga during the past decade.

AN ANCIENT ROYAL CASTLE

EXCAVATIONS AT BERKHAMSTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BERKHAMSTED, FEB. 7

Berkhamsted Castle, the ruins of which may be seen from the L.M.S. Railway near Berkhamsted (Herts) Station, is now being cleared of trees and undergrowth and extensive excavation work is being carried out. The castle has a noted history as it was there that the Crown of England was offered to William the Conqueror, although there is no record that he was actually invested at that place. Henry I was there in 1123; Edward III. and the Black Prince held Courts within its walls. Clerks of the Works included Thomas Becket and Geoffrey Chaucer.

The repair and excavation work is being done by the Office of Works in connexion with the Government's schemes for finding work for the unemployed during the winter months. The clearance of the unusual and particularly interesting double moat and the large shell keep now afford a clear impression of the extensive character of the castle in its prime. During recent years the few remaining walls have been neglected, but efforts will be made to preserve these and the foundations of other walls which excavations are revealing. Numerous beautiful tiles, one with the Lion of England and others with the fleur-de-lis marked on them, have been discovered.

It is probable that the work will include the clearing and refloading of the large inner moat, which would then give to the townspeople a pleasure resort of great historical interest.

** The Kings of Mercia resided at Berkhamsted and a castle is believed to have occupied this site in the Saxon period. The castle of which the remains are now seen was built by Earl Moreton, brother of William the Conqueror. It was besieged by Louis, Dauphin of France, who came over to assist the Barons against King John. It was for many years a Royal residence, and special liberties and immunities were granted to the local inhabitants by Henry II. It became part of the Duchy of Cornwall and so belonged to the Princes of Wales. Richard, the younger son of King John, and also the mother of Edward IV. and Richard III. died at Berkhamsted.

GOLD MEDAL OF UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION

The Gold Medal and the first Trench Gascoigne Prize of the Royal United Service Institution for the best essay in the 1929 competition has been awarded to Wing-Commander C. J. Mackay, M.C., D.F.C., R.A.F. The winner of the second Trench Gascoigne Prize is Brigadier-General H. Rowan-Robinson, C.M.G., D.S.O. The essays written by Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Day, Royal Signals, and Flight-Lieutenant G. M. Knocker, R.A.F., have been honourably mentioned by the referees. The subject of the essay was "The Role of Aircraft in Coast Defence."

The gold medal and prizes will be presented at the annual general meeting in the Theatre of the Institution at 3.30 p.m. on March 4.

In his annual report to the Coventry Licensing Justices the Chief Constable (Captain S. A. Hector) states that no proceedings were taken against licensed victuallers during the year. Proceedings for drunkenness were 154, as compared with 161 in 1928; 86 of these were strangers who had come into the city.

Obituary

ADMIRAL BUCKLE

A CRIMEAN VETERAN

Admiral Claude Edward Buckle, who died at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, yesterday, his 91st birthday, was, we believe, the last survivor of his rank who had served in the Crimean War. He knew the Fleet of oak, hemp, and canvas almost as Nelson knew it. A world of change passed over the Navy during the half-century he gave to its service.

Born at Durham, he was the second son of the Rev. M. H. G. Buckle, vicar of Edlingham, Northumberland, but it was a naval family. His great-grandfather was Admiral of the Blue, his grandfather was an Admiral, and Admiral Sir Claude Buckle was his uncle. He joined the Royal Navy in August, 1854, and, as cadet of the Leander during the Russian War, was concerned in all the operations in the Black Sea from the very beginning. He was employed in the embarcation of the Allied Army at Varna and its landing at Old Fort in the Crimea preliminary to the battle of the Alma and the siege of Sebastopol. In the autumn of the same year he accompanied the expedition to Eupatoria and was landed for the defence of that town. Joining the paddle steamer Valorous, commanded by his uncle, then Captain Claude Buckle, in December, he served in her until August, 1856, and was engaged in two of the night attacks on the sea front of Sebastopol and in the capture of Kertch and Kinburn, at which latter place armoured ships of war appeared for the first time. No enterprise was too daring for his ardent spirit, and afterwards, as a rear-admiral, he displayed the same self-sacrifice and courage which had distinguished him as a youth. For his services in the Black Sea he received the Crimean and Turkish medals, with the Sebastopol clasp.

Buckle joined the Inflexible later in 1856, and served in her during the China War. In one of her boats he took part in the destruction of the Chinese junks in Escape Creek, on the Canton River, and in the Sawshee Channel in May, 1857, and in the desperate enterprise at the Fatshan creek on June 1. In December of the same year, having joined the Calcutta, he was attached to two field guns at Canton, under Lieutenant Hamilton Beamish, which were dragged up a 28ft. wall and brought into action on the top, an action which was specially commended in the dispatches. In May, 1858, Buckle was present at the capture of the Taku Forts. In June, 1859, as acting lieutenant of the Magicienne, he was engaged in her boats in the disastrous attack on the Peiho, being landed in charge of a gun and scaling ladders at the forts. He was twice severely wounded, and was specially mentioned in the Commander-in-Chief's dispatches. For these services he received the China Medal, with clasps for Canton, Fatshan, and the Taku Forts. Afterwards he was lieutenant of the Hero when in 1860, she conveyed the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII., on his visit to Canada and the United States.

In June, 1856, he was promoted to Commander, and, in command of the Frolic, was concerned in Admiral Shadwell's operations against pirates on the Perak coast. In January, 1877, he was promoted to post rank, and in June, 1879, being at Pembroke, he jumped overboard from the Assistance and rescued a civilian who was helpless in the water, for which he was awarded the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society. Captain Buckle was Aide-de-Camp to Queen Victoria from July, 1889, to December, 1891. He was Naval Officer in Charge at Gibraltar from September, 1891, to January, 1892, when he was promoted to flag rank, and he was Rear-Admiral on the Coast of Ireland from January, 1895, to January, 1898. He was promoted to Vice-Admiral in December, 1897, and to Admiral in August, 1903, after which he retired.

On one occasion at Haulbowline he performed a peculiarly courageous act in saving the life of a labourer. The Admiral was inspecting certain tanks, and the man was holding a candle to show the way. As he did so he struck his head against a beam, and, being stunned, fell into the tank, the light being extinguished. The tank was about 10ft. deep and contained 5ft. of water, but Admiral Buckle, though not knowing the facts, and in intense darkness, went in, and, seizing the man, held him until he was brought out, the Admiral then saving himself.

The Admiral married, in 1866, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. George Kennard; she died in 1928. He leaves a son and a daughter. He lost one son in the War. His elder brother, Major-General C. R. Buckle, R.A., of Jordans, Sussex, died in 1920.

LORD LATHOM

Lord Lathom, whose death in London at the age of 34 was announced in our later editions yesterday, was an ambitious, and, for a time, a fairly prolific playwright, who will be remembered in the theatre rather as one who genuinely loved it.

In an introduction to one of his volumes of plays he confessed that while he was still a child, seeing Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. Fred Terry perform *Sweet Nell of Old Drury* at Liverpool, he determined to write for the theatre. In this determination he persisted, in spite of failure, loss, and every sort of discouragement. Before 1925 he "had written 10 glorious, and, to my mind, splendid dramas and comedies, but luckily for myself on second thoughts they found their rightful home."

Ostriches was the first of his work to see the light. "After various vicissitudes," he recorded, "the Censor stepped in and banned it on the ground that it concerned incest. This was a surprise to me, as it did not seem to be about that subject at all." Nor, indeed, was it. It was the story of a girl's falling in love with a man who had been her mother's lover. It had faults of padding and smartness, but the central dramatic position was clearly defined, and the opening sketch of the girl was at least good enough to have been a preparation for tragedy. But the third act, though it had a certain theatrical ingenuity, was a sentimental betrayal of the theme. The mother sacrificed herself for her daughter; the daughter, in turn, insisted upon sacrificing herself for her mother; the audience ceased inevitably to believe in the sincerity of either; and the play lapsed into that curious compromise between virtuous melodrama and deliberately shocking modernity which was the characteristic weakness of Lathom's work.

Other plays followed. *The Way You Look At It* was produced at the Queen's Theatre under Mr. J. B. Fagan's management in July, 1926, and *Tuppence Coloured* at the Prince of Wales' early in the following year; but most of them proceeded no farther than the audiences that assemble on Sunday evenings. *Wet Paint* was performed in February, 1926, *Fear* by the Play Actors in November, 1927, and *Twenty Houses in a Row* in the summer of 1928. Of these, the last was probably the best, having in it a vein of fantasy which its author might have profitably pursued to the neglect of a more spurious and challenging cynicism. But even here his tendency to melodrama worked his destruction.

It is very plain that parts of his writing had unusual vitality; he had an unquenchable enthusiasm for the theatre, and an active, perhaps too active, desire for theatrical effect; nothing that he wrote was, in consequence, ever altogether flat and dead. But he struggled towards a naturalism for which his vision did not equip him. If he had ever escaped from the confusion of ideals which dragged him, now towards the shock-tactics of morality, and now towards an attempt to amuse those whose amusement is least worth the energy of a moralist; if he had, in short, ever so far broken free from a fashionable rut as to write with purely fantastic wit, he might have done memorable work in the *genre* of *The Importance of Being Earnest*. As it was, he followed more nearly in the solemn, false, and glittering tradition of *Lady Windermere's Fan*, though he lacked Wilde's saving lightness of touch.

Edward William Bootle-Wilbraham, third Earl of Lathom and fourth Baron Skelmersdale, was the head of an ancient and honourable family of Cheshire. His grandfather, the first Earl, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, was long a notable figure at the Court of Queen Victoria. He was born on May 16, 1895, the only son of the second earl, and his mother was Lady Wilma Pleydell-Bouverie, daughter of the fifth Earl of Radnor. She married, secondly, Lieutenant-General Sir H. M. Lawson. As Lord Skelmersdale, he went to Eton, to Mr. C. M. Wells's house, in 1907. In 1910 he succeeded his father in the earldom, and in 1913 he left Eton and went up to Christ Church, Oxford. The War broke out in the following year, and he served as captain in the Lancashire Hussar Yeomanry in France. He was for some time an extra A.D.C. to the Governor of Bombay (Lord Willingdon). Lord Lathom married, in 1927, Mrs. Marie Xenia Morrison, daughter of Mr. E. W. de Tunzelman, late of Singapore. He leaves no issue. The earldom becomes extinct, but the barony of Skelmersdale passes to his first cousin once removed, a great-grandson of the first baron, Captain Arthur George Bootle-Wilbraham, M.C., R.E. (S.R.), who was born in 1876, and served in the War from 1914. The late Lord Lathom was a nephew of Lady Florence Cecil, wife of the Bishop of Exeter, and of Lady Bertha Dawkins, Woman of the Bedchamber to the Queen. His eldest sister, Lady Helen, wife of Major-General H. W. Newcome, died last August. He leaves two sisters surviving—Lady Barbara, widow of Lieutenant Francis Seymour, K.R.R.C., who was killed in action in 1915, and Lady Rosemary Wilma Bootle-Wilbraham.

A memorial service will be held in St. Martin-in-the-Fields on Monday at 11 o'clock.

THE HON. J. H. BOWES-LYON

The Hon. John Herbert Bowes-Lyon, brother of the Duchess of York, died yesterday at Glamis Castle, Forfarshire, at the age of 43.

Born on April 1, 1886, the second son of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, he went to Eton in 1899, to Mr. R. W. White-Thomson's house, where he joined his brother, Lord Glamis. He left in 1904 and went up to New College, Oxford, where he took a third-class in classical moderations in 1906, and a second in modern history in 1908. In the War he served as a lieutenant in the 5th Battalion, The Black Watch, and was wounded. He was in business in London with Messrs. Rowe and Pitman, stockbrokers. Mr. Bowes-Lyon was a keen cricketer and fisherman and an excellent shot. He married in 1914 the Hon. Fenella Trefusis, younger daughter of Lord and Lady Clinton; she survives him with four daughters.

The funeral will be on Monday at St. Paul's Walden, Hertfordshire, at 12.30.

M. DORCHAIN

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs:—

M. Auguste Dorchain, President of the Society of French Poets, died in hospital yesterday afternoon from injuries received in a motor-car accident on Thursday.

M. Dorchain was crossing the street near his house in the Rue Garancière yesterday when he was knocked down and dragged along the road by a motor-car driven by the author, M. Jean Tharaud. The accident appears to have been due to the fact that M. Dorchain had forgotten that half the street was up, and did not look to see whether any car was approaching on what would be normally the wrong side of the road. M. Tharaud, who was a personal friend of M. Dorchain, states that the latter stepped suddenly off the pavement and that he was unable to draw up in time.

M. Dorchain was born at Cambrai in 1857. While reading for the law in 1881 he published a volume of poems entitled "La Jeunesse Pensive," which received an award for merit from the Académie Française. This decided the young poet to abandon the law and embark on a literary career. "L'Odéon et la Jeunesse" and a critical essay on Alexandre Dumas were followed by a comedy in verse, *Conte d'Avril*, produced at the Odéon in 1885. In 1886 he collaborated with François Coppée in the libretto of *Maître Ambros*, for which Widor composed the music. Between 1886 and 1907 Dorchain produced several volumes of poetry and poetical criticism. He was faithful to the strictest classical traditions of French literature, and explained his theories on prosody in "L'Art des Vers" (1906). The Academies awarded in all five prizes to M. Dorchain, who was an officer of the Legion of Honour.

SIR HENRY DUNDAS OF ARNISTON

Major Sir Henry Dundas, third baronet of Arniston, late 15th The King's Hussars, died suddenly on Wednesday at sea on his way to South Africa, at the age of 63.

"The Dundases," says Lord Woodhouselee, "are descended of a family to which the historian and the genealogist have assigned an origin of high antiquity and splendour, but which has been still more remarkable for producing a series of men eminently distinguished for their public services in the highest offices in Scotland." The first baronet's grandfather, who was Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, was the fifth head of the family in succession to be appointed to the Bench. The Chief Baron's father and grandfather were both Lord President of the Court of Session; before them there were in succession two Judges of the Court of Session who took each the Bench title of Lord Arniston. A younger son of the second Lord Arniston was the Dundas who was a colleague of Pitt and was created Viscount Melville.

Henry Herbert Philip Dundas was born on September 4, 1866, the second son of the first baronet, and succeeded his brother in 1910. He was formerly captain in the 15th Hussars and The Lothian and Border Horse, and served in the War, being made M.V.O. in 1916. From 1918 to 1920 he commanded a battalion of The Royal Scots, and was a major in the Territorial Reserve. He held high rank in Scottish Masonry. He married in 1899 Lady Beatrix, sister of the Earl of Home, and had six sons and one daughter. His third son, David, a midshipman, was reported lost at sea in 1922. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Philip, a lieutenant in The Black Watch.

A memorial service will be held in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

SIR JOHN ESPLEN

Sir John Esplen, Bt., K.B.E., of Liverpool, died in Kensington yesterday at the age of 66.

Educated at Liverpool College, he served with Messrs. Fawcett Preston, engineers, of Liverpool, and afterwards with Earles' Shipbuilding Company, of Hull. He then joined his father, Mr. William Esplen, consulting engineer and naval architect, of Liverpool, became a partner, and helped to establish branches in London, Cardiff, Buenos Aires, New York, and Montevideo. In the War he was Director of Oversea Ship Purchase at the Ministry of Shipping, and was created K.B.E. in 1918 and a baronet in 1921. He was chairman of Esplen and Sons, Limited, Liverpool, and of Esplen, Son, and Swainston, Limited, London, and was a director of many other companies connected with shipping and shipbuilding. He married Miss Dickenson, of Sunderland, and had, with a daughter, one son, Mr. William Graham Esplen, born in 1900, who succeeds to the baronetcy.

MR. ALBERT DAWSON

Mr. Albert Dawson died on Thursday night after a long illness at the age of 63. Born in London on July 15, 1866, and baptized in the Church (St. Philip's) above "Riceyman Steps," at an early age he became associated with the Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., who built the City Temple, Holborn-viaduct, and ministered there from 1874 until his death in 1902. He became his private secretary and literary assistant, and subsequently wrote "Joseph Parker: His Life and Ministry." After having been on the staff of the *Christian Commonwealth* for some years, he took over the paper in 1901, and carried it on for 18 years, during which time the circulation quadrupled. He printed the Rev. R. J. Campbell's sermons throughout his ministry at the City Temple (1903-1915), and vigorously supported him during the "New Theology" controversy, also advocating liberal views in religion, social reform, and woman suffrage. While he was honorary secretary of the City Temple some new departures were made. After Mr. Campbell's resignation, certain members of the Church of England, including Dr. Henderson (then Dean of Durham), the late Mr. Arthur Benson, and Miss Maude Royden (who, until then, had not preached) accepted invitations to preach. When Miss Royden decided to start Fellowship Services, in 1920, she asked Mr. Dawson's help, and since that date he had been honorary secretary of the Fellowship Guild, which meets in Eccleston Guildhouse, S.W. Mr. Dawson's journalistic activity included regular contributions to half-a-dozen American and Australian newspapers. He married, in 1892, Annie Hutchison, eldest daughter of Mr. George Grahame, of Dunbar. Their two sons served in the War.

MR. F. J. GARDINER

Mr. Frederic John Gardiner, senior magistrate for the borough of Wisbech, who died yesterday at the age of 80, was editor and proprietor of the *Isle of Ely and Wisbech Advertiser* for 44 years, until 1927, and the author of a history of Wisbech. He had been a journalist for over 60 years, was a Fellow of the Institute, a member of the Newspaper Society, and a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. An ardent traveller, he had visited most Continental countries, as well as Egypt, Palestine, Canada, and the United States. Though holding no elective office in local government, he filled many important positions in local organizations, including the presidency of the Wisbech Museum and Literary Institution.

Surgeon Rear-Admiral Edgar Ralph Dimsey, D.S.O., died suddenly on Wednesday at the age of 68. The son of Mr. D. G. Dimsey, of the Admiralty, he joined the Royal Navy as surgeon in 1883, and was promoted to staff surgeon in 1895. He served in the Benin expedition of 1897, was mentioned in dispatches, and received the D.S.O. and the general African medal with clasp. He retired in 1920.

Harry Perkins, 45, a St. Albans bricklayer, was watching some men at work on the railway track between Hendon and Mill Hill yesterday, when he stepped back and was killed by a train.

JEWELLER'S SHOP RAIDED

FIGHT BETWEEN POLICE AND ALLEGED BURGLARS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, FEB. 7

Early this morning in a jeweller's shop in Southchurch-road, Southend, a fight took place between burglars and the police, during which showcases were used as barricades and battering rams.

Last evening a car belonging to Dr. Phillip Bennison was stolen from a garage in Boscombe-road. The matter was reported to the police and a message was taken by telephone by P.C. Acreman, who recalled having seen the car when he went on duty outside the jeweller's shop of Mr. Arthur Hilyard in Southchurch-road. He went to the shop and put his motor-cycle combination in front of the car so that it could not be driven away. There was a man in the car and the constable asked him who owned it. The man replied "My guv'nor, the doctor." The constable handcuffed the man and handed him over to a tramcar driver while he went to the shop. He found the door open.

Police-constable Whybrow went to the back of the shop and, finding men there, blew his whistle. Acreman went back to his assistance. Mr. Hilyard descended by the fire escape from the bedroom and was told of the circumstances. He went to open the doors at the back when a table came hurtling through the window. The doors were barricaded by the men inside and a large pole used for pushing up the blind was pushed through the door in an endeavour to hit the would-be captors. While the men were endeavouring to get into the shop the burglars took a large showcase full of articles and charged the door. In the following melée the burglars ran to the front of the shop and escaped, taking with them a number of articles.

Later in the day, ROBERT GEORGE NEWLAND, 24, motor-driver, Hyam-street, Plaistow, was charged at the Southend Police Court with being concerned with two others in breaking into a garage and stealing a motor-car worth £265 from Dr. Bennison, and also with being concerned with others in breaking into the shop of Arthur Hilyard, Southchurch-road. He was remanded in custody for a week. The MAGISTRATE (Alderman Dowsett) said he thought the officers acted in a very capable manner.

CAR AND BOOTY ABANDONED

Three raids on shops in London were carried out yesterday by thieves using motor-cars, but their total haul was inconsiderable. In one case they had loaded up a saloon car with coats, stolen from the shop of Messrs. David Hughes and Co., Manor-parade, Regent's Park-road, Finchley, and worth about £150, when, for their own safety, they had to abandon both car and booty. They did so on the appearance of a patrolling policeman, who took charge of the car, and was also able to note a description of the men.

Watches and cigarette cases were stolen from the premises of the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Association in New Bond-street, W., after the window had been smashed with a hammer. As recently as Monday last the window was broken, but the thieves failed to make a hole big enough to enable them to reach the jewelry inside.

A quantity of jewelry was secured by thieves who broke the window of a jeweller's shop occupied by Mr. G. Strong, of Victoria Dock-road, near Custom House Station.

Early yesterday the shop of Messrs. Lorna-Louis, costumiers, Knightsbridge, was entered by thieves, who made off with coats and costumes valued at £200. Entry was gained by means of a skeleton key.

The police were informed last night that a car and cases of diamond rings and watches, belonging to Messrs. J. Harris and Sons, diamond merchants, of Liverpool, which had been left unattended in Norfolk-street, Forest Gate, was missing. The value of the missing jewelry and watches was stated by a member of the firm to be about £5,000.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

CYCLISTS KILLED AT CROSS ROADS

A collision between a pedal cycle and a motor-cycle at cross roads at Narborough, near Leicester, yesterday, caused the death of two men. John Henry Norman Postman, of Cosby, was killed instantly, and Donald Edwin Gimson Roberts, of Leicester, the motor-cyclist, died soon after admission to the Leicester Royal Infirmary.

John Ashby, aged about 12, of Payne-street, Islington, was knocked down by a motor-lorry yesterday, and on being taken to the Royal Free Hospital was found to be dead.

An inquest was held at Camberwell yesterday on the body of HAROLD FREDERICK WARD, 21, of Marlborough-road, Collier's Wood, Merton, who was killed when his motor-cycle crashed into a coffee stall and a taxicab in Acre-lane, Brixton. Douglas Chandler, the owner of the coffee stall, of Porden-road, Brixton, is still in hospital. A police officer stated that the coffee stall, which was coming down an incline, was very badly lighted. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," adding a rider that the coffee stall was inadequately lighted and not under proper control. The taxicab driver, Walter Charles Jones, of Tunstall-road, Brixton, was exonerated from blame.

CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES

EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following passed the Final Examination of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries held on December 6 and 7. The names are in alphabetical order:—

Andrews, A. E. W., London; Armour, A. McB., London; Ashton, E. H., Crown Mines, Transvaal; Ayton, A. L., London; Baker, J., Histon; Bamber, N. H., Durban, Natal; Barratt, J. P., London; Benjamin, M. H., Cleveland, Transvaal; Bennett, N. T., Durban, Natal; Bevan, H. M., Johannesburg; Beveridge, S., Dundee; Beverley, M., Johannesburg; Bews, M. H. McI., London; Biglands, J. E., Liverpool; Black, A. J., London; Blackmore, C. D., Manchester; Borries, C., Lewes; Bown, A. H. J., Bristol; Brandbelt, G. J., Leeds; Broome, N. E., Nottingham; Brown, W. E., Garstang; Brown, W. J., London; Buddle, J. A., London; Burr, L. J. A., London; Carvalth, R. H., Modderbee, Transvaal; Cavalier, F. A. R., London; Chalmers-Lawford, Margaret C., London; Chanter, F. G., London; Chitts, M. H. G., London; Chivers, L. W., Bristol; Chiverton, S. V., Newport, Isle of Wight; Clark, P. L., London; Clarke, R. H., London; Connell, A. P., Dublin; Cook, H. J., London; Cordy, W. A., Salisbury, S. Rhodesia; Cowen, C. S., Johannesburg; Crispin, G. H., London; Daniels, L., London; Davies, A. E., London; Davies, J. C., Cardiff; Davis, J. H., London; Eedy, Sybil M., London; Elvin, G. H., London; Evans, A. V., Swansea; Evans, E. G. B., London; Feast, K. J., London; Fisher, A. H., Birmingham; Fletcher, J., Manchester; Findle, H., Manchester; Fowler, K., London; Foxice, A. B., London; Fryer, H. R., Hull; Fryer, R. W., London; Furnise, E., Dersley, Transvaal; Garnett, T. N., Johannesburg; Gibbs, W. J., London; Gibson, C., Liverpool; Gibson, G. R., Johannesburg; Gillibrand, R. C., Oldham; Gorst, A. E., London; Grant, W. D., Glasgow; Grave, B. S., London; Hadler, H. K., St. Ives; Hamblyn, A. E., Shrewsbury; Harrison, T., Pontefract; Hart, H., Wigan; Hartley, B. E. R., Wakefield; Hatty, C. J., London; Haworth, Florence, Bolton; Henderson, J. A., Edinburgh; Higginson, F., London; Hill, H., Derby; Hill, W., Sheffield; H Ecost, W. M., Glasgow; Hilton, C. T., Lincoln; Hinde, E. T., Wigan; Hiscox, G. P., London; Hogg, P. L., London; Holmes, R. L. A., London; Holt, J. H., Oldham; Horrobin, J., Manchester; Huggett, G. E., London; Humble, R. E. F., Liverpool; Hunt, F. J. E., St. Albans; Isaac, F. W., Dersley, Transvaal; Jackson, J. E., Leicester; Jarvis, C. E., Johannesburg; Jeffery, S. W., London; Johns, H. O., Manchester; Jones, F., Clitheroe; Jones, S., Leeds; Jones, T., Gorsedon; Keyworth, R., Johannesburg; King, J. H., Leicester; Kirby, L. E., Birmingham; Lall, H. C., London; Landragin, E., Manchester; Law, J. A., Northampton; Lawson, H. G., Sheffield; Lazell, H. C. L., London; Lewis, O. H., Cardiff; Lewis, T. A., Warwick; Lomas, H. K., Halifax; Lovatt, F. J., Johannesburg; Mackellar, A. F., Johannesburg; Maneely, V. J., Belfast; Marshall, F. G., Norwich; Masterton, H. A. C., Glasgow; Maughan, M. L., Johannesburg; McAdam, A. H., Hamilton; McLaren, C. W., Johannesburg; Mellor, C. J., Huddersfield; Millar, G. C., London; Mitchell, J. W., London; Monkman, H., Stockton-on-Tees; Morris, H. L., London; Moscrop, H. J., London; Nairne, J. S., London; Neat, C., London; North, P. A., London; Oakley, K. L., Wolverhampton; O'Dell, H. C., London; Palfrey, W. G., London; Parke, W. D., Edinburgh; Parr, W. L., London; Paterson, J., Dundee; Patterson, G. H., London; Penney, A. A. H., Johannesburg; Petty, W., Keighley; Phillips, H. A., Manchester; Physick, A. A. J., London; Pitts, W., Leeds; Plevin, H. C., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Poultney, L., Sheffield; Powell, C. S. E., Johannesburg; Quintal, M. de F. S., Rio de Janeiro; Reid, H. G., Maryborough, Queensland; Ricketts, C. E., Worcester; Riley, G. R., London; Rivers, A. P., London; Roberts, D. A. H., Waterloo, Ontario; Roberts, G., London; Roberts, J. T., Aberdare; Rodwell, E. H., Salisbury, S. Rhodesia; Rogers, E. C., Bristol; Roome, F. H. P., Johannesburg; Rose, A. R., Birmingham; Russell, F. W., Kettering; Scott, J. S., London; Scott, W. H., Johannesburg; Sarls, E. W., London; Sheldon, C. W., London; Short, R. W., Bradford; Slater, F., Manchester; Smith, D. M., London; Sparrow, A. E., Northampton; Stanton, D. F., London; Steel, W., Edinburgh; Steele, W., Leeds; Stewart, G. S., London; Stobart, A. W., London; Suddaby, Edith F., Hull; Sutton, D. E., Birmingham; Tasker, S. A., London; Taylor, F. H., London; Taylor, J. S., Leeds; Taylor, J. T., Kilmarnock; Thomas, R. H. J., Cardiff; Thomas, T., Swansea; Thompson, C. H., London; Turner, A. R., Hull; Ubee, J. T., London; Veitch, J. A., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Verlin, J. J., Dublin; Vickers, E. J., Sheffield; Waddell, Mary R. R., London; Wade, W. L., Leeds; Wardlaw, A., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Warwick, Edith, London; Watson, T. F., London; Webb, F. S., London; Webster, G. H., London; Welburn, E., Beverley; Whitburn, J. H., Liverpool; Whitelock, H. W., Hull; Whitley, W., Birmingham; Whittaker, A. E., Newport, Mon.; Wigg, C. H., London; Wilcox, J. E., Sheffield; Wilkins, G. E., London; Williams, H. E., London; Williams, L. R. S., London; Williams, R. J. H., Cardiff; Williams, W. J., London; Wilson, B., Brunciuffe, Yorks; Withnell, A., Manchester; Wood, R. A., Johannesburg; and Wylie, H. M., Liverpool.

Number of candidates, 414; passed, 199.

The name of the winner of the "Sir Ernest Clarke" Prize will be announced later.

In the Intermediate Examination 768 sat and 338 passed. In the Preliminary Examination 58 sat and 36 passed.

COAL MINES BILL

MR. GRAHAM ON PRICES AND HOURS

Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, spoke at Edinburgh last night on the recent Reparations Conference at The Hague and on the Coal Mines Bill.

He said that in substance the Reparations Settlement fixed the annual liability of Germany for a period of years economically. These payments led to great difficulty and to certain forms of commercial dislocation. He still entertained the hope that at some date America and the European countries would reconsider the whole question of Inter-Allied Debt cancellation. Such a step would bring immeasurable relief to European recovery, but he fully realized that the difficulties confronting such a result were, and possibly would remain for a considerable time, very substantial.

Dealing with the Coal Mines Bill, Mr. Graham said that its terms had been misrepresented from one end of the country to the other in the most ridiculous fashion. Great Britain produced approximately 250,000,000 tons of coal a year. Fortunately the export trade last year showed an improvement of 10,000,000 tons, in part due to the determined efforts of the Government at home and abroad. All European statistics indicated, however, that the aggregate annual European demand had probably settled down at 650,000,000 metric tons. Of that Great Britain would continue to produce 250,000,000 tons, rising probably to 260,000,000 tons or more.

All students of the problem knew that, having regard to rival forms of fuel, the adaptation of the Mercantile Marine to oil consumption, and industrial methods for reducing coal consumption, that total in the near future could not be very much exceeded.

Meanwhile no single soul in any political party had disputed that considerable quantities of coal at the pit-head were being sold either at a definite loss or at an unremunerative level. That was due to an indiscriminate scramble among the owners that could only be remedied when the industry was organized in the different districts for the systematic disposal of coal at the pit-head.

In almost all of the districts the majority of the owners recognized that such steps were inevitable if the industry were to be placed on a sound financial basis. In each district, however, there was a minority which either preferred to profit by the organization of its fellows or preferred to continue in the scramble for other reasons. Similar organizations, even more drastic than in the case of coal, had been found absolutely necessary in other industries.

This state of affairs was unjust to the great body of miners and their dependents. At present their working hours over the greater part of the coalfields were eight per day, but there were many cases in which men might be underground for more than nine hours. In any occupation so highly dangerous that was manifestly unfair. The coalowners themselves admitted that wages for the great majority of the miners were very low and could not be further reduced. The Government were satisfied that, with the measure of organization in the marketing schemes giving a fairer pit-head price for coal, the improvement in the industry, the effects of the derating scheme, and in South Wales the contribution of the large annual contract for the Italian State Railways, the industry could give the reduction in working time without any reduction in wages.

If the Labour movement had had a majority in this Parliament it would have introduced a comprehensive Bill for turning the coal industry into a public corporation on the most efficient lines. They had not yet obtained that majority, and consequently they had to do their best to secure agreement in Parliament without sacrificing any of the essential principles of the Bill.

AMALGAMATIONS OF COLLIERIES

COMPULSION CONDEMNED BY OWNERS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Central Committee of the Mining Association, which met on Thursday, unanimously condemned the proposals in the Coal Mines Bill to enforce amalgamations. An official statement says:—

"It was pointed out that no evidence of any weight had ever been put forward to show that the mere aggregation of individual undertakings was, in itself, a factor in reducing the cost of coal production, and that, as a matter of fact, a complete statistical analysis of the returns obtained for the Samuel Commission disclosed the fact that there was no relation between the size and profitability of colliery concerns.

"Further, whatever might be said for or against the already existing provisions of the Mining Industry Act, 1926, under which any colliery can seek powers to amalgamate with others, the present proposals for exercising compulsory powers of amalgamation over a number of concerns all of whom were opposed to it were bound to have harmful results on them all, and in essence amounted to the confiscation of property.

"The mere setting up of a Commission with compulsory powers to dictate amalgamations, even were they never to do anything, would inevitably cause the suspension of development and prevent the introduction of fresh capital in any industry—much more so would this be the case in the coal industry, where development must be undertaken and capital expended years ahead of the actual working of the coal.

"The Committee call attention to the fact that, while the present proposals relate only to the coalmining industry, they would establish a precedent that would be exceedingly damaging and dangerous to other industries."

The decision of the House of Commons in Committee on Thursday allows of an interval of four months between the passing of the Bill and the reduction of working hours. In the meantime it will be possible for the industry to gain some idea of what the marketing schemes will accomplish—that is, if Part 1 of the Bill is enacted in its present form. Doubt as to whether the marketing schemes will obtain the sanction of Parliament is preventing progress with the preparation of schemes in the areas where the coalowners are not convinced of their utility. Four months after the passing of the Bill may, therefore, be too short a time in certain districts for the schemes to prove themselves.

Another use to which the four months must be put is the negotiation of new wage agreements in South Wales and possibly elsewhere. The rejection of the suggestion of a permissive "spread-over" of the working hours so as to allow of a 90-hour fortnight will make the wage negotiations more difficult. The rigid 7½-hour day will increase cost

Seedsmen by Appointment
GRASS SEEDS, FERTILISERS & WORM KILLER for LAWNS, etc.
Carters TESTED SEEDS
WRITE FOR NEW
CATALOGUE
— POST FREE —
CARTERS TESTED SEEDS Ltd
RAYNES PARK, LONDON, S.W.20
134 Regent Street, W.1.
115 Cheapside, E.C.2.
129 High Holborn, W.C.1.
53a Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

Send for Toogood's New 1930 Catalogue
This beautifully illustrated catalogue, containing a classified list of practically every variety of flower and vegetable, and every requisite for the garden, will be sent free to intending purchasers upon application.
Toogood's Seeds are the result of many years' careful selection—ancestry counts high in seeds as in animals. Use Toogood's Seeds this year and have a better garden than ever before!
Toogood and Sons, Ltd.
The Kings Seedsmen
Southampton
Established 115 Years.

NOW IS THE TIME
to order KELWAY'S GLORIOUS GLADIOLI
Send a postcard today for a free descriptive illustrated catalogue describing Kelway's superb New Varieties for 1930. All other varieties at greatly reduced prices.
KELWAY
COLOUR BORDERS
OF HARDY PERENNIALS
Make sure of a fine display this summer and for the future by planting a really good Herbaceous Border. They are both permanent and labour-saving, as well as a continual source of interest to the household and visitors. Colour Borders are "our own invention." Every one we design is different, planned to meet the individual tastes of our clients and to suit the particular soil, aspect, etc., of each garden. Please consult us, and we will quote at once.
— Lane, Hampstead, N.W.3. October 8th, 1929.
"The collection of plants for my border arrived in most excellent condition. I have planted them according to plan, and if they do not thrive it will be very much my fault, for they certainly could not wish to see a more vigorous looking set of plants."
NEW PÆONY CATALOGUE
NOW READY
WELL ILLUSTRATED. FREE.
A descriptive catalogue of the best PÆONIES, with prices, cultural directions, and other interesting matter—38 pages quarto. New varieties for 1930 are offered and described. No pains have been spared to make the lists and descriptions as reliable as accurate. All interested in Pæony planting should immediately ask for a copy. Now is a good time to plant Pæonies, the sooner the better for results this summer.
Collections of named sorts in variety:
Collection C, 24/- per dozen strong plants.
Collection D, 42/- per dozen strong plants.
(Carriage and package free for C.W.O. for £3 or upwards.)
Established 1851. Pæony Specialists.
KELWAY & SON, LANGPORT, SOMERSET.

ORCHIDS
Our expert advice is at your service, and our Catalogue, which contains much cultural information, is free on application
CHARLESWORTH & Co., Ltd.
HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX

FOR OTHER GARDENING ADVERTISEMENTS, SEE PAGES 9, 14 and 16.

Court News

The Bulgarian Minister will return to London early next week from Sofia.

The Marchioness of Headfort has returned to 22, Abbey-road from Headfort, Kells, Co. Meath. The Marquess of Headfort is still in Ireland, and will return to London next month.

Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill will leave 28, Grosvenor-street to-day for Queensmead, Windsor.

The Earl and Countess of Norbury are doubly placed in mourning on account of the death of Lady Mary Stewart, Lord Norbury's sister, and also for Captain Sir Cecil Domville, who died in London this week.

The Countess of Carlisle will return to London on February 14 from America.

Lord and Lady Wharton and the Hon. Elizabeth Kenoeys-Tynte have returned from Halswell Park, Bridgwater, to 31, Bruton-street, where they will be in residence for some months.

Lord and Lady Rayleigh will arrive at 69, Cadogan-square on Tuesday, for a few days, from Terling Place, Chelmsford.

Lord Ebury is progressing slowly after his accident, and it is hoped that an operation will be avoided. It is possible that he may shortly be able to attend to the more urgent of his business engagements.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Oliver and Lady Kathleen Stanley left 10, Cambridge-square yesterday for the country, where they will remain for a few days.

The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, accompanied by Lady Craik, returned to London yesterday from America. They will remain at 16, Great College-street until the spring.

Sir Edwin Lutyens will arrive at 13, Mansfield-street to-day on his return from India.

Sir Harry and Lady Fox have arrived in London from China.

Sir John and Lady Carew Pole have taken 7, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, until April 1. (Telephone, Mayfair 0841.)

Brigadier and Lady Marjorie Dalrymple-Hamilton are expected at 11, Mount-street at the end of next week from Switzerland.

Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley has left Gayfere House for the South of France, and will be away for about three weeks.

Mrs. James Ismay wishes to thank most gratefully all those who sent flowers, and also for the kind sympathy shown to her in her great loss. She hopes to answer all letters personally in time.

Mrs. Holman Richards (*née* Holman) gave birth to a daughter yesterday at 31, Albion-street, Hyde Park.

Prince George will be present at the annual festival of the National Advertising Benevolent Society, to be held at the Connaught Rooms on Friday, March 28. Sir Gomer Berry, president of the society, will preside.

The Countess of Malmesbury, the Hon. Mrs. E. Stuart-Wortley, and the Hon. Mrs. Bethell are among those travelling East in the liner Lancashire, which is leaving Marseilles to-day.

The Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery is organizing a *Bal Masqué* in aid of King's College Hospital on May 21 at the Savoy Hotel.

Sir Frederick Mills, Bt., has resigned his commission as a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Monmouth, and is granted permission to wear the prescribed uniform.

Among the arrivals at the First Avenue Hotel, Hove, are Mary Countess of Listowel, from Kingston House, Princes-gate, S.W.7, and Lady Lilian Boyd, from 59, Sussex-gardens, W.2.

Lady Stanley of Alderley, at a recent meeting of the council of the Ladies' Guild of the London Homœopathic Hospital, was appointed chairman of the guild in succession to Lady Perks, and Mrs. Balfour Williamson, vice-chairman, Lady Perks accepting the post of president of the guild.

Miss Spalding was at home to the members of the Near and Middle East Association last evening at 133, Queen's-gate, to hear Mr. J. Swire speak on the "Evolution of Albania." In the absence, through indisposition, of Lord Lamington, vice-president of the association, Sir Harry Eyres presided.

The third annual Queen Charlotte's Birthday ball will take place at the May Fair Hotel on Wednesday, May 14.

The "Signs of the Times" pageant and ball, in aid of Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital Rebuilding Fund, will be held on Thursday, July 3, at the New Horticultural Hall, and Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley will be chairman of the committee.

We have to announce the death of Miss Annie Katharine Louisa Herbert, which occurred suddenly at her residence, 22, Cliveden-place, S.W., on Thursday night. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

CHRISTENING

The christening took place at St. Michael's, Chester-square, yesterday, of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Campbell. The Rev. G. A. Campbell officiated, and the child was named Fiona Mary. The godparents were Captain James Browne, 16th Lancers (for whom Viscount Sandon stood proxy), Lady Jean Mackintosh, and Lady Helen O'Brien.

LUNCHEON

THE LORD CHANCELLOR

The Lord Chancellor and Miss Sankey entertained at luncheon yesterday, at 14, Dean's-yard:—

Mrs. Stimson, Mrs. Reed, Mme. de Fleuriau, Mme. Pietri, Mme. Matsudaira, Lady Takarabe, Signora Grandi, Baroness Acton, Mrs. Ralston, Mrs. Napier, Miss Ishbel MacDonald, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., Lady Cynthia Mosley, M.P., Miss Picton Turbervill, M.P., Lady Hanworth, Lady Macmillan, Lady Schuster, and Miss McIver.

DINNER

LADY MADDEN

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden and Lady Madden entertained at dinner last night, at the Mall House, the heads of the Naval Departments of the Five Powers attending the London Naval Conference. The following were present:—

Admiral Baron Abo, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Alexander, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Hilary Jones, M. Leygues, Admiral and Mrs. Pratt, Admiral of Division Siriami, Admiral and Lady Takarabe, Vice-Admiral Violette, Commander Sir Trevor and Lady Dawson, Admiral Sir Michael and Lady Hodges, Lieutenant Charles Madden, Miss Madden, and Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Napier.

GALLANTRY AT SEA

The King, on the recommendation of the President of the Board of Trade, has awarded the Bronze Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea to Mr. Edward George Fullick, fourth officer; Ernest Alexander Irwin, boatswain's mate, Frank Richard Dominey, Harry Henvest, Albert Notley, Henry James Parnell, Leslie Thomas Pattinson, Joseph Edward Purkiss, George Stewart, William Albert Taylor, Norman Ward, Richard Walter Watton, Herbert Thomas Mark Willcock, A.B.'s, and Henry Leale, lamp trimmer, of the ss. Armadale Castle, of London, in recognition of their services in rescuing the crew of the fishing vessel Bluff, of Cape Town, which was in distress off the South African coast on June 9, 1929.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

SIR ROBERT ABDY, BT., AND LADY DIANA BRIDGEMAN

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Sir Robert Abdy, Bt., and Lady Diana Bridgeman, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Bradford.

MR. R. C. G. COTTERELL AND LADY LETTICE LYGON

The engagement is announced of Mr. Richard Charles Geers Cotterell, Royal Horse Guards, only son of Colonel Sir John Cotterell, Bt., of Garnons, Hereford, and of the late Lady Cotterell, to Lady Lettice Lygon, eldest daughter of Earl and Countess Beauchamp.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. R. KIRBY AND MRS. NELSON PAISLEY

The engagement is announced between Brigadier-General S. R. Kirby and Kathleen, widow of Captain T. Nelson Paisley, Milton-under-Wychwood, Oxon.

CAPTAIN G. T. M. ALLEN AND MISS FREETH

The engagement is announced between Captain Geoffrey Thornton Macarthur Allen, Royal Fusiliers, eldest son of Sir Walter Allen, K.B.E., and Lady Allen, of Onslow-crescent, London, and Ruth Elaine Felicity, daughter of Major-General G. H. B. Freeth, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Deputy Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, India, and Mrs. Freeth, of Westlands, Queenstown, Ireland.

WING-COMMANDER H. R. RAIKES AND MISS MULLALY

The engagement is announced between Wing-Commander H. R. Raikes, A.F.C., late R.A.F., Principal of the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, third son of the late Canon W. A. Raikes, of Goudhurst, Kent, and Mrs. Raikes, and Joan, only daughter of the late Charles Myine Mullaly, I.C.S., and Mrs. Mullaly, of Oxford.

DR. J. E. M. HARRISSON AND MISS MORRIS

The engagement is announced between John Ernest McCrae, elder son of Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Harrisson, of St. Neots, Hunts, and Freda, eldest daughter of Sir Harold and Lady Morris, of 28, Chester-square.

MR. A. J. PACK AND MISS THORPE

The engagement is announced between Arthur Joseph Pack, Commercial Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at Washington, and Betty, elder daughter of Colonel and Mrs. George C. Thorpe, of 3218, Woodley-road, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

MR. B. S. PADFIELD, R.N., AND MISS DAY

The engagement is announced between Sub-Lieutenant B. S. Padfield, R.N., son of the Rev. G. A. S. Padfield, Precentor of Winchester Cathedral, and the late Mrs. Padfield, and Barbara Grace, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Day, of 10, Bedford-terrace, Plymouth.

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT STANILAND AND MISS GREGORIE

The marriage between Flight-Lieutenant Staniland, second son of Mrs. Staniland, Abbey House, Louth, and Evelyn Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Gregorie, Stones Place, Lincoln, will take place on March 4, at St. Peter's-in-Eastgate, Lincoln.

MR. D. G. MCBRYDE BROUN AND MISS WILLIS

The engagement is announced of Douglas George McBryde Broun, only surviving son of Captain W. L. Broun, R.N.R. (Retd.), of The Cross Roads, Southbourne-on-Sea, and Joan Willis, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Willis, of Braeside, Leigham Vale-road, Bournemouth.

MR. D. S. GRAINGER AND MISS M. CARDROSS GRANT

The engagement is announced between David Stirling Grainger, of Martin's Farm, Colerne, Wilts, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Grainger, of 31, Ashburton-road, Oxton, Birkenhead, and Mary, youngest daughter of the late Cardross Grant and Mrs. Cardross Grant, of Bruntsfield, 81, Albemarle-road, Beckenham, Kent.

MR. P. S. N. WHITLOW AND MISS H. M. MANN

The engagement is announced between Phillip S. N. Whitlow, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Whitlow, Great Missenden, Bucks, and Hilda Mary, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mann, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

MR. J. ARMITAGE AND MISS FENNELL

The engagement is announced between James, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Armitage, of Longbolt, Hildenborough, Kent, and Monica, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Fennell, of Cliff Hill House, Wakefield.

HUNT BALLS

THE COTTESMORE

The Duke of Gloucester, attended by Captain Howard Kerr, was present at the Cottesmore Hunt ball, which was held at Oakham last night.

The stewards were the Marquess of Londonderry, the Earl of Ancaster, the Earl of Lonsdale, Lieutenant-General Sir A. E. Codrington, Sir Raymond Greene, Major W. J. Baird, M.F.H., Colonel S. J. Green, M.F.H., Colonel Blair, Colonel Dawson, Mr. E. Guy Fenwick, Mr. Wilfred Finch, Colonel John Gretton, Mr. J. Davenport Handley, Major Fleetwood-Hesketh, Captain the Hon. L. E. Lowther, Major Newton, Mr. Owen Smith, Colonel the Hon. E. Wyndham, and Major Whaley. The Embassy band played. The company included:—

DEANSCROFT (OAKHAM).—Major W. J. Baird, M.F.H., Mrs. Baird of Elton, the Hon. Mrs. Crichton, Miss Jean Crichton, the Earl of Erne, and Mr. R. Farquhar.

BURGHLEY HOUSE (STAMFORD).—Lord and Lady Burghley, Lady Winifred Cecil, Lord Martin Cecil, Mrs. Browne, Miss M. Brooke, the Hon. H. Bathurst, Mr. P. Peel, and Miss Rosemary Peel.

BURROUGH HOUSE (OAKHAM).—Sir Raymond Greene and Viscount and Viscountess Allendale.

CORBY HIRKHOLME MANOR (GRANTHAM).—Mrs. C. E. de Paravicini, Mr. Jim Phillips, Mr. Edward Spicer, Mr. Nigel Sotty, the Hon. Elizabeth Brand, and Miss Sheila de Paravicini.

THORPE SATCHVILLE HALL (MELTON MOWBRAY).—Captain Gerard Leigh and Mrs. Leigh, Major the Hon. J. J. had Lady Violet Astor, viscount and viscountess Ebrington, also Mercer Nairne, the Hon. Elizabeth Pleydell-Bouverie, Mr. Michael Crichton, and Lieutenant James Drummond, R.N.

SHILLINGTHORPE (STAMFORD).—Lady Kesteven, Miss Marigold Lubbock, Miss Cecily Borwick, Major Bowden-Smith, Mr. Hugh Peacock, and Mr. Paul Latham.

WILMCOTE HALL (OAKHAM).—Major and Mrs. Cavaghan, Mr. and Mrs. Wayman, the Hon. A. Mildmay, Dr. and Mrs. Kelly, and Mrs. Curwen.

HOLYWELL HALL (STAMFORD).—The Hon. Mountjoy and Mrs. Pane, Miss Fuller, Miss Enid Crichton, Miss Grosvenor, Miss Buller, Mr. A. Wallace, Mr. Wormald, Mr. Judd, and Mr. Webster.

CASEWICK HALL (STAMFORD).—Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. F. D. Trotope-Bellew, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tryon, Mr. Spence Colby, Miss Spence Colby, the Hon. Dorothy Sanders, Miss D'Anyers Willis, Mr. D'Anyers Willis, and Mr. Daniel.

HARLETTHORPE HALL (OAKHAM).—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Kimball, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Garand Emmett, Miss Paget, Miss Roy, Captain Loyd, Captain Trail, and Captain and Mrs. de Prest.

BARNSDALE HOUSE (OAKHAM).—The Hon. Lady Fitzwilliam and party.

COLD OVERTON HALL (OAKHAM).—Mr. and Mrs. James Montagu, Mr. Charles-Montagu, Lord and Lady Cromwell, Captain Graham Toler, Captain and Mrs. Charles Tremayne, Miss Constance Holford, and Miss Rachel Wrey.

TICKENCOTE HALL (STAMFORD).—Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Marriott, Brigadier-General H. Kearsley, Miss Kearsley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pares Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Raoul Millais, Mr. Edward Tatham, Mr. Peter Martineau, and Mrs. and Miss Hall.

THE LIMES (OAKHAM).—Captain and Mrs. Sherrard, Mr. B. Lindsay, Lady Ravensdale, the Hon. A. Furness, Mr. and Mrs. Kingscote, Mr. Harry Cottrell, Miss E. Yarrow, Mr. R. Conant, Captain and Mrs. Watt, Captain Livingstone-Learmonth, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Whitehouse.

Others taking parties included:—

The Marchioness of Blandford (Lowesby Hall), the Marchioness of Bute (Cottesmore), the Countess of Ancaster (Grimsthorpe Castle), the Marchioness of Londonderry (Ranksborough), Viscount Molyneux, Lady Middmay of Eicke (Braunston), Lady Katherine Roby (Melton Mowbray), Lady Warrender (Exton Park), Lady Woodhouse (Thorpe Satchville), Lady Eileen Clarke (Melton Mowbray), Lady Butler-Owen (Newmarket), the Hon. Mrs. Folambe (Buckminster), Lady Floyd, the Hon. Mrs. Gretton (Stapleford Park), the Hon. Mrs. Lowther (Ashwell), the Hon. Mrs. Wyndham, Mrs. Furlong (Launde Abbey), Mrs. McNeile (The Lodge, Oakham), Miss Marjorie Leigh, Mrs. Pritchard (Ashwell), Mr. Owsley Rowley (Morcott), and Miss Wilson (Braunston).

THE VINE

The Vine Hunt ball was held at the Town Hall, Basingstoke, last night. The Clifford Essex band played. The following brought parties:—

The Duke of Wellington, Marchioness Douro, Mr. C. F. Garrard and Mr. J. M. Hastings, joint Masters, Major A. E. Phillips, M.F.H., Countess Gurowski, Lady Bycroft, Lady Cayzer, Mrs. Illingworth, Mrs. Goff, Mrs. Gordon-Dill, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Lort-Phillips, Mrs. Harris St. John, Mrs. A. N. Gilbey, Mrs. R. S. Gilbey, Mrs. Panton, Mrs. Bethell, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Mayfield, Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Edden, Mrs. Hassell, and Mrs. James King.

A delegation from the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce will visit this country in June at the invitation of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of British Industries. The visit is a return for that paid by the All-British Delegation to Virginia in 1927.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. HODGSON

The funeral service for Major-General Sir Henry Hodgson, Colonel of the 14th The King's Hussars, was held at Brompton Parish Church yesterday afternoon. Prebendary Gough and the Rev. H. S. Sard officiated.

The chief mourners were:—Lady Hodgson (widow), Miss Hodgson (sister), Miss Joan Hodgson (sister), Colonel and Mrs. B. Hodgson, Brigadier and Mrs. Walter Hodgson, Mrs. E. T. Hodgson, Mr. Patrick Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Hodgson, Mr. Nigel Helme, and Mrs. Fryer. Others present included:—

The Rev. G. Standing (Deputy Chaplain-General, representing the Chaplain-General to the Forces), Lieutenant-General Sir Webb Gillman, the Marquess of Exeter, Lord Carnock, General Sir Robert Whigham, General Sir Rindon and Lady Blood, Field-Marshal Sir George Milne and General Sir Walter Braithwaite (representing the Army Council), Lady Helena Ross, Major-General R. R. Peck (representing the 44th, Home Counties, Division), Colonel A. J. Palmer (representing the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars), Captain Gilmaine, Captain Raleigh Kerr, Lady Slack, Mr. and Mrs. Eion Donaldson, Major Cantrell-Hubberdy, Major Dalmain, Brigadier-General Norton (representing the Council of the Cavalry Benefit Association), Major-General Sir Granville Ryrie, Major-General Sir Percival and Lady Hambro, Colonel F. Heath, Colonel Dawes (Kent Yeomanry Brigade), General Sir George Barrow, Brigadier-General Walter Lambert, Countess de Villa Marina, Major Field Marsham, Colonel Kittoe, Mrs. Frank Wormald, Mrs. Berry and Mrs. Phillips (representing the Old Comrades Association), Lady Luck, Mrs. Maurice Hardy, Brigadier-General Champion-de-Crespigny, Major Hoare, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Elkington, Major R. Curtis.

Brigadier-General and Mrs. A. Carridge, Major Gidley-Kitchen, Colonel and Mrs. Pilkington, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Green, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Metcalfe, Mrs. Bernard Church, Colonel Pollok, Lady Kensington, Colonel and Mrs. Donald Cameron, Captain H. T. Russell, Brigadier-General H. E. Kelly, Captain E. L. Armen, Brigadier-General Stephen, Colonel Richardson Gardner, Colonel Pank, Captain de Wend Fenton, Major A. V. Pope, Colonel Frederick Jarvis, General and Mrs. Hardy-Newman, Captain Gilhotme, Colonel Sir St. John Gore, Colonel and Mrs. William Gibbs, Captain Victor Jones, Major F. W. Barrett, Captain and Mrs. Coates, Major Eric Flint, Captain W. H. Lambton, Major and Mrs. Reiss, Major E. H. Buxton, Captain J. N. Cowley, Captain J. H. R. Yardley, Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Darley, Major J. A. T. Miller, Mr. Charles St. C. Armstrong, Mrs. Cosmo Paterson, Mrs. Meredith, Mr. Charles Earle, Mrs. H. C. Goodrich, Mr. E. Deacon, Mr. Roland Hasel, Mr. W. S. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Cook, Mrs. Waterfield, Major C. Gough, Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Hay, Mrs. W. F. Cameron, Mr. A. Wilks, Mr. E. T. Master, Mrs. Otterson, Mr. H. Thornton, Miss Cross, Mrs. Moreton, Mr. Poole, Mr. W. J. Smith, Mr. Tilney, Major Richard Rigg, and Mr. and Mrs. Sparkes. There were also a number of representatives of the 27th Kensington Scouts, the 13th Hussars Association, and the 14th The King's Hussars.

MR. A. G. NEVILLE

A memorial service for Mr. Albert Gartside Neville was held yesterday at St. Michael's, Cornhill, the Rev. John H. Ellison (the rector) officiating. Among those present were:—

Sir Murray Hyslop, Sir Colville Smith, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Ingenfield, Sir George Baughey, Sir Alfred Robbins, Mr. A. A. Goff, Mr. Walter Ramsey, Mr. T. A. Bullock, Mr. C. R. Baddeley, Miss Dean, Miss Mason, Miss Harron, and Miss Lane (Royal Masonic Girls' School), Mr. Richard Northcott, Mr. Virian Keen, Major Cecil Adams, Mr. W. H. Underhill, Mr. S. W. Freeborn, Mr. George C. Deacon, Mr. James Terry, Mr. B. Westrupp, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Rowarth, Mr. Norman Maurice, Mr. H. G. Dunaway, Mr. Cecil D. Hills, Mr. A. M. Kyd, Mr. S. Lazarus, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. Donald McArthur, Mr. A. C. Raphael, Mr. C. C. Luckett, Mr. Mr. H. J. Andrew, Mr. J. W. Stocker, Mr. Charles Watts, Mr. A. Whittington, Mr. A. V. Leake, Mr. E. K. Neville, the Rev. D. Kennedy Reid, Mr. J. B. Forcett, Mr. George Nevill, Mr. A. W. Beck, Mr. A. H. Wilson, Mr. M. A. Nicholas, Mr. John Hughes, Mr. John Cohen, Mr. G. C. Howard, Mr. A. Cresswell, Mr. M. Silversten.

The Hon. E. J. Mills (deputy chairman Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund) and Mr. A. A. Lenarty (secretary Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund), Mr. A. S. Orpen Smith, Mr. R. G. Garland, Mr. J. B. Allan, Mr. W. B. Morison, Mr. J. D. Bassett, Mr. A. J. Haton, Mr. Langley Saunders, Mr. Hulbert Smithers, Mr. B. Stansfeld Smith, Mr. C. G. Stocken, Mr. C. S. Holderton, Mr. B. Peerless, Mr. J. Braithwaite, Mr. Cecil Braithwaite, Mr. Bernard Johnson, Mr. Arthur Heirom, Mr. J. B. Geard, Mr. C. S. Brown, Mr. C. H. S. Killeen, Mr. E. E. W. Hodgers, Mr. G. Washington, Mr. Alderman Maurice Jonas, Mr. J. E. Percival, Mr. Walter Sanderson, Mr. M. H. Guy, Mr. C. McCain, Mr. B. G. Branston, Mr. H. J. Dormer, Mr. Reginald Smith, Mr. A. G. Berry, Mr. E. M. Gyni, Mr. John Cadoxan, Mr. D. B. Mann, Mr. C. M. Dyer, Mr. E. H. Schuff, Mr. R. N. Carnaby, Mr. R. Kenaler, Mr. G. Haydon, Mr. A. C. Dawson, Mr. H. W. Conver, Mr. C. A. Friedberger, Mr. T. T. Baker, Mr. G. Arates, Mr. R. N. Trevor, Mr. H. Ours, Mr. W. G. Day, Mr. S. W. Walter, Mr. C. F. H. Greenwood, Mr. W. H. Pain, Mr. H. Lowe, Mr. G. S. Cummings, Mr. Duncan, Mr. G. M. Grieg, Mr. R. Singer, Mr. W. G. May, Mr. H. E. West, Mr. H. F. Bray, and Mr. D. Tout.

Mr. W. G. Neville, Mr. George Hill, Mr. R. Lumsden, Colonel Messel, Mr. T. B. G. Fenn, Mr. H. H. Wyatt, Mr. F. J. Holiday, the Hon. G. St. L. Harris, Mr. F. J. Wortley, Mr. E. H. Lewis, Mr. G. A. Tozer, Mr. W. H. Burnett, Mr. Theophilus Sandeman, Mr. C. B. Hoolon, Mr. A. G. Sloper, Mr. H. Shirley, Mr. A. L. Barron, Mr. E. J. Marsh, Mr. J. Rosell, Mr. E. A. Mathew, Mr. D. J. Norman, Mr. R. Ficks, Mr. F. E. Gurry, Mr. D. N. Griggs, Mr. W. G. May, Mr. F. W. Lewis, Mr. Victor Alcard, Mr. R. Lowndes, Major Richard Rigg, Mr. A. Blemford Jackson, Mr. A. Vigne, Mr. E. T. Piyor, Mr. H. Dale Double, Mr. P. Hamilton Hughes, Mr. H. S. Cole, Mr. Basil Wilson, Mr. B. E. Radford, Mr. G. A. Knox, Mr. Robert Sayer, Mr. Frederick W. B. Arnaste, Mr. A. C. Gardner, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton-Wedderburn, Mr. David Bevan, Mr. H. J. E. Stinson, Mr. B. Sivyer, and Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Morris.

The funeral of Mr. A. G. Neville took place yesterday at Elmers End Cemetery. Among those present were:—

Mrs. A. G. Neville, Major and Mrs. L. B. Harbord, Mr. G. Neville, Mr. and Mrs. H. Matthew, Miss Helmore, Mr. W. C. McKechney, Mr. R. Fleming, Mr. A. Burnett Brown, Mr. and Mrs. N. Bowlby, Mr. and H. L. Urling Clark, Mr. H. F. Watkins, Mr. S. Sillem, Mr. J. Read, Mr. J. Chandler, Mr. R. Howard Smith, Mr. F. Clinton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Robbyn, Mr. C. E. Friedberger, Mr. H. Fowler, Mr. G. Fraser, Mr. A. Pearce, Mr. F. W. Petch, Dr. F. Trapnell, Mr. W. J. Dolby, Mr. M. Beathcroft (secretary of the Royal Masonic Institute for Girls), Mr. B. E. L. Bowling, Mr. H. Waters, Mr. Frank Thornton, and representatives of the Beckenham Men's Brotherhood.

SERVICE DINNERS

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY

The 11th annual dinner of the Headquarters Fourth Army was held at the Trocadero Restaurant last night. Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd was in the chair, and the members present were:—

Captain S. Albanuff, Major P. C. Burton, Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Burr, Colonel E. Bruce-Hay, Major-General Sir Reginald Buckland, Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Brodie, Major F. G. Beaumont Nesbitt, Captain Ralph Jenkin, Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Durham, Colonel R. G. Earle, Captain D. W. Furlong, Lieutenant-General H. B. Fawcus, Colonel G. E. Goss, Lieutenant-Colonel C. O. V. Gray, Mr. F. G. Gardiner, Captain E. S. Holcroft, Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Hunter, Major E. P. Hills, Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Holman, Major G. H. Hargreaves, Captain F. E. Hodge, Captain L. Jennings, Captain W. C. Knight, Brigadier-General W. T. B. Lindsell, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Lightstone, Lieutenant-Colonel Giles H. Lister, Major-General Sir Reginald May, Colonel C. Ogilvie, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. R. Priestman, Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Parker (hon. secretary), Major C. Foundsiont, Captain Hanbury Pawle, Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Rogers, Colonel S. Stallard, Mgr. C. W. Smith, Colonel G. N. A. Smyth-Osbourne, Captain E. H. Smythe, Colonel H. T. T. Tudsbery, Major G. Gordon Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. F. Thompson, Lieutenant-Colonel Vivian, Major A. F. W. Wedd, Major R. M. Weeks, Brigadier J. Whitehead, Major A. J. Wilderson.

The guests were:—

Major H. B. Wilson, Major-General Sir Percival Hambro, Captain F. R. Wettern, Major W. H. Morgan, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Blenkarne, Brigadier-General Sir James Edmonds, Mr. Basil Burton, Colonel A. J. Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Lassery, and Captain S. Gill.

THE BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE REGIMENT

The officers of the 5th Battalion (T.A.), The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, held their annual dinner at the Junior United Service Club last night, and those present were:—

Major-General Sir Torquhil Matheson; Colonels Lord Ampthill, E. C. Brighten, C. A. Howard, C. H. Miskin, F. A. D. Stevens, and H. A. Wember; Majors W. S. Chirnside, S. M. Draper, and C. B. Wingfield; Captains G. A. Anstee, P. Corner, J. F. Hare, G. W. Miskin, W. W. MacNaught, the Hon. L. O. Russell, F. A. Sloan, H. S. Thogood, A. Waldren, and E. D. P. Yates; Messrs. J. MacLunn, H. H. Revill, and M. Strugnell, and the Hon. Ian St. J. Lawson-Johnston.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

The King has approved the appointment of the Rev. F. Briggs, vicar of Mexborough, to the vicarage of Terrington St. John, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. A. Darby.

The Rev. L. L. G. Jeeves, late rector, canon and sub-dean of St. John Baptist's Cathedral, St. John's, Newfoundland, has accepted the offer of the benefice of Broad Blunsdon, Wilts. Patron—the Bishop of Bristol.

The Rev. W. J. McK. Kennelly, vicar of St. John's, Colchester, is resigning the benefice from the middle of May. He is retiring from parochial work and intends residing at Worthing.

The Rev. E. F. Evans will shortly resign the rectory of North Ockendon, Essex, for health reasons.

The Rev. Daniel Felix, rector of Llanhilleth (Mon.) for 35 years, died at Cardiff on Thursday at the age of 75. For a time he was curate at St. Mark's, Whitechapel, and at St. Mark's, North Audley-street.

METHODIST UNION

A meeting to further the movement for the union of the Methodist Churches was held at Wesley's Chapel, City-road, on Thursday night, when Primitive, United, and Wesleyan Methodist ministers spoke in support of the proposal. Sir Josiah Stamp, who presided, said that it was high time that union was brought about. It was never the intention of John Wesley that the Church should be split up as it was to-day. The Rev. G. H. McNeal (Wesleyan Methodist) said that he believed that Methodism could face the problems of the great cities if only they formed one great united Methodist Church. In May all the synods would vote on union; the votes would be recorded at the three conferences which would follow; and a full vote would be taken in 1931. A 75 per cent. majority was necessary, and if that was obtained union would take place in 1932.

ANTIPATHIES

THE ART OF FORBEARANCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

There are moralists who have fallen into the habit of saying that Christianity lays such stress on the passive virtues that it encourages neglect of the active and adventurous elements of life, and inhibits the energies of true manhood. What has this workaday world to do with virtues like long-suffering, patience under misapprehension, acquiescence in unmerited neglect? Take, for instance, the practice of forbearance. How far may we rightly practise it?

A study of the word shows that forbearance may be expressed in different ways. It is practised by a man who patiently endures, or, perhaps, refuses to recognize, conduct or speech due either to ill-will or heedlessness. Perhaps forbearance is most severely tested when the offender is quite unconscious of his fault. A conceited man is mostly quite unaware of his limitations, though they may be obvious to every one else. Many a selfish person believes himself to be the soul of generosity, and to the end of his days will never dream that he needs or receives forbearance. Sometimes we may be called to exercise this virtue when we are deliberately wronged, whether openly or secretly, but many men find that it is most difficult when others adopt methods or views they dislike, but cannot consider morally evil. The fret of minor irritation is their constant trial.

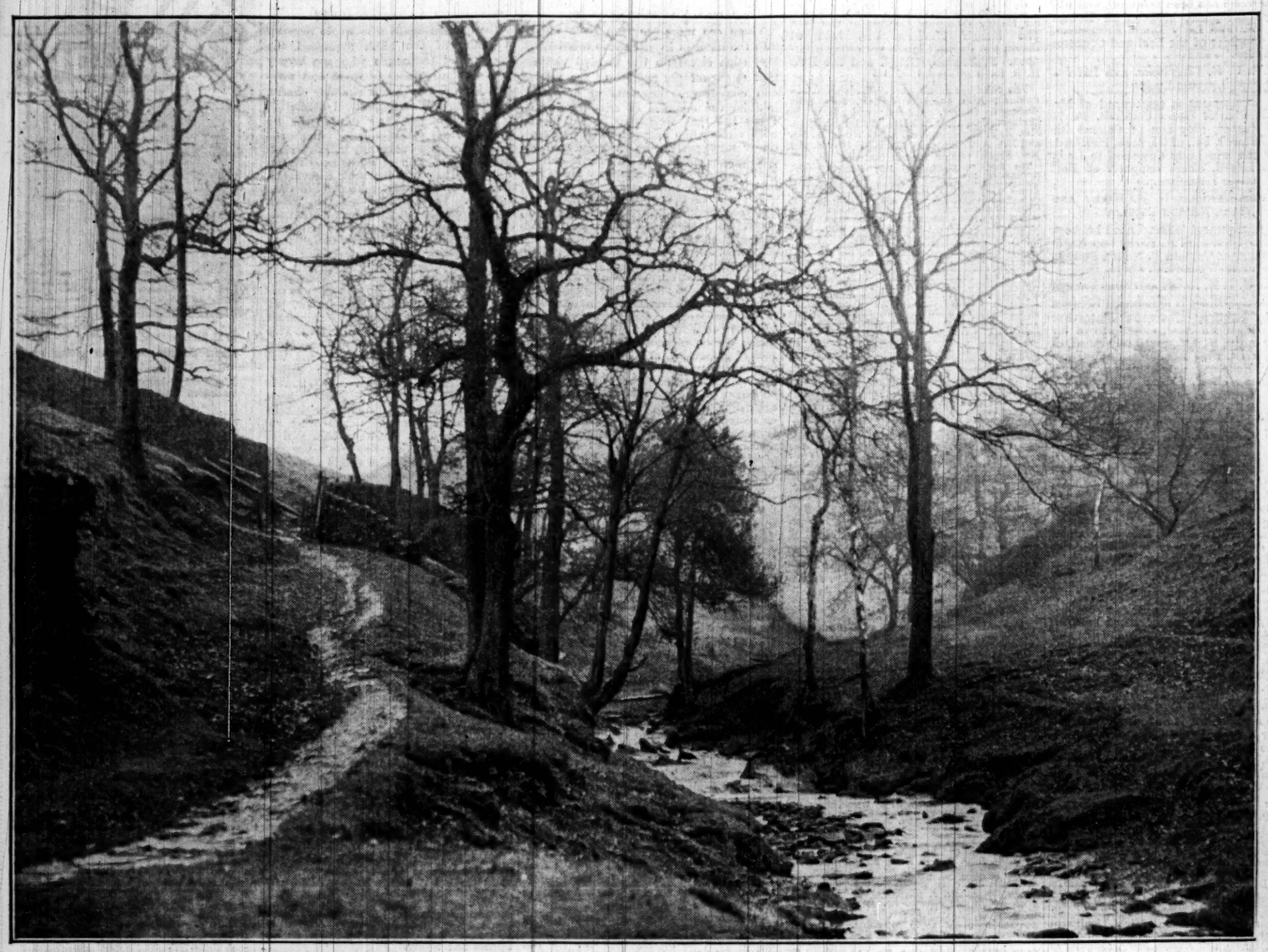
Forbearance is sometimes exercised, not by patient endurance of what disturbs or offends us, but by withdrawing so far as is possible from the offender. This method of forbearance is the only possible way of dealing with certain kinds of offence. When the Master passed through Samaria the inhabitants opposed Him, and so excited the anger of His disciples that they would have fire brought down from Heaven to destroy their enemies. He replied that He had come, not to destroy men's lives, but to save them, and, the Evangelist adds, "They went to another village."

The wise man will often forbear to condemn or to punish. Yet forbearance must not be confused with mere acquiescence in another's faults, or the nerveless acceptance of conditions which might be improved. Forbearance is rather an active, purposeful resolution of the will, which while refusing to be deflected from truth and righteousness is patient with the perversities of human nature. There are times when to rebuke, to condemn, or to inflict punishment is a duty. Forbearance never condones evil, but rather seeks to overcome it by patience.

Perhaps our greatest failure in forbearance is due to the habit of framing too hasty judgments on others. Having framed our judgment, especially if it is unfavourable, we may easily, without knowing it, be on the look-out for the defects which we have already judged to exist, and no one who does this will fail in his squalid quest. When the faults of a man are too evident to be ignored and amendment seems impossible, we may comfort ourselves by the reflection that forbearance evokes a moral discipline of rare value to ourselves.

Few men pass through life without meeting some one who excites in them a deep and apparently quite irremovable antipathy. We may be ready to acknowledge with absolute sincerity a man's virtues, but he excites in us a dislike which, even when we are ready to own it to be unreasonable, we cannot overcome. This antipathy sometimes leads to grave injustice

THE GOYT VALLEY: OBJECTIONS TO PROPOSED RESERVOIRS



OPPOSITION TO WATER SCHEME.—A view in the Goyt Valley, East Cheshire, where the Stockport Corporation propose to build two reservoirs. The Chapel-en-le-Frith Rural Council have decided to oppose the Corporation's Bill, and a protest has been made by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, who consider that the valley should be preserved as a permanent open space.

SNOW IN THE SOUTH.—Snow fell early yesterday morning in many parts of England. Our photograph shows the meet of the Southdown Hunt at Annan, East Hoathly, Sussex. Owing to the wintry conditions hounds were taken back to kennels.

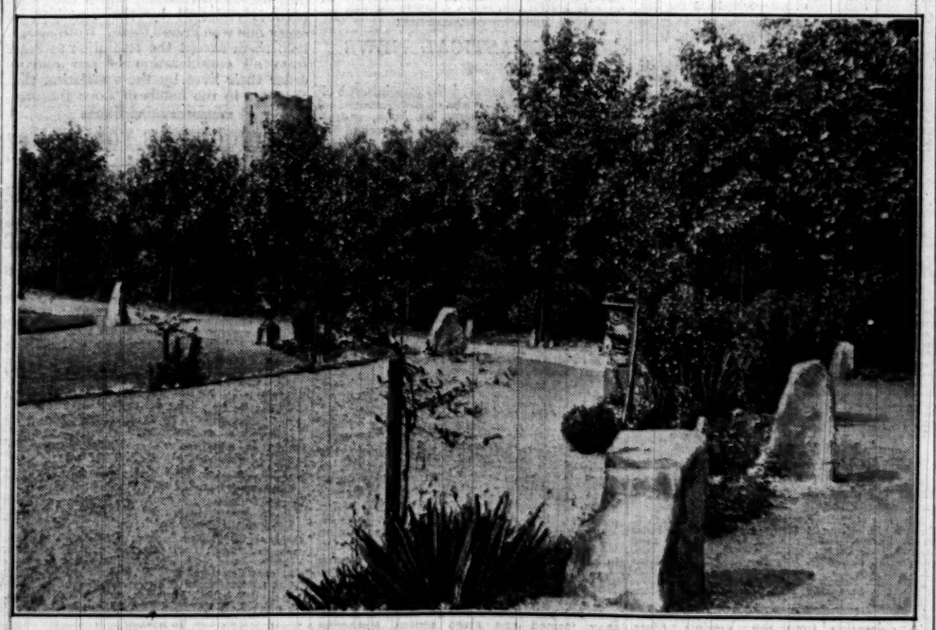
FROM MINER TO PRIME MINISTER.—The Prime Minister yesterday unveiled a memorial over the grave in Hampstead Cemetery of Mr. Andrew Fisher, a former Prime Minister of Australia, and High Commissioner in London, who died in 1928. When a youth he worked as a miner in Queensland. The ceremony in progress.

NEW OMNIBUS.—This new "S.T." type of L.G.O.C. omnibus has a straight stairway from the vestibule to the middle of the upper saloon. It seats 50 passengers.

OXFORD'S NEW PRESIDENT.—D. E. Tinne, who has been elected president of the Oxford University Boat Club on the resignation of A. Graham, was out with the crew at yesterday's practice. He is seen at No. 7. Dr. P. C. Mallam, who with the other two coaches has resumed responsibilities, took the crew beyond Iffley Lock.

MR. JOHN BOWES-LYON, second son of the Earl of Strathmore and a brother of the Duchess of York, who has died in his 44th year.

NELSON'S DOCKYARD.—Dilapidated buildings around the dockyard at English Harbour, Antigua, in the West Indies, associated with Nelson. It has been proposed that the buildings should be restored in his memory. The photograph shows the Commissioner's house, the guard room, packet office, and sail loft.



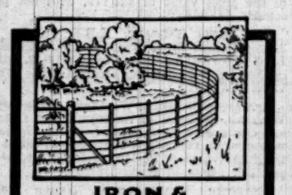
A WORKS GARDEN IN THE BLACK COUNTRY.—A part of the garden which has been made from a disused slag heap adjoining the works of Messrs. T. W. Lench, Limited, bolts and nuts manufacturers, of Blackheath, near Birmingham. It surrounds the works canteen and includes a rock garden and facilities for lawn tennis and bowls. Last year the Duke of York was presented with 100 specimens of different blossoms grown in the garden. On January 29 we gave photographs of a garden surrounding an American factory.

Ryders

(Columbines) (Aquilegias)
"THE DANCING FAIRY FLOWER"
RYDERS SEED BOOK
The Most Popular Seed Catalogue in the World.
This is Ryders new Seed Catalogue and is the most interesting they ever produced. Coloured plates, black and white illustrations, and much information. Those who have received the catalogue are earnestly requested to order at once. The demand is great and some of the novelties may soon be sold out.
The Catalogue will be sent post free on request, but as the edition is limited early application should be made.
Practise economy and order your seeds from Ryders.
RYDER & SON (1920) Ltd. ST. ALBANS
St. Albans

BARR'S BULBS
LILIES
GLADIOLI
MONTBRETIAS
and other bulbs
for February and March Planting
Descriptive Catalogue free.
BARR & SONS, King St. Covent Garden.

Beautiful Memorials that Abide for Ever
IN SILVERY GREY CORNISH GRANITE
St. Martin's Iona Cross
4ft. 6in. high £19. 3ft. 6in. £17.
Free Erection in any Churchyard.
The following Booklets Post Free:
(1) Beautiful Churchyard Memorials
(2) Bronze and Brass Mural Tablets
(3) Stained Glass Church Windows
(4) Calvary Teak Wood Crosses
(5) Old English Sundial Memorials
MAILE & SON, LTD.
Sculptors of Beautiful Memorials.
367, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.1



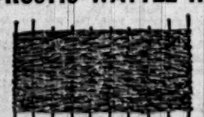
IRON & STEEL
FENCING & GATES
FIELD FENCING · KENNEL RAILING · TENNIS FENCING · WIRE NETTING · TREE GUARDS · ETC
Write for Catalogue.
BAYLISS · JONES & BAYLISS · LTD.
WOLVERHAMPTON AND 139/141 CANNON ST. LONDON · EC4

WATTLE HURDLES
Cheapest Wind Shelter and Fence Combined.

6ft. × 3ft. 30/- doz.
6ft. × 4ft. 42/- doz.
Stakes 2/6 doz.

BIRD-TABLE
HEATHER THATCHED
8ft. high, 24ins. top.
CARRIAGE PAID 25/- Scotland 28/6
CASH WITH ORDER ENSURES PROMPT DESPATCH.
Phone Reg. 7150.
RURAL INDUSTRIES, Cheltenham, AND 169, REGENT ST., W.1.

RUSTIC WATTLE HURDLES



FOR:— Privacy, Plants, Shrubs, Poultry, Kennels, Shelters.
Sizes 6 feet long with fixing Stakes. 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 72, 84 ins. high.
STATE QUANTITY AND DESTINATION.
Manufacturers of Rustic Wood and Willow Work. Thatched Bird Tables, &c.
E. R. SMITH & CO., ELECTRA HOUSE, HASLEMERE, Surrey.

Popular Phrases Illustrated
Beating the Band

The chief of the Brigands
cried "Stand!
To ransom your life I have planned."
Said the motorist "No!
It's this way I go
Just see how "BP" beats the band"

The New "BP"
The Better Petrol
ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO LTD
British Petroleum Co. Ltd. Britannic House Moorgate. E.C.2. Distributing Organisation.
The New BP The New BP The New BP The New BP The New BP

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

SHORT-TERM INDIA LOAN

ANOTHER CORPORATION ISSUE

The issue of a short term loan for the Government of India was arranged yesterday. The amount of the loan is £8,000,000, the proceeds of which are to be applied in repayment of a similar amount of nine months' India bills which fall due for repayment on February 27. It is in the form of Six per Cent. bonds, which will be offered for subscription on Monday at 99. The bonds will be repayable at par in about 2¼ years' time—namely, on June 15, 1932, but the Secretary of State for India reserves the right of giving three calendar months' notice prior to that date to extend the date of payment to June 15, 1933. In that event the bonds will be redeemed at 101. It will be noted that the redemption arrangements are rather novel and make the issue attractive. Five per cent. of the amount will be payable on application, and the balance of 94 per cent. on February 27. Interest will be payable on June 15 and December 15, and the first interest payment, £1 15s. 9d. per cent., will be made on June 15 next. Being a short term bond it will appeal less to the private than to the professional investor. If redeemed on June 15, 1932, at 100, the total yield will be £6 9s. per cent., and if on June 15, 1933, at 101, the yield will be £6 12s. 3d. per cent.

The Hastings Loan

Underwriting took place yesterday of the Hastings Corporation loan, the public issue of which will be made on Monday. The amount is £750,000 in Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture stock, 1947-1967, which will be offered at 99 per cent. The last loan for Hastings, made in 1927, was placed by the Corporation and General Securities Corporation—one of the Hatry group of companies—and the fact that the present issue will be made by Messrs. Grieveson, Grant and Co. is another instance of the fact that the business of launching loans of a trustee character is rightly returning to the old channels. The proceeds of the present issue will be spent on electricity works, waterworks, street improvements, parade extension, and on the repayment of temporary loans amounting to upwards of £200,000.

Treasury Bill Tender Results

Thursday's reduction in Bank rate, having been fully discounted for some weeks, had no effect on yesterday's Treasury Bill rate, which was, in fact, slightly higher than a week ago. Applications for the £30,000,000 of three months Treasury Bills put up for sale by tender amounted to £47,105,000, as compared with £38,220,000 last week, and once again part of the amount on offer was withheld from issue, the total allotted being £26,000,000, against £27,000,000. The average rate of discount worked out to £3 17s. 7.01d. per cent. per annum, against £3 17s. 2.95d. Tenders at £99 1s. 3d. for bills dated Tuesday next secured allotment in full, and those at £99 1s. for bills to be paid for on any other working day next week will receive about 65 per cent. of the amount applied for. A further £30,000,000 of bills will be offered for sale by tender next Friday.

Treasury Bond Repayment

The Treasury announces that notices requiring repayment on February 1, 1931, have been received in respect of holdings of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Treasury Bonds, 1934, to the amount of £11,036,933. According to the Stock Exchange official list the amount outstanding of these bonds is £77,202,406.

C.P.R. Shares in Split Form

Announcement was made yesterday by the Canadian Pacific Railway that the company's Common shares would be split in the ratio of four shares to every one at present held. The news was heralded by a rise yesterday in the shares from 207 to 220. This movement reflects Stock Exchange opinion that the shares in their divided form will gain in popularity among investors and thereby command a better price. For many years past Canadian Pacifics have been one of the Heavy stocks in the Railroad group, the price in the boom of last year touching 273. The majority of American Railroad Common shares are still of the denomination of $100, but there have long been two important exceptions—namely, Pennsylvania Common and Reading Common, the denomination of which is $50.

Anglo-Dutch Rubber Discussions

The shipments of rubber from Malay during January, amounting to 52,535 tons, showed an increase for the third consecutive month, but they accorded with general expectations. The commodity market yesterday was firmer, rubber being nearly ½d. per lb. higher at, 7 13-16d. per lb.; this movement was attributed to possibilities connected with the Anglo-Dutch conversations proceeding in London, and it was announced by the Rubber Growers' Association last evening that at a meeting of the British-Dutch Liaison Committee in London yesterday "agreement was reached on certain recommendations which will be submitted to their respective Associations for approval." No information is yet available regarding the nature of these recommendations, which have their origin in the continued rise in world stocks of rubber. Some authorities estimate the total world shipments for January at about 75,000 tons, against consumption of 60,000 tons, involving an addition of 15,000 tons to stocks on the month. At the same time, the effect of the wintering period is expected to be reflected in Eastern shipments during the next few months, and there has been a fair number of reductions in the January crops as compared with those for January, 1929. This factor, together with the seasonal spring expansion in consumption, may ameliorate the position, and eventually give some confirmation to opinions held in the market that the year's shipments under unrestricted export are likely to show no large excess over consumption. The shipments for January represent the actual shipments as distinct from the amount declared for shipment as recorded under the old system; they include 3,246 tons previously included in the December return, but presumably exclude the amount which, under the old system would have appeared as rubber declared for shipment at the end of the month but not actually shipped. Shipments for December under the old system were announced at 48,513 tons.

Gas Industry and the Coal Bill

At yesterday's meeting of the Gas Light and Coke Company Sir David Milne-Watson (the Governor) took the opportunity to make a strong protest against the provisions of Part I. of the Coal Mines Bill. The basis of his criticism was the danger to the consumer that would be involved by the creation of a trust such as the Bill provided for. There was, he contended, no comparison between the statutory position of the gas industry and that proposed under the Government Bill for the coal-mining industry. But there cannot be any strict comparison. The gas industry is a monopoly in its own area, and thanks to this position it has been able to maintain a steady level of prosperity such as the coal industry, in its unsheltered position, has never been able to enjoy. The gas industry is very efficient, but it owes that fact partly to the regularity of its fortunes which has enabled it to spend large sums on research and improvement. Its affairs have certainly been more wisely conducted than those of the coal industry. But as one of the principal coal users the gas industry has been able to benefit from the troubles of the coal industry due to prices falling under the pressure of world competition to a very low level, coal having been purchasable at times below the average cost of production in spite of reductions in miners' wages—and at times below the pre-War price. It is fair to remember that as a whole the coal industry, owing to its unsheltered position and exposure to foreign competition, to which the gas industry is a stranger, has lost money in the past three years, and that the gas industry has maintained if it has not increased its prosperity. It is not unreasonable to assume that if the coal industry enjoyed the same monopoly powers as the gas—whose War-time problem of higher costs was solved by the introduction of a different scale—it would not be in its present position. Sir David, however, did make out a case for such amendment of the Bill as would prevent the coal industry from exploiting the consuming interests, though there seems no great danger of this, since if prices rose to an excessive level foreign coal would enter this market and thus bring about a fall.

Low Temperature Carbonization

Of general interest was also the allusion made by the Governor of the Gas Light and Coke Company to low-temperature carbonization. The company has now had nearly a year's experience of the production of smokeless fuel by the low-temperature process, the plant at Richmond having been working continuously since last March. As a fuel the new product was described as possessing good qualities, but it appears that the tar oils obtained in the process have not proved so valuable or so marketable as was anticipated, and the company's research department is giving serious consideration to this side of the problem. Upon the all-important question of the commercial value of the process, Sir David Milne-Watson said it was too early to say much, but so far as gas making was concerned the company had formed a not very favourable opinion of the low-temperature process as compared with the high-temperature processes usually adopted by gas undertakings. On this matter, however, a full report is to be submitted later on.

Gas Companies' Progress

Reports of two more important gas concerns—namely, the Croydon and Bristol companies—disclose satisfactory expansion in revenue from the sale of gas but a falling off in receipts from certain residuals. The total income of the Croydon Company for 1929 from the sale of gas and from rentals increased from £597,461 to £618,291, while, owing mainly to the low prices of tar and sulphate of ammonia, income from residuals showed a reduction of £9,300 to £127,945. Gross profit rose from £155,009 to £164,983 and, after meeting heavier interest charges, the net profits are £76,600, against £65,220. For the second year the dividend on the sliding-scale stock is at the rate of 7 per cent., having been raised from 6¾ per cent. in 1928. As the directors are able to announce a further reduction in the price of gas, from 9.2d. to 9d. per therm, the maximum dividend payable on the sliding-scale stock will be further raised for the current year. The output of gas by the Bristol Company for 1929 reached the record total of 4,294,000,000 cubic feet, an increase of 4.1 per cent. compared with 1928. Consumers numbered 97,888, an increase of 5,145. The development of the use of the gas "cooker" and the great advantage this has given to the gas industry is illustrated in figures furnished by this company, the number of cookers supplied having risen from 13,095 in 1900 to 86,798 at the end of 1929.

Heavy Fire Losses in January

The cost of the principal fire losses in Great Britain and Ireland during January may be estimated at £866,900, which compares with corresponding losses of £458,000 in December last and £678,600 in January of last year. The present figure is the largest monthly estimate since March last, when the cost of three fires was estimated at £157,000, £125,000, and £111,000 respectively, and the total cost of the principal fires was put at £1,048,000. The cost for last month was largely increased by the exceptionally serious fire which occurred on January 12 in an important granary and storehouse at Leith. Damage was then caused to the building, machinery, and grain which has been estimated at as much as £375,000. That loss, although heavy, is known to have been widely spread among the leading insurance companies. Apart from that fire of outstanding importance the most serious outbreak last month was one which occurred at cinematograph studios at Islington on January 18 and did damage estimated at £60,000.

Date	Description of Property	Estimated Loss
		£
Jan.	2 Ice Cream and Dairy Equipment Store, Vauxhall, London	11,000
"	3 Tailors' Workrooms, Commercial-road, London	16,000
"	5 Cotton Warehouse, Liverpool	16,000
"	5 Hotel, Angmering, Sussex	28,000
"	12 Grain Elevator and Storehouse, Leith	375,000
"	12 Seed Warehouse and Granaries, London, Norfolk	26,000
"	14 Motor Garage and Workshop, Belfast	13,000
"	14 Pier Pavilion, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset	60,000
"	18 Film Studios, Islington	60,000
"	21 Sch ol, Wimborne, Dorset	30,000
"	21 Council School, Burton, Derbyshire	10,000
"	23 Cotton Mill, Accrington, Lancs	30,000
"	31 Paper Factory, Birmingham	11,000

As usual, only fires in which the damage amounted to £1,000 or more are included in the above estimates. If, in accordance with the practice adopted in these columns, 60 per cent. be added to the figures in respect of the very large numbers of fires costing individually less (these figures are known to have been remarkably large throughout last year owing, first, to the frost, and then to the drought), the total cost of all fires in Great Britain and Ireland last month becomes £1,387,000. This total compares with corresponding losses of £733,000 in December last and £1,086,000 in January of last year.

MORE U.S. BANK RATE REDUCTIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 7

The Chicago Federal Reserve Bank reduced its rediscount rate to-day from 4½ to 4 per cent., and the Cleveland Reserve Bank its rate from 5 to 4½ per cent. The Richmond Reserve Bank reduced its rate yesterday from 5 to 4½ per cent., when the New York Bank reduced its rate to 4 per cent.

Negotiations are in progress, states a message from New York, for the acquisition of the Portland Electric Power Company by the Central Public Service Corporation. Ninety-nine per cent. of the Common stock of the former company is owned by the Public Utility Holding Corporation of America, which was formed last autumn.

STOCK EXCHANGE

RISE IN CANADIAN PACIFIC

ARGENTINE RAILS WEAK

The general tone of markets yesterday was not unsatisfactory, but business remained very restricted. The joint statement of the Commonwealth Prime Minister and Treasurer made a good impression on the market for Australian loans, and prices recovered to a further extent. Indian securities were dull on the terms of the new short-dated loan, though selling was practically confined to the Five-and-a-Half per Cents. (1932), the long-dated securities being affected only sentimentally. Firmness was shown by Celanese shares, Canadian Eagle, Rhodesian Congo Border, and Chartered. The weakness of the Buenos Aires exchange was responsible for a further fall in Argentine Railway stocks. The outstanding individual movement of the day took place in the shares of the Canadian Pacific Railway. These shares rose in the Street to 220, which compared with a price of about 207 in the morning. The movement was accompanied by a rumour, which was afterwards confirmed, that the shares were to be split.

A further rise of 1-16 to ¼ was shown in the new Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, the A stock being quoted at 100 9-16 and the B at 101 5-16. "Funding" Fours" hardened to 87¼. The Five per Cent. War Loan was slightly easier at 101¼. A general further recovery took place in the Australian group; Commonwealth Five per Cents., 1945-75, which may be regarded as the bellwether, closed 1½ higher at 89½. The new Brighton Loan rose to ¼ discount. In the Home Railway market a small demand was reported for London Midland and Scottish, which rose ¼ to 54¼. Underground Electric shares closed "the turn" harder at 22s. 10½d. Southern Deferred went back to 30½.

In the FOREIGN market German Seven per Cents. and German Potash bonds hardened, together with Italian, Polish, and Rumanian bonds. Turkish Unified dropped to 16, and rallied to 17, closing at 16¼, or ½ lower than on Thursday. Brazilian loans were firm, and the Coffee bonds rose to 83. ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks were weak, and showed falls of about a point. Buenos Ayres Great Southern declined to 97, while Cordoba Central stock was only 18.

There was support for Canadian Eagle shares, which advanced 6d. to 12s. 10½d., and for Mexican Eagle, which hardened to 13s. 6d. Lobitos and United British of Trinidad were better—the latter at 7s. 3d., but the rest of the market showed little change.

The RUBBER market was firm on a rise to 7 13-16d. per lb., bid, in the commodity. Rubber Trust were bid for at 36s., Malayalam at 23s. 3d., United Serdang at 3s. 9d., and Allied Sumatra at 14s. 10½d. Tea shares had a firmer appearance.

SHIPPING SHARES FIRMER

The tone in the INDUSTRIAL market was again firmer on the whole. France Fenwick rose to 17s. on the increased dividend, while both Furness Withy and P. and O. Deferred advanced. The textile group also had a better appearance, though Courtaulds were a little easier. Bleachers rose to 22s. 6d. and Coats to 65s. 6d., and higher prices prevailed for Bradford Dyers and Lister. Patons and Baldwins fell to 20s. Imperial Chemical rallied to 26s. 10½d. Both Imperial Tobacco and British American Tobacco showed small falls, and margarine shares declined. In the iron and steel group Babcock and Wilcox hardened to 60s. 6d. Bengal Iron rose to 11s. 3d., bid, on Indian support. Brewery shares were firm. Watney Combe Reid rising to 56s. Argentine land shares were heavy. Bank shares remained firm. Several of the "Big Five" advanced, together with most of the Australian shares, Bank of Australasia and Union of Australia, which closed at 12 and 11 respectively, gaining ½. Chartered Bank of India rose ½ to 17½.

The MINING market was quiet. Congo Border were offered at 14 at one time during the day, but these shares advanced after hours, when they were bid for at 14½. Chartered rose to 42s. 4½d. and Rhodesian Anglo-American to 1½. Bwana M'Kubwa were easier at 22s. 6d. There was hardly any change in South African shares, apart from a rally of 3-16 to 2 13-16 in Brakpan. Rand Selection rose 6d. to 14s. Gold Fields and T. C. L. were easier. Tin showed a small fall, and the share market was steady. Kampar Malaya, at 18s. 9d., were slightly easier, together with Kramat Pulai (1 15-16). Golden Horse Shoe shares were better at 2s. 10½d.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD SHIPMENT

£7,000,000 FOR LONDON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, FEB. 7

Sir Robert Gibson, chairman of directors of the Commonwealth Bank, announced to-day the immediate shipment of £7,000,000 to London, which with other recent shipments makes a total of £17,000,000 within seven months. It is claimed that the fact that such a large shipment of gold can be made by Australia without impairing the gold reserves held against the note issue is further evidence of the sound position of Australian finance. The gold reserves stand to-day at 43 per cent., whereas the legal requirement is only 25 per cent.

Sir Robert, in his statement, was emphatic that this movement of gold was not for the purpose of providing credit to enable further imports of goods to take place; on the contrary, he stated, every effort was being made to reduce the volume of inward trade. The shipment of gold was for the purpose of meeting national obligations. Sir Robert added:—

"The board of the bank have no hesitation in saying that, despite all difficulties, Australia is sound at the kernel, she will surmount her difficulties, and will meet her obligations. Without reflecting upon the position of other Dominions, the great disparity on the London market between Austra'ian securities and those of other Dominions is not justified on the actual facts, and those who perspicaciously encourage the purchase of Australian securities on the market values of to-day will probably have reason to congratulate themselves later. It is regrettable, but unfortunately inevitable, that for the immediate future the external trade with Australia must suffer, as it is absolutely necessary that imports of all unnecessary things must be reduced to a minimum until the situation is adjusted."

REDUCTION IN LOAN EXPENDITURE

CANBERRA, FEB. 7

Further drastic reductions in loan expenditure by the Commonwealth and the States were agreed upon at a meeting of the Australian Loan Council to-day, under the chairmanship of Mr. Theodore, the treasurer. It was resolved that although the total loan expenditure of the Commonwealth and the States, which had averaged £43,000,000 in recent years, had already been reduced by 30 per cent. for the present year it was essential that a further reduction in this year's loan expenditure should be made. The whole position is being reported by the members of the Loan Council to their respective Governments. A further meeting of the council will be held in a fortnight.

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE STATEMENT

The following were the principal items of the weekly statement issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board with increases or decreases compared with the previous week (in thousands of dollars):—

	Feb. 5	Inc. or dec.
RESOURCES:		
Total gold reserves	2,976,560	– 8,650
Reserves other than gold	199,870	– 3,270
Total bills discounted	381,420	– 23,520
Bills bought in open market	295,790	+ 37,320
Total bills on hand	677,210	+ 11,800
Total U.S. Government securities	477,840	+ 1,300
Total bills and securities	1,167,240	+ 12,880
Total resources	5,079,760	+ 17,230
LIABILITIES:		
Federal reserve notes in actual circulation	1,683,480	– 18,420
Member bank deposits, reserve account	2,358,850	+ 30,900
Government deposits	25,550	– 9,550
Total deposits	2,389,300	+ 20,290
Total liabilities	5,079,760	+ 17,230
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal note liabilities combined	78%	– 0·3%

MONEY MARKET

FRENCH EXCHANGE HIGHER

FURTHER DECLINE IN GERMAN RATE

After displaying a firm tendency during the earlier hours yesterday, discount rates became slightly easier owing to the comparatively low rate—the average was £3 17s. 7·01d. per cent.—at which the Treasury Bills were allotted. In the morning, brokers sold three months fine bank bills at 3⅞ per cent., but later they were disinclined to sell at this level, and there was little sign of a demand at lower rates. A fair business was reported in March bills, however, for which there appeared to be a good demand on the basis of 3 15/16-3⅞ per cent. Money was easier, though quite usable; the usual morning rate for fresh advances was 3⅞ per cent.; later it declined to 3¾ per cent., and old loans were also renewed at this rate. For a Saturday Treasury Bill maturities to-day are exceptionally heavy, and money is therefore likely to be very easy. In the coming week the state of the short-loan market will depend largely on the extent to which big Revenue payments will be offset by repayments of Treasury Bills in excess of maturities.

The Bank rate is 4½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 5 per cent. on February 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2½ per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2½ per cent. at call and 2¾ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount	Bank Bills (per Cent.)		
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
3½-3¾	4 - 4½	3 15/16 - 4	3 15/16	3 15/16	4

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths	3 Mths	3 months	4 months	6 months
3 15/16	3 15/16	4 1/16 - 5	5	5 1/16

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

	Jan. 31	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Pengos	Pengos
Metal reserve	190,919,821	– 8,787,150
Inland bills, warrants and securities	293,406,263	+ 29,867,843
Advances on movable security	56,100	600
Advances to the Treasury	87,566,343	Unchanged
Premises and equipment	8,170,066	Unchanged
Other assets	96,689,282	+ 580,481
LIABILITIES		
Share capital (gold Kr.50,000,000)	34,756,095	Unchanged
Reserve fund	7,807,186	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	476,246,850	– 95,481,204
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	62,578,438	– 58,414,604
Other liabilities	96,359,318	+ 2,178,574

NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(000's omitted)

	Jan. 31	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Crowns	Crowns
Gold stock	1,261,894	– 119
Balances abroad and foreign currencies	2,038,843	– 77,682
Other cash	23,178	– 1,515
Bills discounted	343,585	– 26,647
Securities discounted	5,850	– 45,000
Advances on collaterals	15,018	– 296
Assets of the bkg. office of the Min. of Fin. in liquidation	4,097,733	– 3,698
Other assets	311,610	– 155,865
LIABILITIES		
Capital, fully paid up and reserve fund	466,800	—
Reserve funds	73,822	—
Bank notes in circulation	6,922,398	– 651,406
Cheque account balances and other sums due at sight	406,634	– 950,239
Other maturities; short term cash vouchers	315	—
Other liabilities	286,842	– 23,148

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York rate rose to $4.86 11/16, but fell back in the afternoon and closed at $4.86 15/32, compared with $4.86 7/16 on Thursday. Canadian dollars were bid for, the Montreal rate being finally $4.90½, against $4.91 1/16. The French exchange again moved sharply in favour of sterling and closed ¼c. higher at 124.08¾f. On the other hand, the Berlin rate continued to decline and finished at only 20.36m. Belgian and Italian currencies showed slight depreciation, but Swiss francs were in demand, the Zurich rate closing at 25.19f. against 25.19¼f. Spanish pesetas appreciated, the Madrid rate being finally 36.87¾p. The Hong-kong rate was again lower, being quoted 1s. 6d., but the Shanghai rate rose further to 1s. 11 13/16d. Among the South American rates the Buenos Aires exchange rallied slightly, and closed at 42 9/16d., while the Rio exchange was a little higher at 5½d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Feb. 7	Feb. 6
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86 15/32 - 4.86 17/32	4.86 13/32 - 4.86 15/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.90½ - 4.91⅛	4.90⅞ - 4.91⅛
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.03-124.11	123.99-124.06
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.89¾ - 34.91½	34.89¾ - 34.91¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.20-92.35	92.20-92.32
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.18¾ - 25.20	25.18¾ - 25.20
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅞ - 375⅛	374¾ - 375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.40-193.60	193.40-193.70
Madrid	Pts. to £	36.2215	36.70-37.45	36.90-37.45
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108⅛ - 108¾	108⅛ - 108¾
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.11¼-12¼	12.11¼-12¼
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.35¾-36⅛	20.36-20.37
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.53-34.58	34.53-34.58
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.81-27.85	27.81-27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164¾ - 164½	164¾ - 164½
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.34	43.35-43.40	43.32-43.40
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.24-25.28	25.24-25.29
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-820	817-820
Constple	Pst. to £	110	1.025-1.050	1.025-1.050
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	276-276¼	276-276¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅛-49	48⅛-49

COMPANY MEETINGS

THE GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY

RAPID GROWTH OF THE BUSINESS

RECORD SALES OF GAS

REVENUE AND DIVIDENDS

THE COAL MINES BILL

"VICES INHERENT IN PART 1"

SIR DAVID MILNE-WATSON'S CRITICISM

The TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the Gas Light and Coke Company was held yesterday at the chief office of the company, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

SIR DAVID MILNE-WATSON, LL.D., D.L. (the governor of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. L. Galbraith) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report and accounts were taken as read.

The GOVERNOR said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The year under review has been a record one in the company's experience, a greater quantity of gas having been sold than in any previous year. This was largely due to the prolonged spell of cold weather which we had at the beginning of 1929.

There was an actual increase in sales of gas over the previous year of 4½ per cent., representing a quantity of over 2,000,000,000 cubic feet, and we had a record day's output on February 15 of over 240,000,000 cubic feet. I am glad to say that, notwithstanding the abnormal demand, we were able to give a satisfactory supply of gas during the whole period.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON DEVELOPMENTS

Coming to the details of the accounts, I will take the capital account first. You will see that we have spent £53,000 on land, mostly in connexion with the sites required for showrooms; £215,000 on buildings and machinery, representing new gasholders, ships, and showroom premises; £230,000 on mains and service pipes; £77,000 on meters; £182,000 on stoves—in all an expenditure of £757,000, against which we have written off £102,000, so that there has been a net addition to our capital expended of £655,000. This is a large sum, but it is fully justified by the rapid growth of the company's business, which has made it not only necessary that new plant should be provided but that our mains should be extended and new meters and stoves supplied.

On the other side of the account you will notice that we have cancelled £42,000 Ordinary stock under the redemption scheme contained in the Act of 1903, and £181,000 6 per Cent. Brentford Redeemable Debenture stock.

SATISFACTORY WORKING COSTS

Turning now to the revenue account, coal and oil cost more, as will be readily understood, owing to the increased quantities required for the extra make of gas. You will, I am sure, consider it satisfactory that, with an increase of 4½ per cent. in our business, the gross cost of manufacture was only £70,000 more than the previous year, or just over 1 per cent. Distribution costs also show an increase, but that was largely due to meeting the increased demands for gas appliances and keeping them thoroughly up to date.

The item of £49,000 appearing in the accounts with regard to the Grays and Tilbury and Pinner amalgamations represents the greater part of the cost incurred.

REDUCED RETURN FROM RESIDUALS

You will see that the revenue from gas went up by £292,000 and rentals of meters, stoves, and automatic fittings increased by £65,000. The only weak spot on that side of the account is to be found in residuals. Although coke gave us an increased revenue of £67,000, the other products fell away by over £134,000, tar and its products accounting for the bulk of this. The fall in the tar receipts is a very serious matter for the company, and one which is receiving our most careful consideration.

We have drawn £35,000 out of the special purposes fund in connexion with the expenditure arising out of the Holborn explosion in December, 1928, and the settlement of claims. For this purpose we placed a sum of £50,000 during the year to the credit of that fund. I shall return to the question of the explosion later on in my remarks.

With regard to the general balance-sheet I think there is [illegible] special to call your attention to, except that while we had a sum of £550,000 on deposit with our bankers at the end of 1928 to-day we have an overdraft of £225,000. This is accounted for, of course, by the expenditure of capital and the redemption of stocks, to which I referred when dealing with the capital account.

THE NET RESULT

To summarize, the net result of the year's working is that, after paying the full statutory dividend for the June half year and contributing £50,000 to the special purposes fund, there remains a balance of £815,000, out of which we are enabled to declare the usual dividends on the 4 per cent. Consolidated Preference stock and the 3½ per cent. Maximum stock and the statutory dividend of £5 12s. per cent. per annum on the Ordinary stock. This, together with the contribution of £20,000 payable in respect of the redemption fund, will absorb £670,000 and leave £145,000 to be carried forward to the credit of the current year's accounts—a slight decrease on the amount brought forward from the year 1928.

THE COMPANY'S FLEET

During the year we have added three vessels to our fleet, the total number now being 17. The new vessels are intended to run up the river to our Fulham and Nine Elms works, and will effect a considerable saving on the carriage of coal. This emphasizes the importance of seeing that the bridges over the Thames are designed so as to allow the free passage of cargo boats up and down the river.

NEW TYPES OF CARBONIZING PLANT

We have also put in hand the installation of coke ovens, to which I referred last year. The order for the plant was placed last July with Messrs. Koppers, of Sheffield, and it should be working in two years' time. The ovens will carbonize 1,200 tons of coal a day, and will embody in their construction all that is best in coke-oven practice. The plant is being erected at Beckton, and it is being so laid down that should experience show that further installations are desirable extensions can readily be undertaken. Other makes of carbonizing plant are also receiving every attention; last month we put into operation a large installation of continuous vertical retorts, and we shall shortly have several benches of intermittent verticals at work. The policy of the board ensures that new types of plant, as they are proved capable of reducing manufacturing costs, are quickly adopted, and in this way the whole plant of the company is maintained in a highly efficient state.

WATERLESS GASHOLDERS

The gasholders of the waterless type which we first brought into use last year have given every satisfaction—they worked through the very severe weather last February without giving any trouble. The largest we have ordered is the one that has just been completed at Southall. It has a capacity of 5,000,000 cubic feet and is 300ft. high. I was much attracted by the appearance of a 15,000,000 waterless holder in New York, and we are adopting a similar style of painting for this new holder at Southall. We hope to make what is undoubtedly a fine engineering structure also pleasing to the view.

"GLOCO"—A NEW SOLID SMOKELESS FUEL

The low temperature plant at Richmond was put into action last March, and since then has worked continuously. The smokeless fuel produced has been placed on the market under the name of "Gloco." It lights very easily, burns freely, and gives a bright and cheerful fire. We have received many letters expressing appreciation of its qualities as a fuel, over 5,000 tons having been sold. To keep the plant working at full capacity 3,000 tons have to be sold every month. We are, therefore, hoping that a greater number of those who still prefer open fires will take advantage of the opportunity that is now afforded them of using a fuel which will give the warmth and comfort they desire, without distributing smoke and soot.

The tar oils obtained in the process have not proved so valuable or so marketable as was anticipated, and our research departments are giving serious consideration to this side of the problem.

It is too early yet to say much about the commercial value of the process, but I think I might say that so far as gas-making is concerned, we have formed a not very favourable opinion of the low temperature process as compared with the high temperature processes usually adopted by gas undertakings. On this matter, however, a full report will be made later on.

I am glad to say that our research laboratories at Fulham, Watson House, and elsewhere are very actively engaged on investigating the many problems which arise with regard to the manufacture and use of gas and residuals, and they are helping the company very materially in their solution.

EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS

In view of all that is being said just now about education for business, I am sure you will be glad to know that we are taking active steps to encourage our employees of all ranks to secure the best possible technical training and general education. (Cheers.) No fewer than 2,000 of them, of all ages, are now receiving help and advice as to suitable courses of instruction at technical colleges and other institutes providing evening classes. We believe that the keenness shown is symbolic of the live spirit animating all the officers and men of the company from the highest to the lowest, and I am sure you will agree that the training provided will be a great help to the company, not only now but in the future, by ensuring that we have growing up a class of fully trained and qualified men. (Cheers.)

HELPING TO DEAL WITH UNEMPLOYMENT

As you are all aware, the Government, in an attempt to deal with the unemployment problem, undertook to make a grant towards the cost of raising money for schemes approved by them which could be put in hand immediately, instead of having to follow a normal course and be dealt with as time and circumstances permitted. The company, with the object of rendering as much assistance as possible in this direction, put forward certain schemes for consideration in connexion with work which would have to be undertaken not immediately but in the future, and three of them were accepted. The work is now in hand and consists of the erection of gasholders at Harrow, Battersea, and Beckton, a number of new mains, and the installation of plants at practically all our works for the extraction of moisture from the gas before it leaves the works. For a period of years, according to the particular circumstances of each description of work, the company will receive a grant to cover the interest on the money so expended.

AMALGAMATIONS

The amalgamation of the Grays and Tilbury and Pinner Gas Companies became an accomplished fact on January 1. These two amalgamations, while not immediately adding much to our gas output, provide us with a large new area which, combined with our present area, extends from Windsor to the outskirts of Southend-on-Sea—with the exception of one small intervening space which is supplied by the Romford Gas Company—a distance of 60 miles, and increase the territory of the Gas Light and Coke Company from 265 to 659 square miles. While on this subject I would just like to say a word of welcome to our new director, Mr. Fooks, who joined the board on the amalgamation with the Grays and Tilbury Gas Company. I am sure that we shall find him a very useful and agreeable colleague. (Cheers.) I am glad to say that the amalgamations have started very happily, and I feel sure that the employees of the two companies that have come over to us will soon settle down and find themselves comfortable in their new surroundings, as I am glad to say has been the experience of the officers and men who have come to us from other companies previously amalgamated.

CAPITAL POWERS

The authorized capital of the company will now be over £40,000,000, of which all but some £3,000,000 has been issued. Under the provisions of our Act of 1926 the borrowing powers of the company were fixed at a sum which was equal to one-half of the share capital then existing. By the Gas Undertakings Act of 1929 the company may borrow up to half of the aggregate amount of the paid-up share capital for the time being, including any premiums paid in respect thereof. The effect of this will be to give the company further borrowing powers in respect of premiums paid on the share capital.

The Gas Undertakings Act, 1929, which was passed by the late Government, will be of considerable advantage to the gas industry generally, though there is still need for further legislation before the industry can be regarded as being in a position to meet modern business requirements. It is hoped that before very long, though it cannot be looked for this Session, legislation will be introduced to enable the industry to develop on a proper business basis.

THE HOLBORN EXPLOSION

You will remember that the last time I addressed you I briefly referred to the Holborn explosion, which had only just occurred. Since that time the commission which was appointed to report on the matter came to certain conclusions, and though we were not satisfied that our gas necessarily provided the explosive mixture, we thought it well, in view of the commission's findings, to get into touch with the Post Office. After some negotiation it was agreed that the company and the Post Office should each bear half the cost of compensation to third parties. I am glad to say that already a very large number of claims have been settled, the cost of which is included in the sum of £35,000 already referred to. There are some claims yet to be settled and naturally there will be something more to add to the cost, but I am sure you will be relieved to know that the loss, though a grievous one, is not calculated to hurt the company seriously. (Cheers.)

FUTURE PROSPECTS

With regard to the future prospects of the company, I may say that we are every day increasing the outlets for the sale of gas by the installation of large numbers of appliances and, providing a winter is not unusually mild, as this one has so far been, we shall, in due course, reap the reward.

THREATENED BY THE COAL BILL

The question which is causing us the most anxiety at the present moment is the Government Coal Mines Bill. I have on more than one occasion called attention to the vices inherent in Part 1 of this Bill, but it is a matter of such grave importance to our industry and to the country that I have no hesitation in referring again to this measure at some length. The gas industry is largely, indeed almost entirely, dependent upon coal for the manufacture of gas. It is true that oil in considerable quantities is purchased for carburetting water gas, but in the year 1928, to take the latest figures that are available, carburetted water gas only amounted to, say, 15 per cent. of the total gas manufactured in this country. You will see, therefore, how vitally important is the question of coal supplies and coal prices to the industry.

The accusation is levelled against us that we, as an industry, are paying an unfair price for our coal, but it needs no lengthy argument to show that this accusation is without foundation. Gas coal, like any other coal, is bought in the open market and the prices paid are the market prices. If anybody is to blame it is not the buyers but the sellers for selling coal at an unremunerative price. It is quite impossible for the buyer to be both buyer and seller. How can a buyer of coal, having come to agreement upon price with a colliery, go to his board and say, "I have bought coal at 'X,' but I find that this is not a remunerative price for the colliery and I therefore propose to pay more"? (Laughter.) I repeat, if anybody is to blame for low prices it is the collieries and not the consumer.

CREATING A MONOPOLISTIC TRUST

It is not, however, as we all know, the selling price of coal that has induced the Government to introduce the Coal Mines Bill. It is their decision to shorten the miners' hours of work which has forced them, as wages are not to be reduced, to placate the colliowners by enabling the latter to obtain higher prices for their coal. To achieve this result the Government are, in effect, forcing the coal industry to convert itself into a monopolistic trust, and have so framed the measure that no effective control over the owners, nor any real safeguard for the consumer, can be devised. When I spoke the other day protesting against this Bill I was attacked by a colliery owner, who said that I ought to have known better. I ought not, he stated, to have attacked the Bill because the gas industry, which I represent, was itself really a trust. Such a statement is entirely misleading. There is no comparison between the statutory position of the gas industry and that proposed under the Government Bill for the mining industry. The gas industry is strictly limited as to the dividends it can distribute. As you know, under the sliding scale, if we increase the price of gas we must decrease the dividend. This altogether prevents the exploitation of the public by gas undertakings.

THE BUYER DEFENCELESS

Such check, however, is wholly lacking in the coal trust proposals, and the public is, to all intents and purposes, left defenceless. That is the crux of the whole matter; the gas industry is so controlled that it cannot abuse its powers; the coal industry is to be enabled to take advantage of a statutory monopoly to squeeze high prices from coal users, free from any restrictions as to the dividends it can pay and without any guarantee that the extra money it is taking from coal consumers will be applied in making the industry more efficient.

In the past Governments have always looked with suspicion on trusts and have endeavoured to put a check on their operations. Here we have the spectacle of a Government deliberately setting up a trust, and, at the same time, making no provisions—or at any rate no adequate provision—for ensuring that the trust does not abuse its power.

DIFFERENTIAL INJUSTICE TO GAS

This trustification will adversely affect all coal consumers in this country—domestic and industrial—but the gas industry most of all. The spokesmen both of the Government and of the coal industry have unequivocally stated that the gas industry must pay more for its coal. Part 1 of the Bill enables the coalowners to levy taxation upon any section of the community not merely for the purpose of recouping the coal industry for the increased costs of production due to shortened hours, but also for subsidizing the export of coal. But the matter does not end there, for the coal owners can weight the scales in favour of their own fuels (household coal and coke-oven coke) as against our fuels (gas and gasworks' coke).

Part 1 of the Bill is a stroth bad and unfair. It will increase the cost of living. It will prejudice the manufacture of British-made goods by supplying foreign rivals with cheaper coal. It permits the coalowners to impose indirect taxation upon such classes of the community as they think fit. The coal industry, the foreign manufacturer, and the oil companies alone will reap the benefit.

A BOUNDEN DUTY

There are 36,000,000 people enjoying the benefit of gas in this country. There are some 113,000 persons directly employed by the gas industry, and immense numbers indirectly employed. These are heavy responsibilities; and I have no hesitation in saying that, faced as we are with this partisan measure, it is the bounden duty of one and all to leave no stone unturned to ensure the rejection *in toto* of Part 1 of this Bill. (Cheers.)

I cannot sit down without a word of praise to the staff and workmen generally for their excellent work during the past year. (Cheers.) It was a trying one in many respects and they rose splendidly to the occasion.

I should like also to note with pleasure the continued progress and success of copartnership in the company. During the year the copartners have added £96,000 to the amount of stock which they hold, the total sum now reaching as large a figure as £800,000.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, the retiring directors were re-elected, and the auditors having been reappointed for the ensuing year, the proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Governor, Deputy-Governor, directors, and staff.

LONDON POWER COMPANY

INCREASED OUTPUT

SATISFACTORY DIMINUTION IN OPERATING COST

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the London Power Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Ergon House, Horseferry-road, Westminster, S.W.

Mr. W. P. FLADGATE, M.V.O., chairman of the company, presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—I do not propose to detain you for any length of time in asking you to adopt the report and accounts for the year 1929.

THE YEAR'S CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Capital expenditure during the year has amounted to £1,586,000, the greater part of which has been expended upon the completion of the first section of the Deptford West Station, which is now in operation and has proved to be most economical in working. A considerable amount has also been expended on the Battersea Station and the completion of the 22,000 volt mains.

It has always to be remembered that the company is by its constitution precluded from making any profit, so the criterion of our success is diminution in cost, and this has been most satisfactory.

In every respect the progress of our work has been satisfactory. The output has increased 23.46 per cent. over 1928, and amounts to some 733,000,000 units, a total only exceeded in this country by the associated group of power companies operating on the North-East Coast of England.

Our operating cost per unit for 1928 averaged 0.278 of a penny. For 1929 this figure is reduced to 0.240 of a penny. The actual saving in money which this reduction represents to the companies is £675,000, taking the year 1924 as the datum.

The Control Room at Horseferry-road has been completed, enabling the staff at that centre to control the whole of the stations of the company, a most necessary safeguard in the company's operations.

PROGRESS OF THE BATTERSEA STATION

Progress has been made with the foundations and river work for the Battersea Station, but it will be necessary for the company in the present year to use every effort to expedite this work, and, under circumstances which have arisen recently, I have made rearrangements for dealing with this matter. It is no exaggeration to say that it is the aim of all concerned to make this station the last word in efficient power stations, as it will form one of the most important links in the chain of stations dealing with the generation of electricity in the southern district of England. I am glad to say that I have been able to enlist the services of Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., to advise on the designs already prepared by our engineer-in-chief and the architects, and I feel satisfied that when the station is built it will form a notable addition to the buildings on the banks of the river and will constitute a striking architectural feature in the Metropolis.

Before concluding, I should like to express my appreciation of the work done by our general manager, our engineer-in-chief, and by the whole of our staff during the past year. It has been worthy of all commendation.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

JANUARY MINING OUTPUTS

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA.—During January milled 1,480 tons; yield, £6,653.

MARMAJITO MINES.—Milled in January, 862 tons; yield, £3,274.

ARAMAYO MINES IN BOLIVIA.—Production for January, 240 tons of tin and 244,000oz. of silver.

LOWER BISICHI (NIGERIA) TIN.—January output, 64 tons.

SOUTH KALGURLI CONSOLIDATED.—January output, 7,614 tons; value, £15,029; surplus, £5,036.

ORIENTAL CONSOLIDATED.—The clean-up for January amounted to 997.63oz.

PERAK TIN AND WOLFRAM.—January output, 15 tons of wolfram.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING.—The sales of coal by the Kailan Mining Administration for the week ended February 1 amounted to 58,000 tons. Reduction in sales due to Chinese New Year holidays.

NARAGUTA DURUMI AREAS.—Output for January, 31 tons.

BANGRIN TIN DREDGING.—Output for January, 50 tons 11 cwt.

STANDER TIN SYNDICATE.—January output, 137 tons 18 cwt.

ANGLO-ORIENTAL MINES.—January production of the affiliating tin companies operating in Malaya, 358 tons; operating in Burma, 77 tons; in Cornwall, 71 tons; in Japan, 27½ tons; and in Nigeria, 518 tons.

SAN FRANCISCO MINES OF MEXICO.—Treated in January, 27,660 tons; lead concentrates produced 3,716 tons and zinc concentrates 3,699 tons; estimated net smelter returns, $196,370; operating profit, $55,408.

LOSKOP RIEF GOLD MINING.—Output for January, 6,001 tons; yield, 2,940oz. fold; treated, 15,400 tons of slimes, yield 1,500oz. gold; estimated profit, £8,280. Development results.—Drift, 225ft. of which 128ft. were sampled, payable values all.

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST.—Cablegram:—Preliminary assay results from Bahiba borehole No. 10, situated approximately 2,000ft. west of borehole No. 7, beginning at a depth of 786.84ft., indicate 8.80ft. true width of sulphide ore, averaging 4.80 per cent. copper.

LONDON BREWERY COMPANY

A PROSPEROUS YEAR

SIR G. WYATT TRUSCOTT'S REVIEW

The THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the City of London Brewery Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Abercorn Rooms, Great Eastern Hotel, London, E.C.

SIR G. WYATT TRUSCOTT, Bt. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Henry Groom) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I expect you will wish to take them as read. (Agreed.) That being agreed, I beg to move the usual resolution: "That the report and accounts be received and adopted," and I do so with much pleasure, as I am sure that the perusal of them must have given you full satisfaction. (Hear, hear.) The accounts being so clearly set out, it is hardly necessary to detain you with many remarks in regard to them. I know you must have been glad to note that a further £63,000 of the debenture debt has been redeemed, the board having taken advantage of the opportunity to purchase a large block of each class, and I am able to add that we are now some years in advance of our redemption obligations.

INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

The investments in subsidiary companies show an increase of approximately £40,000, chiefly due to the purchase of some of the outstanding shares in Nalder and Collyer, Limited, of Croydon. There has been little change in our investment list as a whole during 1929, but in a few cases opportunities to realize profits have been taken, and the net result of this change is indicated by the addition of £11,000 to our investments suspense account. Another pleasing feature is the increase in the income for the year of £16,000. This was due partly to dividends on investments bought towards the end of 1928—which therefore contributed no return to our accounts for that year—and partly to the improved yield of certain other investments, while in addition there was an increase in the rent roll of the City site.

Before passing from this little review of the accounts, let us consider for a moment how the successful result has been achieved. It is due to the careful thought, study, and unremitting attention given to the investments by our management committee. You know that the investments are widely distributed both geographically and industrially, and hence require very careful watching, especially in a difficult financial year such as we have just passed through. It must also be borne in mind that, through our large interests in breweries in which we have a controlling interest, our company is still actively concerned and engaged in the direct management control of a large number of licensed houses and in the manufacture and sale of beer. Thus the management committee has large and heavy responsibilities in this connexion also. I offer, therefore, to the management committee on behalf of the shareholders the warm congratulations and thanks which they have so well earned. (Hear, hear.)

In the proposal to add £30,000 to the equalization of dividend fund the board is confident it will receive the full support of the Deferred Ordinary shareholders as well as that of the holders of other classes. It will be remembered that the policy of the board, as announced last year, is to create a fund of at least £150,000, and thus add greatly to the security of the Preference and Deferred Ordinary shareholders, while the retention and investment of the surplus profits increases the security of the Deferred shareholders and the equity of the business belonging to them.

LETTER FROM SIR WILLIAM PEAKE MASON

The present will be an opportune moment to refer to the absence of our deputy chairman, Sir William Peake Mason. We all miss his genial personality to-day, and shall miss also the wise and able advice he invariably gives us on these occasions. The only thing that reconciles us to the vacant place is the knowledge that Sir William has yielded to advice and is taking a real rest. He has been good enough to send me a delightful letter from which I now read:—

"I shall be so glad if you will express my regret to the shareholders that, for the first time in the many years I have been upon the board, I am unable to be present when you congratulate them upon the circumstances in which we find ourselves. 'Safety First' is unquestionably a sound doctrine in industrial and investment business, and the selection of our investments, which now form so large a portion of our gross revenue, has been justified by the result. We have been passing through difficult times, and it will take time yet before confidence is restored; but our resources are good, and I hope the shareholders will approve of our prudent policy in still further strengthening them. May I wish you and them a happy and prosperous New Year."

These ladies and gentlemen, are the views of one who has for years past guided the financial arrangements of our company, and whose acumen and ability have played a principal part in raising it to the prosperous and sound position in which it stands to-day. A tribute of gratitude is due from us all to Sir William, and let us take this opportunity to acknowledge our deep indebtedness to him for his eminent services, and unite in reciprocating in fullest measure his wishes so kindly expressed for the New Year. (Hear, hear.)

CONSERVATIVE POLICY NEEDED

And now, ladies and gentlemen, there is no need to detain you longer; yet I would like to add that, difficult and anxious as the last year has been for all investors as the result of the collapse in America and the difficulties nearer home, it is a pleasure to be able to tell you that our company has not been directly concerned by these events, although we have naturally suffered by their repercussion and the effect that it has had on all investments. While intrinsic value and earning capacity have not been affected, a conservative policy under existing circumstances is very clearly indicated, and I am glad to note that this view is confirmed by the opinions expressed by leading men in the financial world at meetings recently addressed by them.

Mr. HORACE R. HILL seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, directors, and staff, and the chairman was requested to convey the good wishes of the shareholders to Sir William Peake Mason in his illness.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

RISE IN CONSOLIDATED MINING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, FEB. 7.—The market opened quiet with a reactionary tendency though there were some firm exceptions. Consolidated Mining and Smelting scored a further advance of 25 points and firmness was also noticeable in Ogilvie Milling and Canadian Pacific Railway, the stock splitting scheme of the latter being received with considerable interest. The bulk of the selling pressure was on paper stocks and the close was irregular.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Feb. 7	Feb. 6		Feb. 7	Feb. 6
Abitibi ..	26¼	26¼	Cons. Mining ..	270	241
Alberta Pac. Grain ..	No bid	No bid	Dom. Bridge ..	76½	78
Asbestos ..	2½	2½	Dom. Textile ..	77	77
Do., Pref. ..	9	9	Fam. Players ..	53	51
B.C. Packers ..	8¾	8¾	Fraser Cos. ..	16	16½
Braz. Tract. ..	38	38½	Hollinger ..	No bid	5
B.C. Pwr., A. ..	38	38	Ind. Nickel ..	39¼	39½
Do., B ..	17¾	18½	Massey, H. ..	36½	38⅞
Brit. Emp. Steel ..	1½	1¾	Montreal L't ..	132½	133
Do., 1st Pref	26¼	26¼	Nat. Brew. ..	No bid	No bid
Do., 2nd Pf.	4¾	4¾	Nat. Steel Car ..	71⅞	72
Brompton ..	23½	23½	Pulp, Pref. ..	No bid	No bid
Calgary ..	155	155	Power Corp. ..	78	77½
Can. Car. ..	27	27	Price Bros. ..	No bid	80
Do., Pref. ..	30	30	Quebec Pwr. ..	65	65¼
C. Cement ..	16	16	Shawinigan ..	79¾	79
Do., Pref. ..	93½	93½	S. Canada Power ..	34	33
C. Cottons ..	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada ..	45	47¾
C. Indus. Alcohol, A. ..	97⅛	94	Wayag. Elec. ..	48½	48½
Do., B. ..	9	8¾	Bk. Montreal ..	311	310
C. Power ..	11	11½	Can. Bank ..		
C. Steamship ..	No bid	No bid	Com. ..	262	265
Do., Pref. ..	71	71	Royal Bank ..	310	310
Cockshutt ..	20½	21½			

* Ex dividend.

The directors of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore have authorized the issue of new Common shares at the price of $60 per share to shareholders registered on February 28 on the basis of one new share for each ten old. The offer is subject to the approval of the Maryland Public Service Commission, which is expected on February 11. The right to take up the new shares expires on April 1. Warrants will be posted about March 8.

ENGLISH AND NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

FIRST FULL YEAR'S WORKING

FAVOURABLE RESULTS

THE INVESTMENT POSITION

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the English and New York Trust Company, Limited, was held yesterday at 27, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. PHILIP FLEMING presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. R. C. Noakes) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Before turning to the report and accounts I have to present the apologies of Major Rex Benson, our chairman, for his absence from to-day's meeting. Major Benson is at present returning from a tour in India and the East. We hope to have him back with us very shortly.

The report and balance-sheet, which set out the results of our first full year's working as an Investment Trust Company, have been in your hands for some days, and with your permission I propose to take them as read.

The first point to which I would draw your attention is the revenue account of the company. You will see that our net earnings for the past year amounted to almost 6½ per cent. on our Ordinary stock, out of which we recommend that dividends be paid at the rate of 5 per cent.

Turning to the balance-sheet, on the liability side there is nothing to which attention need be directed, except the item of Debenture stock—£161,731.

DEBENTURE STOCK ISSUED

At our last annual meeting the chairman told you that it was your directors' intention to issue forthwith the £250,000 of stock which had been created. Of this creation, stock to the nominal value of £161,731 was sold before the rise to 6½ per cent. which took place in the Bank rate on September 26 last year.

On the asset side of the balance-sheet you will notice that investments show in the aggregate a depreciation of some £50,000 as compared with the figure at which they stand in the balance-sheet. It should be noted that the whole of the discount on and costs of issue of the Debenture stock made last year—some £6,900—have been written off out of the surplus arising on changes of investments. This has reduced by that amount the surplus available for, and applied to, the writing down of investments, and the actual depreciation was consequently less than the figure shown.

Though at the last meeting the chairman referred to "the storms that sooner or later must inevitably come," I do not think that he quite foresaw the cyclonic disturbance that arose in the autumn. The outstanding financial event of the year was the break-up of the speculative boom in stocks on the American Stock Exchanges, a break-up that was as violent, as unprecedented, and as unreasoning as the boom of which it was the culmination. Its repercussions have been world-wide and have made 1929 a most trying year for investors.

PROFITABLE AMERICAN INVESTMENTS

We ourselves had a substantial investment in the United States of America during the year under review, and I am glad to be able to tell you that, in spite of the Wall-street *débâcle*, our American investments have, on balance, been profitable, and have served to diminish the depreciation which we have had to suffer on our investments as a whole.

At home we have had our own domestic troubles, which have also caused considerable depreciation in the value of securities of all sorts, the good only in a less degree than the bad. In this connexion the shareholders will be glad to know that we have never been interested in any of the so-called Hatry securities.

The total depreciation in our securities amounts to 4.93 per cent. on their book value, a ratio which is in the circumstances no greater than was to be anticipated.

Our stockholders need not, however, fear that this depreciation represents a corresponding diminution in the company's income. On the contrary, the forecast which we have prepared indicates that there is every reason to anticipate a larger revenue for the year 1930 than for the past year.

You will see by the analysis given in the report the number of investments has increased to 209, so that the average unit, as last year, is close to the figure of £5,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF SECURITIES

A comparison of the analysis of the distribution between different types of security with that of last year indicates that there has been some increase in the proportion of Preference shares held. The analysis of the distribution of investments by countries shows a considerable increase in the proportion held in the United States of America. This is mainly due to the fact that the deflation of Stock Exchange prices in that country has enabled us to acquire additional securities on terms which we consider reasonable.

I will now move: "That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, presented to the meeting, be received and adopted; that the payment of interim dividends of 2½ per cent. on the Preference stock and 2 per cent. on the Ordinary stock (less income-tax) be hereby confirmed, and that final dividends of 2½ per cent. on the Preference stock and 3 per cent. on the Ordinary stock (less income-tax) be declared for the year 1929."

Mr. RANDAL H. V. SMITH seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. LAWRENCE E. JONES, M.C., proposed: "That Mr. Philip Fleming, the director retiring in accordance with the Articles of Association, be and is hereby re-elected a director."

The motion was seconded by Mr. ARCHIBALD A. JAMIESON and carried unanimously.

The auditors (Messrs. Gardiner, Hunter and Co.) were reappointed on the motion of Mr. W. E. HOLE, seconded by Mr. P. G. WOOLDRIDGE, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

TARIFF WALLS OF EUROPE

SIR C. MORRISON-BELL'S BOOK

In a book entitled "Tariff Walls: A European Crusade" (Murray, 7s. 6d. net) Sir Clive Morrison-Bell, M.P., shows how the idea of his map of the tariff walls of Europe came to him.

"I was reading one day—it was about the beginning of February, 1926," he states, "some articles in the Commercial Supplement [the Annual Financial and Commercial Review] of *The Times* on the post-War European situation. Among these was one particularly arresting article dealing with the Customs barriers raised against international trade since the conclusion of the War . . . gradually the idea [came] that a map with all these barriers shown as little walls running along the frontier of each country would make an extremely interesting object. For the situation in post-War Europe as described in *The Times* article seemed fantastic and impossible; if the picture was not exaggerated it almost looked as if certain countries were slowly committing suicide, and one country could not go under, the article implied, without the remainder being dragged down, too."

The Annual Financial and Commercial Review of *The Times*, which in 1926 was responsible for the birth of Sir Clive Morrison-Bell's tariff walls map, will this year be published on Tuesday next, February 11.

ANTWERP DIAMOND INDUSTRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, FEB. 7

The Antwerp diamond firms have held a meeting to review the state of their industry. It was generally agreed that the reduction in the production of cut diamonds since the beginning of December, not only in Belgium but also in Amsterdam and foreign centres, had had a good effect on the diamond markets. The present conditions of work will be maintained until the end of February, one week of work alternating with one week of idleness. The position will be reconsidered at the beginning of March. Forty per cent. of the diamond workers are at present unemployed.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, FEB. 7

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED

W. H. STENTIFORD and E. D. PETERS, chartered secretaries, 1, Broad-street-place, London, under the style of W. H. STENTIFORD and Co.

T. C. GRAHAM and E. B. HARTSTONGE-WELD, florists and nurserymen, 197, High-street, Guildford, and Dean Farm, Kingsley, Hants, under the style of The HURST NURSERIES.

L. V. COOK and P. E. LEWIS-NORTH, Devonshire Radio Service, 47, Mount-pleasant, London, W.C.1, radio manufacturers, under the style of DEVONSHIRE RADIO SERVICE.

W. G. WILLIAMS and W. E. STONE, builders and decorators, at Brislington, Bristol, under the style of WILLIAMS AND STONE.

J. L. WILKINS and R. WILFORD, landscape and nursery gardeners, at Brookside Nurseries, Groby-road, Leicester, under the style of J. L. WILKINS.

A. F. MITTON and F. A. KETCH, motor body fittings manufacturers, 38, Spencer-street, Birmingham, under the style of A. F. MITTON AND CO.

DOROTHY THOMPSON and ETHEL M. HESLOP, milliners and dressmakers, 7, St. Mary's-place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, under the style of GILHESPY AND HESLOP.

F. ALBRECHT, H. F. D. BURKE, G. M. BROWNE, and J. H. C. ALBRECHT, merchants, 3, St. Paul's-square, Liverpool, under the style of F. ALBRECHT AND CO.; the business will be carried on by H. F. D. Burke, G. M. Browne, J. H. C. Albrecht, and C. R. C. Albrecht, under the style of F. Albrecht and Co.

DOROTHY THOMPSON and ETHEL M. HESLOP, milliners and dressmakers, 7, St. Mary's-place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, under the style of GILHESPY AND HESLOP.

F. ALBRECHT, H. F. D. BURKE, G. M. BROWNE, and J. H. C. ALBRECHT, merchants, 3, St. Paul's-square, Liverpool, under the style of F. ALBRECHT AND CO.; the business will be carried on by H. F. D. Burke, G. M. Browne, J. H. C. Albrecht, and C. R. C. Albrecht, under the style of F. Albrecht and Co.

H. DAW and H. HARVEY, dental practitioners, 7, Stratford-place, London, W.1, under the style of HERN DAW and HARVEY.

T. PARK, J. W. PARK, and F. PARK, joiners and builders, at Yard No. 6, Strickland-gate, Kendal; so far as regards J. W. PARK.

L. KERSHAW and H. KERSHAW, gentlemen's outfitters, 290, Lees-road, Oldham, under the style of KERSHAW BROTHERS.

H. W. CLEGG, E. B. CLEGG, R. G. CLEGG, and H. L. CLEGG, joiners, builders, cabinet makers, and plumbers, at Burnley, under the style of H. and R. CLEGG; so far as regards R. B. CLEGG.

R. RUDD, W. RUDD, J. RUDD, A. RUDD, T. C. LOCKER, and J. E. LOCKER, sheet metal and wire workers, wire weavers, brush riddle and sieve manufacturers, at Dallam-lane, Warrington, under the style of R. RUDD AND SONS.

T. W. OAKEY, P. W. OAKEY, and A. C. FRENCH, solicitors, at Nuneaton and Hinckley, under the style of OAKEY SON AND FRENCH; so far as regards A. C. French.

J. P. COCKER and W. S. HARRIS, dental surgeons, at The Towers, 28, Bond-street, Wakefield, under the style of COCKER AND HARRIS.

E. H. OLD and H. W. J. CANT, engravers and copper plate printers, 168, Victoria-street, S.W.1, under the style of OLD AND CANT.

G. MAX and F. R. PRICE, masseurs and osteopaths, 6, Lamb's-conduit, London, W.C.2, under the style of G. MAX AND F. PRICE.

W. F. FORSYTH and S. H. RANDS, dental surgeons, 3, Portland-place, London, W., under the style of FORSYTH and RANDS.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	Feb. 18	Mar. 4	Mar. 18
Pay-day	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 20

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1930	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅜ 52	Consols, 2½%	54 54⅛	.. ..
98⅛ 91⅞	Do., 4%	93½ 93⅝	.. ..
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5%	101⅝ 101⅞	−⅛
101⅞ 99¼	Do., 4%	101⅛ 101¾	.. ..
91¾ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4%	87 87¼	.. ..
95½ 90	Victory, 4%	93⅝ 93⅞	.. ..
95⅝ 90	Do., Nat. Bds.	93⅝ 93⅞	.. ..
98¼ 72	Conversion, 3½%	75⅝ 75⅞	+⅛
100 95	Do., 4½%	95⅞ 96⅛	.. ..
100⅛ 99⅝	Treas. 5½% '30	100¼ 100⅜	.. ..
101⅜ 97¼	Do., 5% '35-45	101¼ 101⅜	.. ..
100 98½	Do., 4½% '39-42	99⅜ 100	.. ..
98⅛ 94⅛	Do., 4% '40-50	98⅛ 98⅜	.. ..
94⅝ 91⅛	Do., 3½% '31-41	97¼ 98	.. ..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	56¼ 57¼	.. ..
66 60¼	Do., 3%	61¼ 62⅜	+⅛
84¾ 80	Local Loans, 3%	82½ 82⅝	.. ..
288 239	Bank of England	248 251	.. ..
82¾ 77¼	Egyptian, 5%	80 82	.. ..
71¼ 60	India, 5½%	59¼ 60¼	−¼
71¼ 60	Do., 5%	59¼ 60¼	−¼
51¾ 44	Do., 3½%	41½ 43½	.. ..
101⅞ 98	Do., 3%	98¼ 99¼	−¼
93⅜ 80⅛	Do., 4% Red.	80-58 81¼	.. ..
100 103⅛	Sudan, 5½%	106 107	+¼
66⅝ 60	Edm. City, 3%	61¼ 62¾	+¼
76¼ 70	Do., 3½%	72 73	.. ..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	100⅛ 101⅛	.. ..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Lon., 3%	100⅛ 101⅛	.. ..
65¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	62¾ 63¼	.. ..
67 58¾	Do. "A"	62 63	.. ..
85⅜ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	82⅛ 83½	.. ..
75½ 67½	Do., 2½%	68½ 69½	.. ..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%	.. ..	.. ..
85¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	78 79	59¼ 60¼	.. ..
100¼ 93	Do 4¼%	94 95	.. ..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

101⅛ 98	Aust., 5% '31-41	97	98	.. ..
99⅛ 90⅛	Do., 5% '45-75	89	90	+⅛
91¾ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	88	88½	.. ..
85¾ 78⅛	Do., 3½% '30-50	81¾	82¼	.. ..
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-58	94½	95	.. ..
85¼ 81⅛	Do., 3½% '29-49	81½	81	.. ..
81⅞ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	79⅝	80¼	.. ..
113⅝ 108½	G.Col., 6% '45-70	108⅝	109¼	.. ..
104⅛ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	99⅜	100¼	.. ..
85⅛ 81⅜	Natal, 3½% '34-44	82¼	82¾	.. ..
78½ 73⅜	N.S.W., 3% '29-49	74½	75	.. ..
88 83⅛	N.S.W., 3% '55	84	85	−⅛
77 69½	Do., 3½% '30-50	69	70	−1
94⅜ 90½	Do., 4% 1933	91½	92⅛	+1
90 85½	Do., 5% '45-65	86	87	.. ..
102 ..	Do., 5% '47-57	89	90	.. ..
104 98⅝	N.Zeal., 5% '46	100½	101	.. ..
97⅛ 91½	Do., 4½% '45	92¼	92⅝	.. ..
88⅜ 82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	82½	83	.. ..
88⅜ 84⅛	Do., 3½% '40	86½	87	.. ..
84 75	Do., 3% 1945-55	78	78½	.. ..
104⅜ 98½	Nig., 5% '46-57	98½	99	.. ..
100 89	Qld., 5% '40-60	86	89	−⅛
84 75¾	Do., 4% '30-50	74	75	−2½
104¼ 98⅛	S.Af., 5% '45-75	99¾	100¼	.. ..
90 85¼	Do., 4% '43-63	85	85½	.. ..
99⅜ 89	S.Aust., 5% '45-75	86	87	.. ..
102¾ 97⅞	S.Rd., 5½% '24-49	99¾	100¼	.. ..
85⅛ 79½	Tas'n, 3½% '40	80	81	+1
99⅛ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	86	87	.. ..
79¼ 70	Do., 4% '29-49	69	70	.. ..
93⅜ 91	W.Aus.5% '45-75	86	87	.. ..
90⅜ 86	Do.,3½% '30-45	85	86	.. ..
81⅛ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	71½	72½	+1

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Feb. 3	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85⅜ ..	Arg., 4% Resection	83¼	84¼	.. ..
93⅜ ..	Do., 4% 1900	90¼	91¼	+⅛
91⅜ ..	Do., Port Cap. 5%	90⅜	91½	.. ..
102⅜ ..	Austrian, 4%	102	103	.. ..
109⅜ ..	Belgian, 7%	109½	110⅜	.. ..
90⅜ ..	Berlin (City of), 6%	91	92	.. ..
90⅜ ..	Brazil, 4% 1889	50⅛	51½	+¼
53¼ ..	Do., 4% Rescission	53	54	.. ..
65½ ..	Do., 5% 1913	63½	64½	.. ..
75⅝ ..	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	75⅛	76¼	.. ..
82⅝ ..	Do., 5½% 1927	83½	84½	.. ..
80⅜ ..	Buenos Aires, 3½%	55½	56½	.. ..
80 ..	Bulgaria, 7%	79	81	.. ..
93⅛ ..	Chile, 6% 1926	92⅜	93½	.. ..
95⅜ ..	Do., 5% 1911	85	87	.. ..
105⅛ ..	Do., 5½% 1922	102	104	.. ..
99¼ ..	Chinese, 5% 1896	98⅜	99½	.. ..
81⅜ ..	Do., 4½% 1898	80⅜	81½	.. ..
47⅞ ..	Do., 5% 1912	48	49	.. ..
61⅞ ..	Do., 5% 1913	61¼	62¼	−¼
100 ..	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	98	100	.. ..
24 ..	Do., Tientsin-P. 5%	24	28	.. ..
28½ ..	Do., Hukuang, 5%	28	31	.. ..
111 ..	Czechoslovakia, 8%	111	112	.. ..
79 ..	Egyptian Unified	78	80	.. ..
203¾ ..	Preferred, 7%	202¼	205¼	+¼
20¾ ..	Do., 4%	19¾	20¼	.. ..
61¾ ..	Midl. 6%	105⅛	106⅛	.. ..
105⅜ ..	Nord, 6%	105⅛	106⅛	.. ..
105⅜ ..	Orleans, 6%	105⅛	106⅛	.. ..
105⅜ ..	Paris, 4%	105⅛	106⅛	.. ..
106⅜ ..	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	106½	107½	.. ..
104⅝ ..	German, 7%	104⅜	105¾	+¼
57⅛ ..	Greek Monopoly, 4%	56	59	.. ..
76 ..	Do., 5% 1914	74	76	.. ..
101¼ ..	Do., 7% Refugee	101¼	102¼	+¼
87 ..	Do., 6% Stabilization	87	88	+¼
100⅜ ..	Hungarian, 7½%	100	101	.. ..
17⅜ ..	Italian, 5%	17¼	18¼	.. ..
101⅞ ..	Do., Ott. Consert."B"	102¼	103¼	+⅜
24⅜ ..	Japan, 4½% 1899	25¼	26¼	.. ..
90 ..	Do., 5% 1907	90½	91½	.. ..
99¼ ..	Do., 5% 1924	99¼	100¼	.. ..
91¼ ..	Tokio (City of), 5½%	92	93	.. ..
22 ..	Mexican, 4%	22	23	.. ..
81 ..	Peru, 6% 1928	60	82	.. ..
90 ..	Polish, 7%	89½	90½	+1
42⅜ ..	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42	43	.. ..
48⅜ ..	Roumania, 4% Cons.	46¾	47¾	.. ..
5¼ ..	Russian, 4% 1889	5	5	.. ..
4 ..	Do., 5% 1906	4	5	.. ..
103⅜ ..	Siamese, 6% 1924	102½	103½	.. ..
18⅜ ..	Turkish, 4% Unified	16	17	−¼
65 ..	Uruguay, 5½%	65½	66½	.. ..
11⅜ ..	Peruvian Corp.	11	11½	.. ..
52⅜ ..	Do., Pref.	52	53	.. ..
134⅜ ..	German Potash, 7%	104⅝	105¾	+¼
82⅜ ..	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	82½	83½	+1

BRITISH RAILWAYS

92½	Great Western	92	92¼	.. ..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	78¼	79¼	.. ..
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	95½	96½	.. ..
—	Do., 5% Pref.	94½	95½	.. ..
54⅛	L. Mid. and Scottish	54	54⅜	+⅛
—	Do., 4% Deb.	76½	77½	.. ..
—	Do., 4% Gtd.	75¾	76¾	.. ..
—	Do., 4% Pref.	71	72	.. ..
16⅛	L. & N. East., Def.	15	15½	.. ..
36½	Do., Pref.	36	36¼	.. ..
—	Do., 5% Deb.	56½	57½	.. ..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	72	73*	.. ..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	67½	68½	+¼
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	60½	61¼	.. ..
64	Metropolitan	63½	64½	.. ..
74	Met. Dist.	74	75	.. ..
29½	Southern, Defd.	29⅞	30⅜	−⅛
75½	Do., Pref.	73	73¾	.. ..
—	Do., Deb.	76½	77½	.. ..
—	Do., 5% Pref.	89¼	90¼	.. ..
22 10⅞	Underground, £1	22 7⅛	23 1⅛	−1d
107	Do., Income	106½	108½	+½

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

81½	Antofagasta Cons.	80	82	−⅛
—	Argentine Gt. Western	80	82	.. ..
—	Argentine N. Eastern	25½	27½	.. ..
100	B.A. Gt. Southern	96½	97½	−1¼
84⅜	B.A. and Pacific	83	85	−1
81¼	B.A. Western	77½	78½	.. ..
205	Canadian Pacific	219	221	−12½
87	Central Argentine	83½	84½	.. ..
76½	Central Uruguay	75½	77½	.. ..
21¼	Cordoba Central	17	19	.. ..
55	Do., 2nd Pref.	25	30	.. ..
29	Costa Rica	28	29	.. ..
84½	Entre Rios	82	84	.. ..
—	Int. Cent. America	29	35	.. ..
51⅛	Leopoldina	49½	50½	.. ..
8½	Mexican, 1st Pref.	8	9	.. ..
4½	Nitrate (Bearer)	4¼	4½	.. ..
187	San Paulo	183	186	−1½
24	United of Havana	24½	26½	+½

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ac. of Egypt	7½	..	Lloyds, A...	60⅜*	−3d
Alexanders	3⅝	..	Martins	75½	.. ..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅝	+⅛	Mere. Ind. C.	13	.. ..
Bk. of Aust.	12	..	Midland, £1	80.0	−6d
B. Ld. & S.A.	8½	..	Do. £12	..	.. ..
Bk. of Mid.	64*	..	(£2 10s. pd.)	99½	−⅛
Bk. of N.S.W.	36¾*	..	National	2¼	.. ..
Bk. of N.Z.	56/6	..	Nat. Dist. B.	9⅜	.. ..
Barclays, A	83⅛	..	Nat. Egypt	33	.. ..
Do., B.	55⅜	−6d	Nat. India	43¾	+¼
Do., D.O.	27/6	..	Ryl. of Can.	64*	.. ..
B. Overseas	5¼	..	Stand. S.A.	14⅛	.. ..
Can. Com.	54*	..	Un. of Aust.	11	.. ..
Char. India	17¼	..	Un. Discount	63*	+¼
Chartered	37/6	..	Westminster	77*	−6d
Eng. s. & A.	6⅝	−⅛	Do., £1	50⅜	−3d
Rainbow	9	..	Wms.Dc.&A.	42/6	.. ..
Hongkong	114	+2			

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	10¼	..	Nthn. Assur.	16⅝	.. ..
Atlas Assur.	15¼	..	Phœnix, Lp.	14¼	.. ..
Do., New	15¼	..	Prudential	21¾	+⅛
Eagle Star	24⅜	..	Do. "B"	37/6	.. ..
Do., New	12	..	Royal	82	.. ..
Equity & Law	75.0	..	R. Exchange	6½	.. ..
Gen. Accid.	14¾	..	Scottish, "A"	16½	.. ..
Guardian	10	..	Sea	75.0	.. ..
Ldn. and L.	27⅞	..	Sun Insur.	56	+⅛
Ldn. Assur.	10	..	Sun Life	54	.. ..
N. Brit. & M.	34½	..	Y'ksh'e(50/-)	6¼	+⅛

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	0⅞	..	Engl. Cotton	2¼	.. ..
Bleachers	22⅝	−1/3	Finespinners	27.0	.. ..
Borax, Def.	17⅜	−⅛	Hoyle, J.	14	.. ..
Brod. Dyers	1⅜	..	Impl. Chem.	26/10½	+6d
Brit.Celanese	15/6	−1/3	Do., Defd.	6⅜	.. ..
Do., 2nd Pf.	12/6	..	Jute Ind.,Pf.	3/3	.. ..
B. Col. Dyers	5/6	..	Linen Thread	17/6	+1⅛d
Brit. Enka	3⅜	..	Lister	15.0*	−6d
Calico Print.	14.0	+3d	Patons & B.	20.0	+1.0
Can. Celanese	2⅜	..	Ryland's	22/3	+6d
Cr'tw'se Amer.	6	..	Salt Union	17/3	.. ..
Coats	65/6	..	Salts (S'th'e)	2/6	.. ..
Cook, Son	9.0	−1.0	Spin Viscose	13/9	.. ..
Courtaulds	21⅝	−⅛	Wardle&Dav	11⅝	+⅛

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	27/3	..	Hydro Elec.	43½	.. ..
Atlas	28/7½*	−1d	Johnson&Ph.	35/0	.. ..
Barcelona Tn.	32	..	Metro. Elec.	36/9	.. ..
B'mouth&Pt.	61/9	+1d	Mex. L. & Pr.	76	−4
Brazil Trac.	89½	..	Do., 1st Pf.	73	.. ..
Brit. Insul'd	3⅞	..	Mid.Counties	27/9	.. ..
Brush Elec.	127	..	Newc'le Elec.	25/9	.. ..
Callender's	3¾	..	Peak River	11/6	.. ..
City of Lond.	32/5	..	Siemens	24.6	−6d
County Lond.	45/6	..	Teleg. Const.	26½	.. ..
English Elec.	9⅝	..	Vic. Falls	5	.. ..
Gen. Elec.	43/9	..	Whitehall Pt.	24/0	.. ..
Henley's Tel.	6⅜	..	Yorkshire	32/3	−3d

MISCELLANEOUS

A.& E. Trad.	16.0	..	Imp. Smelt.	19.0	.. ..
Am. Dental. Df	4⅜	..	Imperial Tob.	42⅜	−⅛
Apollinaris	9.0	..	Imp. Tob. Can	41.0	−2d
Assd. Cement	26.6	+1d	Int. Nickel	40¾	.. ..
Austin, B. Pf.	14.4½	+1d	Kreuger & T.	30	−⅛
Bovril, Def.	38/6	..	Lever, 7% Pf.	22.6	.. ..
Brit. Alum.	44⅜	+6d	Leyland, M.	58	1½
Brit. Am. Th.	5⅜	−⅛	London Brick	37/6	.. ..
Brit. Match	25/10½	−3d	Manbre & Df.	16.0	−3d
Brit. Oil Cake	33.9	..	Marconi Mar	2⅜	−⅛
Brit. Port. Cm	2¼	..	Do., Can.	1⅜	.. ..
Brit. Ropes	3.6	..	Marg. Union	3⅞	−⅛
Cah.&W. "B"	31	..	Mather & P.	23⅜	.. ..
Do. 7½% 'A'	64	..	Nairn, M.&G.	2⅜	.. ..
Do. 5½% Pf.	96	..	Napier	40/7½	.. ..
Carreras, "A"	91	+1	P. & O., Def.	49.6	+1.0
Col. Graph.	6⅜	+⅛	Phillips (G.)	1⅜	.. ..
Crittall	1⅛	..	Pinchin J'son	2⅜	.. ..
Cr.&Bl. 1Pf.	12/9	..	Prim. H'dgs.	30.0	.. ..
Cunard Stm.	22.0	..	Rolls-Royce	45.9	+1½d
Dennis Bros.	41 3	−1.0	Rover (8-)	8.6	+½d
Dunlop Rbr.	15.6	+1d	Royal Mail..	32½	.. ..
E. Ready G.B.	17.6	+½d	Singer	26.0	+1d
Finlay, Jas.	4⅝	..	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	9.6	.. ..
Furniss, W.	35.0	−6d	Sth. Met. Gas	101	.. ..
Gas, Lt. & C.	18.9	..	Spillers	23.9	−3d
Gaumont Br.	15.4½	−3d	s T.D.; Pref.	12.0	.. ..
Globe Tel.	22⅛	..	Swed.Match.B.	17¼	+⅛
Gramophone	4⅞	..	Turner & N't	4⅛	.. ..
Guy Motors	1⅜	+⅛	Utd. Dairies	31.3	.. ..
Harrison&C.	6.3	..	Un. Molasses	5½	−⅛
Imp. Airways	20.9	..	Utd. Tob.(8.)	4⅜	.. ..
Imp. Con. Gas	375	..	Wall Paper D.	44.3	+3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'lh'te	5.9	−3d	Howard & B.	14.9	.. ..
Armstrong	0.8	..	Jenkins	37.6	.. ..
Babcock&W.	50.6	..	Pease & Pins.	3.9	.. ..
Baldwins	7.3.0	..	Platt Bros.	7.3	.. ..
Bengal	11.3	..	Powell, Duff.	10.0	.. ..
B.S.A.	10.3	..	Richds, West.	6.0	.. ..
Bolsover	16.6	..	Ruston & H.	7.6	.. ..
Brown(John)	3.4½	..	S. Speakman	11.3	.. ..
Cammell Ld.	2.3	..	Staveley	20.9	.. ..
Consett	9.10½	−1d	Stew.&L.Def.	26.6	.. ..
Cory (Wm.)	58.5	..	S. Durham	22.0	.. ..
DormanLong	6.3	..	Swan, Hunter	22.0	.. ..
Ebbw Vale	1.6	..	Tata, Deb.	97½	.. ..
Guest, Keen	35.9	..	Thomas, R.	2.6	.. ..
Hadfields	9.3	..	Vickers	8.0	.. ..
Hard&W.P.	10.9	..	Wardle&Dv.	19.4½	−⅛d
Hopkinson	36.3	..	W.&m. A&D	7/6	.. ..

BREWERIES

Allsopp	23/6	..	Ind. Coope	60/9	.. ..
Bass, Ratcl.	65/6	..	Mitch'e & B.	54.0	.. ..
Benskin's	32.3	..	S. Africa	57/0	−3d
C.of Lon.Def.	9/6	..	Taylor Wlkr.	31.0	.. ..
Courage	63.6	..	Threlfalls	55/0	.. ..
Distillers	168/0	..	Walker,F.&C.	17/9	.. ..
Guinness	104.3	..	Watney, Def.	56.0*	−9d
Hoare	63/0	..			

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated R.	17/6	..	Lewis.Prg.Pf.	48/0	.. ..
Army & N.	39/0	..	Lipton	4.3	.. ..
Barker	65/0	+1/0	Lyons, "A"	42⅜	+⅛
Boots Pure D	6¼	..	Maple	35/6	.. ..
Carlton	37/0	−6d	Map. & Webb	14/3	.. ..
Debenhams	9/6	..	Maypole,Def.	5/7½	.. ..
Gordon Hth.	14/6	..	Savoy Hotel	37/0	.. ..
Harrods	71/6	+6d	Selfridge, Pf.	25/0	.. ..
Harrds(B.A.)	19/1½	−1½d	Spiers&P.	10/0	17/6	.. ..
House&C.	4.0	16.5	Waring & G.	24.9	+3d
Internat. Tea	21.0	+1d	Whiteley	21⅜	.. ..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	38.6	−6d	Daigety	11	.. ..
Arg.Shn. Ld.	21.0	−1/0	Forestal	16.6	.. ..
Aust. Est. M.	52	..	Goldstr., Mt.	29.0	.. ..
Aust.Mrt.Lp.	7⅜	..	Hudson's B.	4⅜	+⅛
Brit. N. Born.	7/3	..	Kassala Cot.	7/6	.. ..
Cty. Ld. Real	18.3	..	N.Z.L. & M.	109	.. ..
Cordova	1.6	..	Sudan Plants	3.5	−⅛

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	15.0	+6d	L. Asiatic	4⅛	+1½d
At.-Dutch	32.6	−3d	Lumut	1⅞	.. ..
An.-Java	2.10½	..	Malacca	1⅞	.. ..
An.-Malay	3⅜	..	Malaysian.	23.6	.. 3d
Bah Lias	1⅛	..	Mendaris	1⅜	.. ..
Bajoe Kidoel	1⅛	..	Merliman	2.4½	.. ..
Batu Tiga	25.0	−7½d	Pataling	15⅜	.. ..
Bertain Cons.	4/1½	..	Perak	3/0	.. ..
BukitMert'm	2/9	..	Rembuh Jeki	25.0	.. ..
Castlefield	4.6	..	Rubber Tst.	36/0	.. 3d
Cons. Malay	4/6	..	Sarawak	1.10½	.. ..
Duff Devt.	2⅜	..	Selangor Un.	1.10½	.. ..
E. Asiatic	2/1⅜	..	Sennah	1⅛	.. ..
Grand Cent.	2⅜	+⅛	Sialang	1⅜	.. ..
Guia Kalump	21.5	−1.5	Straits Rbr.	1⅞	.. ..
Highlands	32	..	Sum. Para.	3.0½	.. ..
Java Invest.	1⅜	+⅛	Tandjong	1⅝	.. ..
Java United	1⅝	..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅞	.. ..
Jugrat&Carey	14.6	−9d	Telogordjo	1.10	.. ..
Kapar Para	1⅜	..	U. Serdang	3.0*	.. ..
Kuali Lump.	1⅛	..	U. Sua. B'ng	2⅜	.. ..
Labu	1⅛	..	U. Sumatra	1.10½	.. ..
Lanadron	15.0	..	U. Temiang	2.3	.. ..
Linggi	1⅛	..	Vallambrosa	12.3	+3d

TEA

Amal. Est.	19½	..	Eastn. Prod.	4⅛	.. ..
Am.-Ceylon	1⅜	..	Empire	37.0	+3d
Assam Co.	30.6	−3d	Galaha	27.3	.. ..
Assam Front.	19.0	..	Imperial Tea	11⅛	.. ..
Boga'wlawa	2.6	..	Jhanzie	1.3	.. ..
Brahmap'tra	27½	..	Jokai	21⅜	.. ..
Brit. Indian	2⅜	..	Jorehaut	27⅜	+⅛
Budla Beta	3⅛	..	Lanka Plant	1⅜	.. ..
Carolina	2.3.0	..	Lebong	5⅝	.. ..
Ceylon Plant	4.7.6	..	Longden	12.6	.. ..
Chargola	11.0	+6d	Makum	11.3.6	.. ..
Chubwa	3⅛	..	Nedeem	37.3	−3d
Cons. T. & L.	21¼	..	NewDimbula	5.3.0	.. ..
Darjeeling	2.2	..	NuwaraEliya	5.3.6	+1.3.0
Darj. Cons.	3	+⅛	Pabojan	4.2.6	.. ..
Deundi	15.0	..	Scot.Tea &L.	3	.. ..
Dooars	2⅜	..	Singlo	2.1.6	.. ..
DoomDooma	3⅜	..	Travancore	2.3.3	+1.2
Eastn. Assam	3⅜	+⅛	Upper Assam	2	.. ..

OIL

A.-Ecuador	2⅞	−⅛	Lobitos	2⅜	−⅛
A.-Egypt. B	2.3.0	..	Mex. Eagle	13.6	+4½d
A.-Persian	4⅛	..	Do., 7% Pf.	8.3	.. ..
Apex Trin.	1¼	..	Phœnix,£1 sh.	13.7½	.. ..
Attock	1⅜	..	R. Dutch	33	−⅛
Brit. Borneo	10.1½	..	Shell	4.15	.. ..
Brit. Burmah	6.6*	..	Do., Def.	4.12	−1½d
Brit.Ven.Pf.	6.5	+⅛	Steaua Rom.	9.1½	.. ..
Burmah	4⅜	..	Trinidad C.	3.6	.. ..
Canad. Eagle	12.10½	+6d	Trinidad L.	3.2.9	.. ..
Do., 7% Pf.	12.4½	..	U. Brit. Trin.	7.3	+1½d
Creole	1⅛	..	Ural Caspian	2.6	.. ..
Kern River	5.10½	..	V.O.C., Ord.	3	.. ..

NITRATE

Aguas Blanc.	6d	..	Liverpool	10.0	.. ..
Allanza	4½	..	New Tamgl.	19.0	.. ..
Brit.&S. Pac.	17.6	..	Pan'd'Azucar	1⅜	.. ..
Lautaro, Pf.	2⅛	..	Rosario	4.0	.. ..
Do.,Delaware	7½	−⅛	Tarapaca	7.0	.. ..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.&Europ'n	17.0	..	Modder.Deep	17.3*	.. ..
Anglo-Amer.	1.17⅜	..	Modder. East	1.1.3	.. ..
An.-French	1⅛	..	Mozambique	11.0	.. ..
Brakpan	2.3.9*	..	Natal S. Col.	1⅜	.. ..
C.Mining. Br.	184	..	New Jagers.	2.9	.. ..
City Deep	7.6	..	New Modder	4.1.6*	.. ..
Cons. Diands.	11.6*	..	New State A.	1.19.3*	.. ..
Cons. G. Flds.	2.1⅛	−⅛	Nourse	8.6*	.. ..
Cons. M. R.	15.3*	−5d	Randf'n E.	6.0	.. ..
Cons. M. Sel.	18.0	..	Rand Mines	3.3	.. ..
Crown	3.9.3	..	Rand Select	14.0*	.. ..
Daggafontein	1.13.6	..	Rob.Deep, B	7.9	.. ..
De Beers, D.	9.15⅛	−⅛	S.A.Gold Tst.	1.9.16	.. ..
Durban Deep	10.6	+6d	S.A. Town.	9.9	.. ..
Gordon Hlds.	14.6	..	S.W. Africa	14.6	.. ..
Harrods	71/6	+6d	Springs	3.19.3*	.. ..
Harrds(B.A.)	19.1½	−1½d	Spiers&P.	10.0	17.6	.. ..
House&C.	4.0	16.5	Waring & G.	24.9	+3d
Internat. Tea	21.0	+1d	Whiteley	21⅜	.. ..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	38.6	−6d	Daigety	11	.. ..
Arg.Shn. Ld.	21.0	−1/0	Forestal	16.6	.. ..
Aust. Est. M.	52	..	Goldstr., Mt.	29.0	.. ..
Aust.Mrt.Lp.	7⅜	..	Hudson's B.	4⅜	+⅛
Brit. N. Born.	7/3	..	Kassala Cot.	7/6	.. ..
Cty. Ld. Real	18.3	..	N.Z.L. & M.	109	.. ..
Cordova	1.6	..	Sudan Plants	3.5	−⅛

RHODESIAN MINES

BwanaM'k'b'	22/6	−4½d	Rhio. Cons. B.	14⅞	+⅜
Cam & Motor	1⅛	..	Rhod. K'n'ga	1⅜	.. ..
Chartered	42.4½	+6d	Rhod. Sel. Tr.	2½	−⅛
Gd. Fl. Rhod.	10.1½	..	Roan Antel.	1.9.16	.. ..
Loangwa	6.7½	..	Selukwe	4.0	.. ..
Lonely Reef	2⅝	..	Shamva	2.0	.. ..
N'Changa	3.3.6	..	Tang'ikaCon.	1.3	.. ..
Rhod. Ang. A	1⅞	+⅛	Wankie Coll.	1.9.3	.. ..
Rhod. B.H.	2.4½	..	Zambesia Ex.	2*	.. ..

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	10.9	−3d	Fanti Cons.	13.0	.. ..
Ashanti

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 19

General Investors, 4½% Pref., 80 80
Globe Telegraph, 20/-
Do., 6% Pref., 10½-††
Guardian Invest., 208
Independent Invest., 5% Pref., 83
Industrial and Gen., 331
Internat. Financial, 5% Deb., 94½
Internat. Investors, Deb., 172
Lake View, 22/3 1/7½
Lond. and S. Amer., 17/-
Lond. Trust, Deld., 391
Mercantile Invest. and Gen., 31½ ¼
Do., 5% Pref., 94
Do., 4% Deb., 76½
Do., 4½% 3rd Deb., 79
Marchants, 237
Mid-European, 3½% Pref., 91¼ 1
Municipal, 5% Pref., 80
Nelson Financial, 12½%, 178‡
Do., Deld., 1251
New York and Gen., 147††
Do., 5% Pref., 1976
Premier, 4½% Deb., 84
Ply. Share Trust, 179
Rommey, Pref., 86½
Rubber Plants., 43/9 6/3
Sanitas," 10% Pig. Pref., 23/9
Scottish Invest., 22/3
Do., Preferred., 90 ¼
Do., 4½% Deb., 81 ¼
Scot. Stockholders, 101
Second American, 155
Second Consolidated, 133
Do., 5% Pref., 82
Second London Scot. Amer., 5% Pref., 85
Second Scottish, 24 24¾
Standard, 5½% Pref., 92 21
Sterling, 233
Do., 5% Pref., 86
Trustees Corp., 224††
Do., 4½% Pref., 82
Tyre, 7% Pref., 10½
Union Commercial, 5% Pref., 84††
Utd. States Deb., 242
West Lon. and Provncl. Elec. and Gen., 5% Pref., 84

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

A.W. Cons., 5% Deb., 20 20
Bolivian and General, 1/9
Brit. Investors and Gen., 5% Pref., 79††
Carmelite, 2/3 - 3/2 ¼/-
Clyde and Mersey, 8% Pref., 78
Daily Mail, 40/- 39/- 38¾ - 39 - 39 ¼/- 8/11
Ene. and International, 5½% Prefd., 85½
Equatorial, 7% Deb., 98½ 9
H. B. Assn., 36/-
Do., 8% Pig. Pref., 9/3 - 9 - 9 - 9
Monks, 15/10½
Municipal, New Deld., 900‡
Sec. Alliance, 4½% Deb., 85½‡

GAS

Bournemouth, 6% Pref., 31 11
Chs. Light and Coke, 18 17½ -/7½ -/10½ -/9 -/10½ -/9 -/7½ -/10½ -/-
Do., 6% Pref., 18/6 -/6
Consl. Mines Sel., 18/-
De Beers, Deld. (Bearer), 9/8
Gaslight Prec., 66/10½‡
Globe and Phoenix, 13/04†† 13/- -/0¼ -/3 13/- 12/9 -/10½ -/9 -/10½ -/6
Lond. Tin Stpd., 2/6 -/1½ -/10½ -/6 -/10½ -/6
Mason and Barr, (Bearer), 40/-
Mysore, 12/10½ -/6‡ 13/- 13/-
Nat. Mining Corp., 1/7½ -/6
Oriental Consol., 10/- 10/-
Pahang Consol., 10/-
St. John del Rey, 17/10½; 18 17½ -/3 -/7½ -/6 -/6 -/7½
Do., Pref. (free of tax), (10%), 24/3
Tanganyika Concessions, 40/- 39/4‡ 40/3½ 40/-
Thasis (Bearer), 98/9
Union Corp., 12/10½ -/10½ -/6 1/10½
Van Ryn, 5/9 -/6 -/3
Vereeniging, 40/6†† -/3 39/10½ 40/- 40/- 39/10½ 40/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Boulder Perseverance, -/9 -/9
Golden Horse Shoe (New), 2/6 -/6 -/6¼ -/7 -/7 -/4½ -/9 -/10½ -/6 -/6½ -/6¼ -/5¼ -/7 -/7¼ -/8 -/9 -/10½ -/6 -/8 -/9½ -/9½
Gt. Boulder Proprietary, 1/7 -/7
Lake View and Star, 13/3 -/3 -/1½ 13/- 12/10½ 13/1½ 12/10½ -/9
Wiluna Gold Corp., 17/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES MISCELLANEOUS

Ancona Sulphur, 3/1½ -/2¼ -/1½ -/3 -/2¼ -/1½ -/3 10/3 -/7½ -/9 -/6
Anglo-Burma, 1/10½ 2 -
Aramayo in Bolivia, 33/9
Balkis, Stock, 58
Broken Hill South, 56/3
Burma Corp., 15/- 14/10½
Camp Bird, New, 1/0½‡† -/2¼
Dunlop Rubber of India, 9/6
East Pool and Agar, 1/1½ -/1½
Do., 10% Pig. Pref., 2/6¼
Esperanza, 23/-
Fabulosa, -/8 -/7½
Goreng, 43/9
Harling, 3/-
Indian Copper, 1/8½ -/7½ -/7½ -/8½ -/8¼ -/8¼ -/8¼
Kagera (Uganda), 7/9 -/9 -/4½ -/9 8/2¼ 7/6 -/7½ -/10½
Kamsar Malaya, 19/3†† 19/9 - 19/2†† -/10½ 19/-†† 18/6
Kamunting, 8/-
Key View, -/7††
Killingallan Ests., at 6/-, 1/6 pd., 8/3 -/3
Kinta Kellas, 8/4½
Kramat Pulai, 38/9
Lond. and Dredging, 40/7½
Lona., -/7½ -/7½ -/8
Malayan Dredging, 25/7½†† -/4½
Malaysian, 2/-/7½
Mawchi, 27/10½†† -/3 20/3 -/3
Mexican Corp., 7/02†† 8/09†† 9/-†† 8/9 9/-
Mexico, Bds. of El Oro (Bearer), 23/6
Minerals Sep., 7½†† 14/-†† 14/- 14½ 13½ 13½ 13

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts).
9 A.M.—To Costa Rica, Guiana (British), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan.*
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay; Brazil (Rio and Santos), Brazil (Para and Manaos), Canada (all parts), Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah), Newfoundland, Peru (Iquitos), West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan), West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia).

DISPATCHES ON MONDAY

7.30 A.M.—To Colombia (Santa Marta), Jamaica.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), Faroe Islands, Guianas (British, French and Dutch), Venezuela, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan), West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :	
Fr. pkt. (Mendoza)	Feb. 8 6 p.m.
R. Star (Sultan Star)	Feb. 8 6 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Asturias)	Feb. 13 7.30 a.m.
R.M.S.P. (Asturias)	Feb. 13 8 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Duilio)	Feb. 14 6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Durham Castle)	Feb. 17 6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Narkunda)	Mar. 6 7.30 a.m.
Orient (Orontes)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE PORTS : All Mails	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 13 6 p.m.
BRAZIL : Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt. (Mendoza)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
Para, Manaos : Booth (Deuba)	Feb. 8 6 p.m.
Pernam, Bahia : Fr. pkt.* (Orbil)	Feb. 8 6 p.m.
Para, Maranhao : Booth (Alban)	Feb. 11 6 p.m.
Para, Manaos : Booth† (Alban)	Feb. 11 6 p.m.
Para, Manaos : Booth† (Deuba)	Feb. 11 5.30 p.m.
Rio, Santos : R.M.S.P. (Asturias)	Feb. 12 6 p.m.
Rio, Santos : R.M.S.P.† (Asturias)	Feb. 12 6 p.m.
(exc. &c.) : Booth† (Alban)	Feb. 14 6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos) : L. & H. (Plutarch)	Feb. 14 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt. (Duilio)	Feb. 14 8 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Direct (Albertic)	Feb. 17 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 8 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Alaunia)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Montrose)	Feb. 14 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y.† (Baltic)	Feb. 14 6 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Alaunia)	Feb. 15 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Montrose)	Feb. 15 5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Feb. 8 7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : E. & F. (Telde)	Feb. 10 6 p.m.
(Las Palmas) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Feb. 12 7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : E.D. (Beatty)	Feb. 13 7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Feb. 13 7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : Via Lisbon	Feb. 12 6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador) : Via CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Narkunda and Malwa)	Feb. 13 6 p.m.
Orient (Orontes)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
China (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Daily Noon
(all parts) : Holt* (Calchas)	Feb. 11 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Suez (Narkunda and Malwa)	Feb. 13 6 p.m.
Shang., N. China : Via N.Y. (Baltic)	Feb. 15 2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
S. Marta : E. & F. (Changuinola)	Feb. 10 7.30 a.m.
COSTA RICA : E. & F. (Cavina)	Feb. 8 9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Baltic)	Feb. 15 2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Slamat)	Feb. 12 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Narkunda and Malwa)	Feb. 13 6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Narkunda)	Feb. 13 6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	Feb. 8 6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Feb. 11 6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Feb. 12 9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Sabaudia)	Feb. 12 6 p.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Narkunda and Malwa)	Feb. 13 9 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails	Feb. 13 6 p.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Dudlio)	Feb. 15 6 a.m.
FAROE IS. : Direct (Steinaer)	Feb. 17 6 p.m.
GUIANAS (B., Fr., and Du.) : Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	Feb. 10 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	Feb. 11 6 p.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : Fr. pkt. (Cavina)	Feb. 8 9 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	Feb. 15 7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah), AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Narkunda)	Feb. 13 6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA, AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails†	Feb. 15 6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) : Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	Feb. 8 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Narkunda)	Feb. 13 6 p.m.
JAMAICA : E. & F. (Changuinola)	Feb. 10 7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Baltic)	Feb. 15 2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily Noon
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Baltic)	Feb. 14 2 a.m.
MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Av. R. Garros)	Feb. 14 11.30a.m.
MAURITIUS : Booth (Saxon)	Feb. 14 11.30a.m.
MAURITIUS : Via Cape T. (Saxon)	Feb. 14 11.30a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Av. R. Garros)	Feb. 14 11.30a.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Albertic)	Feb. 12 6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Albertic)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Panama (Rangitiki)	Feb. 8 5.30 p.m.
Via Panama* (Tasmania)	Feb. 14 7.30 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Aquitania and Niagara)	Feb. 14 6 p.m.
PERU (without : Booth (Deuba)	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
Booth† (Alban)	Feb. 8 6 p.m.
Booth† (Deuba)	Feb. 11 5.30 p.m.
Booth† (Alban)	Feb. 12 6 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban &c.) : Air Mails*	Feb. 14 6 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &c. : Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	Feb. 14 11.30a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Calchas)	Feb. 11 6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Narkunda and Malwa)	Feb. 13 6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : W. Star (Majestic)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Bremen)	Feb. 12 Noon
Via N.Y. (Baltic)	Feb. 15 2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	Feb. 8 2 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	Feb. 10 6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	Feb. 15 7.30 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Thysville)	Feb. 11 6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan, Fr. Guinea : Fr. pkt. (Olbia)*	Feb. 8 6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan : Fr. pkt. Medie II.)	Feb. 10 6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Togo and Fr. Togoland, Br. Cameroons : E.D. (Abs)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Feb. 16 7.30 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) (all parts) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12 2 a.m.
(Antigua and St. Kitts) : Harrison (Director)	Feb. 14 7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : E. & F. (Cavina)	Feb. 8 9 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	Feb. 10 6 p.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	Feb. 15 7.30 a.m.

*Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§ Half fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, as far as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c. .. .. 2d. per half oz.
" Iraq .. .. 3½d. "
" Persian Gulf, and India .. .. 5d. "

An Air Mail label should be attached.

† Letters and post-cards only.

‡ Printed papers, letters and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. TO-DAY, 9 A.M.—To British Honduras (via Jamaica), Guatemala (via Jamaica), Honduras, Turks and Caicos Islands (via Jamaica). MONDAY, 11 A.M.—To Bahamas and Bermuda, Bolivia (via U.S.A.), Chile (all parts) (via U.S.A.), Gold Coast and British Togoland, Honduras Republic (exc. via U.S.A.), Liberia, Mexico (via U.S.A.), Nigeria and British Cameroons, Sierra Leone, West Indies (Leeward Islands).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—Egypt, Sudan, India, Straits Settlements, Malay States, North Borneo, Philippine Islands, Sarawak, Siam, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, by m. Rawalpindi.

MONDAY.—U.S.A. Eastern and Southern States, Bahamas, Mexico, Central America, West Coast of South America and Windward Islands, by m. St. Louis. Argentine and Ceylon, by m. Orama. Canada, Newfoundland, Japan, Shanghai and Brazil, by m. Montrose. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by m. Asturias. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by m. Orania. China and Japan, via Siberia. South Africa and Madeira, by m. Adolpho Castle. Barbados, Trinidad, Windward Islands and Guiana, by m. Simon Bolivar.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

GERGALIA (Donaldson), from Pacific Coast ; Gravesend.
JERVIS BAY (A. & C.L.), from Australia ; Southampton. Passengers land 8 a.m.
LLANGIBBY CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa ; Southampton, noon.
MANELA (B.I.), from Calcutta ; Plymouth, 5 a.m.

TO-MORROW

CITY OF DERBY (Ellerman), from Far East ; Tilbury.
CITY OF SINGAPORE (Ellerman), from Rangoon ; Tilbury.
ORANIA (R.H.L.), from Buenos Aires ; Southampton 2 p.m.
SULACO (E. & W.), from Jamaica ; Garston, 7 a.m.

MONDAY

AMERICAN TRADER (U.S.L.), from New York ; Royal Albert Dock. Passengers land 8 a.m.
ARUNDEL CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa ; Southampton, 6 a.m.
ASCANIA (Cunard), from New York ; Plymouth. Due London Tuesday.
CITY OF BARODA (Ellerman), from Calcutta ; Dundee.
MUNDELLA (B.I.), from Bombay ; London.
MINNETONKA (A.T.L.), from New York ; King George V. Dock, 10.30 a.m.
MONTROSE (C.P.R.), from St. John, N.B. ; Liverpool, noon.
SIMON BOLIVAR (R.N.S.), from Port Limon ; Plymouth.
ST. LOUIS (Han.-Am.), from New York ; Southampton.
SUTTON HALL (Ellerman), from South Africa ; Liverpool.
WALTON HALL (Ellerman), from Malabar ; Liverpool.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

FERNDALE .. For Ldn., left Auckland 7th.
LARGS BAY .. For U.K., left Fremantle 6th.

AFRICAN

ARNISI .. For Accra, left Takoradi 4th.
EGINA .. For L'pool, left Gd. Bassam 5th.

BEN LINE

BENMACDHUI .. For Far East, arr. Middlesbro' 6th.
BENSCHOLAR .. For Far East, left Genoa 2nd.

BIBBY

GLOUCESTERSHIRE .. For Rangoon, left Suez 6th.
OXFORDSHIRE .. Left Rangoon 6th.

BLUE FUNNEL

ACHILLES .. For Ldn., left Hong-kong 4th.
AENEAS .. For N. China, left Singapore 4th.
AGAPENOR .. For N.Y., left Penang 5th.
ANTILOCHUS .. For L'pool, left Penang 5th.
DEMODOCUS .. For Ldn., left Singapore 4th.
DIOMED .. Fm. Japan, arr. M'sellles 6th.
LAODEDON .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Kobe 4th.
POLYPHEMUS .. Fm. Java, arr. Belawan 5th.
TYNDAREUS .. Fm. Seattle, arr. Hong-kong 4th.

BLUE STAR

ALMEDA STAR .. Fm. Ldn., arr. B. Aires 5th.
ANDALUCIA STAR .. For R. Plate, left Boulogne 6th.
ARABDORA STAR .. For W. Indies cruise, left Barbados 6th.
AVELONA STAR .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Ldn. 7th.

BOOTH

HILDEBRAND .. For Para, left Manaos 5th.
POLYCARP .. Fm. Iquitos, arr. N.Y. 5th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

JEKEL .. For Cont., left Takoradi 4th.
NEW TORONTO .. For U.K., left Takoradi 4th.

BULLARD, KING

UMVOTI .. For Colombo, left Beira 6th.
UMZUMBI .. For Mombasa, left Calcutta 7th.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

BELLE ISLE .. For Hamburg, left La Plata 5th.
DALNY .. For Baiphong, left Djibouti 5th.
FORT DE VOUX .. For Duala, left Cotonu 3rd.

CLAN LINE

CLAN MACFARLANE .. Fm. Chittagong, arr. Ldn. 6th.
CLAN MACINNES .. For Hamburg, left Ldn. 6th.
CLAN MACNAIR .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Durban 7th.
CLAN RANALD .. For E. Ldn., left Cape Town 7th.
HESPERIA .. For S. and E. Africa, left Lobito 6th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

CARAIBE .. Fm. Monti Christi, arr. Havre 6th.
HONDURAS .. For Havre, left Callao 6th.
ILLINOIS .. For Havre, left Tocopilla 6th.
ONTARIO .. Fm. Havre, arr. Norfolk 6th.
ST. ANDRE .. Fm. Talcahuano, arr. St. N'ire 4th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ASCANIA .. For N.Y., left Cherbourg 7th.
AURANIA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 6th.
CARINTHIA .. For Algiers, left Gd'z 7th.
FRANCONIA .. For Bombay, left Suez 6th.
LACONIA .. For Havana, left Pt. au Prince 7th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT BOWEN .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 6th.
PORT CAMPBELL .. Fm. Auckland, arr. Panama 6th.
PORT DUNEDIN .. For U.S., left Auckland 5th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

CORONADO .. For Kingston, left A'mouth 6th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

CITY OF KHARTOUM .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 7th.
MATOPPO .. Fm. Fremantle, left Table B. 6th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF POONA .. For Ldn., left Calcutta 5th.
CITY OF NORWICH .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Philadel. 6th.
CITY OF MARSEILLES .. Fm. S'thmtn., arr. Singapore 5th.
CITY OF BARODA .. For Calcutta, left Suez 7th.
CITY OF ATHENS .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Ldn. 7th.
CITY OF ADELAIDE .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 5th.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

MARENCO .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Aberdeen 6th.
MOROCCO .. Fm. Rotterdam, arr. Suez 7th.
KYNO .. For N.Y., left Boston 5th.

FURNESS LINES

DROMORE .. For Sulina, left L'poo 6th.
PACIFIC ENTERPRISE .. For Ldn., left Portland 6th.
PACIFIC RANGER .. For Vancouver, left Balboa 5th.

GLEN

GLENAROT .. For U.K., left Dairen 7th.
GLENDARROCH .. For Dairen, left Chinwangtao 7th.
GLENDEARG .. For R'dam, arr. Hull 6th.
GLENSHIEL .. For Hong-kong, left Singapore 7th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

MILWAUKEE .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N.Y. 6th.
THURINGIA .. For Hamburg, left Queenstown 6th.

HAMBURG-SUD AMERIKA

MONTE OLIVIA .. For B. Aires, left Rio Grande 7th.

HARRISON

BENEFACTOR .. Fm. Tampico, arr. Norfolk 6th.

HENDERSON

SAGAING .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 5th.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA

ROTTERDAM .. For Naples, left N.Y. 6th.
STATENDAM .. For Trinidad, left Barbados 5th.

HOULDER

ELSTREE GRANGE .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Desado 3rd.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

MEISSONIER .. Fm. Seattle, arr. Hamburg 5th.

LEYLAND

NEVINIAN .. For L'pool, left Montserrat 6th.
NUBIAN .. For M'chester, left Boston 5th.
PHILADELPHIA .. Fm. N. Orleans, arr. Mobile, 6th.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

AQUILEJA .. Fm. Genoa, arr. Pt. Said 6th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

M'CHESTER CITIZEN .. Fm. Norfolk, arr. Philadel. 6th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

BENGKALIS .. For Batavia, left Singapore 6th.

NELSON

JAN PIETERSZOON .. For Amsterdam, left Singapore 7th.
COEN .. For N.Y., left Colombo 6th.
KARIMOON .. For Amsterdam, left Sabang 6th.
SALAWATI .. For Amsterdam, left Sabang 6th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND HOPE .. For R. Plate, left Boulogne 6th

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ATSUTA MARU .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 7th.
BENGAL MARU .. For Bombay, left Singapore 7th.
HOKOZAKI MARU .. For Ldn., left Colombo 6th.
KAMO MARU .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Shanghai 7th.
SHIMOZURA MARU .. Fm. V'couver., arr. Shanghai 7th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ARANTA .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Para 4th.
ARGENIA .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Natal 3rd.
ALLER .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Singapore 7th.
ANHALT .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Shanghai 6th.
FULDA .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Manila 7th.
MADRID .. For B. Aires, left Rio Grande 6th.
MOSEL .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Durban 7th.
PONTA .. For E. Ldn., left Cape Town 7th.
SAALE .. For S. and E. Africa, left Lobito 6th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

CARAIBE .. Fm. Monti Christi, arr. Havre 6th.
HONDURAS .. For Havre, left Callao 6th.
ILLINOIS .. For Havre, left Tocopilla 6th.
ONTARIO .. Fm. Havre, arr. Norfolk 6th.
ST. ANDRE .. Fm. Talcahuano, arr. St. N'ire 4th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ASCANIA .. For N.Y., left Cherbourg 7th.
AURANIA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 6th.
CARINTHIA .. For Algiers, left Gd'z 7th.
FRANCONIA .. For Bombay, left Suez 6th.
LACONIA .. For Havana, left Pt. au Prince 7th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT BOWEN .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 6th.
PORT CAMPBELL .. Fm. Auckland, arr. Panama 6th.
PORT DUNEDIN .. For U.S., left Auckland 5th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

CORONADO .. For Kingston, left A'mouth 6th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

CITY OF KHARTOUM .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 7th.
MATOPPO .. Fm. Fremantle, left Table B. 6th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF POONA .. For Ldn., left Calcutta 5th.
CITY OF NORWICH .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Philadel. 6th.
CITY OF MARSEILLES .. Fm. S'thmtn., arr. Singapore 5th.
CITY OF BARODA .. For Calcutta, left Suez 7th.
CITY OF ATHENS .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Ldn. 7th.
CITY OF ADELAIDE .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 5th.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

MARENCO .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Aberdeen 6th.
MOROCCO .. Fm. Rotterdam, arr. Suez 7th.
KYNO .. For N.Y., left Boston 5th.

FURNESS LINES

DROMORE .. For Sulina, left L'poo 6th.
PACIFIC ENTERPRISE .. For Ldn., left Portland 6th.
PACIFIC RANGER .. For Vancouver, left Balboa 5th.

GLEN

GLENAROT .. For U.K., left Dairen 7th.
GLENDARROCH .. For Dairen, left Chinwangtao 7th.
GLENDEARG .. For R'dam, arr. Hull 6th.
GLENSHIEL .. For Hong-kong, left Singapore 7th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

MILWAUKEE .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N.Y. 6th.
THURINGIA .. For Hamburg, left Queenstown 6th.

HAMBURG-SUD AMERIKA

MONTE OLIVIA .. For B. Aires, left Rio Grande 7th.

HARRISON

BENEFACTOR .. Fm. Tampico, arr. Norfolk 6th.

HENDERSON

SAGAING .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 5th.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA

ROTTERDAM .. For Naples, left N.Y. 6th.
STATENDAM .. For Trinidad, left Barbados 5th.

HOULDER

ELSTREE GRANGE .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Desado 3rd.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

MEISSONIER .. Fm. Seattle, arr. Hamburg 5th.

LEYLAND

NEVINIAN .. For L'pool, left Montserrat 6th.
NUBIAN .. For M'chester, left Boston 5th.
PHILADELPHIA .. Fm. N. Orleans, arr. Mobile, 6th.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

AQUILEJA .. Fm. Genoa, arr. Pt. Said 6th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

M'CHESTER CITIZEN .. Fm. Norfolk, arr. Philadel. 6th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

BENGKALIS .. For Batavia, left Singapore 6th.

NELSON

JAN PIETERSZOON .. For Amsterdam, left Singapore 7th.
COEN .. For N.Y., left Colombo 6th.
KARIMOON .. For Amsterdam, left Sabang 6th.
SALAWATI .. For Amsterdam, left Sabang 6th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND HOPE .. For R. Plate, left Boulogne 6th

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ATSUTA MARU .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 7th.
BENGAL MARU .. For Bombay, left Singapore 7th.
HOKOZAKI MARU .. For Ldn., left Colombo 6th.
KAMO MARU .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Shanghai 7th.
SHIMOZURA MARU .. Fm. V'couver., arr. Shanghai 7th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ARANTA .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Para 4th.
ARGENIA .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Natal 3rd.
ALLER .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Singapore 7th.
ANHALT .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Shanghai 6th.
FULDA .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Manila 7th.
MADRID .. For B. Aires, left Rio Grande 6th.
MOSEL .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Durban 7th.
PONTA .. For E. Ldn., left Cape Town 7th.
SAALE .. For S. and E. Africa, left Lobito 6th.

PACIFIC STEAM

For Buenaventura, left Cristobal 6th.
For V'paraiso., left Callao 5th.
Fm. Hull, arr. Colon 5th.
For Cristobal, left Molfendo 5th.
Fm. V'paraiso, arr. Panama 6th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BARRABOOL .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Fremantle 6th.
BENDIGO .. For U.K., left Pt. Said 7th.
CATHAY .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Ldn. 7th.
KAISAR-I-HIND .. Fm. Ldn., arr. M'sellles, 6th.
KALYAN .. For Yokohama, left Penang 7th.
MALOJA .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Melbourne 7th.
RAJPUTANA .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Ldn. 7th.
RANCHI .. Fm. Bombay, arr. M'sellles. 7th.
VICEROY OF INDIA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Bombay 7th.

BRITISH INDIA

MALDA .. For Ldn., left M'sellles 7th.
MANTOLA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Middlesbro' 6th.
MULBERA .. For Calcutta, left Suez 7th.
MERKARA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Suez 6th.
TAKLIWA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Shanghai 6th.
TALAMBA .. For Yokohama, left Calcutta 7th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

PIAKO .. Fm. Ldn., arr. A'mouth 6th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

AORANGI .. For Sydney, left Pt. Victoria 5th.
NIAGARA .. For V'couver, left Sydney 6th.

PRINCE

CHINESE PRINCE .. Fm. Boston, arr. N.Y. 6th.
EGYPTIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Malta, arr. Al'andria 5th.
IMPERIAL PRINCE .. Fm. Kobe, arr. Shanghai 5th.
MALAYAN PRINCE .. For Boston, left Colombo 5th.
ROYAL PRINCE .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Singapore 6th.
SOUTHERN PRINCE .. For Trinidad, arr. N.Y. 4th.
STUART PRINCE .. For Al'andria, left Malta 5th.
WESTERN PRINCE .. For Bahia, left R. de Janeiro 5th.

RED STAR

LAPLAND .. Fm. Bermuda, arr. N.Y. 6th.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD

INDRAPOERA .. For R'dam, left Colombo 6th.
RUPAT .. For R'dam, left Gib. 7th.
SLAMAT .. Fm. R'dam, arr. S'thmtn. 6th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

ORANJA .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Lisbon 6th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ALCANTARA .. Cruise, left Cristobal 5th.
ARGONAUTA .. Cruise, left N.Y. 6th.
ARCADIAN .. Left N.Y. 6th.
GLAMORGANSHIRE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. 'Frisco 6th.
NARENTA .. For Ldn., left Bremen 6th.
SOMME .. For U.K., left Las Palmas 6th.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP

BAARN .. For Valparaiso, left Coquimbo 6th.
BORROW .. For Curacao, left Cristobal 4th.

SHAW, SAVILL AND ALBION

ZEALANDIC .. For Timaru, left Gravesend 7th.

SUD ATLANTIQUE COMPAGNIE

LUTETIA .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Lisbon 6th.

UNION-CASTLE

CHEPSTOW CASTLE .. For N.Y., left Algoa B. 6th.
LLANDAFF CASTLE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. M'sellles 6th.
WINDSOR CASTLE .. For S'thmtn., left Pt. Natal 6th.

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICAN MERCHANT .. For Ldn., left N.Y. 6th.
AMERICAN SHIPPER .. For N.Y., left Gravesend 6th.
PRES. HARDING .. For N.Y., left S'thmtn. 6th.

WHITE STAR

BALTIC .. For L'pool .. 1,500 miles West
Fastnet 7th noon.
DORIC .. Fm. L'pool., arr. N.Y. 6th.
HOMERIC .. For Mediterranean, left Cadiz 6th.
OLYMPIC .. Fm. N.Y., arr. S'thmtn. 7th.

YEOWARD LINE

ALCA .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Las Palmas 6th.

MARINE INSURANCE

FIRE IN JAPANESE LINER

News received from Nagasaki yesterday showed that a fire had broken out on board the Japanese liner TATSUTA MARU and that she had sustained considerable damage, which it is thought will amount to about 1,000,000 yen ($100,000). At the time of the fire the vessel was in the Nagasaki Dockyard, where her equipment was being completed. The TATSUTA MARU, a vessel of 16,800 tons, owned by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was built in 1929.

The British steamer CHARTERHOUSE, bound from Odessa for Falmouth, was yesterday reported in distress 40 miles north-west of Ferrol, and 5 per cent. was quoted in the London market. The CHARTERHOUSE, a vessel of 4,426 tons, managed by Lewis and Grove Williams, was built in 1910.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guinea per cent
P. G. HALVORSEN	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander. Ashore near Suances	80
KOSTANTIS LEMOS	Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwerp. Ashore near Ordling	20
BALTADOR	London, Dec. 20, for Riga. Ashore Nargen Island	70
EDWARD LAUCKENBACH	Everett, Dec. 16, for Boston. Ashore Block Island	20
RYUYO MARU	Shimonoseki, Dec. 29, for Vancouver. Reported rudder post broken, disabled adrift near Aleuthian Island, Jan. 11	20
IRENO	Cardiff, Jan. 21, for Barcelona. Passed Penarth Head, Jan. 21	15
CHARTERHOUSE	Odessa, Jan. 8, for Falmouth. In distress Feb. 7, 40 miles N.W. of Ferrol	90

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ADRIATIC .. On Medit. Cruise, arr. Stambul 6th.
AIDAN .. For L'pool, left Madeira 7th.
BALTIC .. For L'pool., due Queenstown 4 a.m. 11th.
BANGALORE .. For Ldn., left Aden 7th.
BASIL .. For Para, left Hull 7th.
BASSE TERRE .. For Cayenne, left Port de France 5th.
BENEFACTOR .. Left Newport 6th.
CALEDONIA .. For Nassau, left Havana 7th.
CITY OF ADELAIDE .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 5th.
CITY OF CANTERBURY .. For Calcutta, left Clyde 7th.
CITY OF DURBAN .. For N.Y., left Halifax 6th.
CITY OF HEREFORD .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Yokohama 6th.
CITY OF KIRKEE .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Columbo 7th.
CITY OF SALISBURY .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Davao 7th.
CITY OF TOKIO .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Singapore 7th.
CITY OF WELLINGTON .. Arr. Lyttelton 7th.
CITY OF WORCESTER .. For Calcutta, left Mombasa 6th.
CITY OF YOKOHAMA .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Calcutta 5th.
CONCORDIA .. Fm. Halifax, arr. Swansea 6th.
CORNWALL .. For Ldn., left Auckland 7th.
DRESDEN .. For Bremen, left N.Y. 7th.
EDINBURGH CASTLE .. For S. Africa, left S'thmtn. 7th.
EMP. OF FRANCE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 6th.
GEO. WASHINGTON .. For Hamburg, left N.Y. 6th.
GLADIATOR .. For Cristobal, left Barranquilla 6th.
GRACIA .. For Portland, left Seattle 5th.
HARATA MARU .. For Pt. Natal, left Lourenco Marques 5th.
HERSCHEL .. For Rio Grande, left Santos 5th.
INVENTOR .. For Ldn., left Colombo 6th.
JAMAICAN .. For Alex

ESTABLISHED 1807.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL.

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3,
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, and SURVEYORS of

FACTORIES, WHARVES and WAREHOUSES

(as distinct from Residential Properties and Landed Estates), and

PLANT and MACHINERY.

To FACTORY OWNERS and others who have for disposal FACTORIES, FACTORY SITES, or INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES of any description.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

beg to draw attention to their widely circulated

REGISTER OF FACTORIES

as the quickest and best means of realizing this class of property.

MANUFACTURERS SEEKING FACTORIES

should apply for a Copy, as it contains ALL THE PRINCIPAL FACTORIES in the market, and shows at a glance what is available.

Re WALTER JONES and SONS, Ltd., in Voluntary Liquidation. Clearance Sale at the Depôt, 393, Battersea Park-road, S.W., by Order of J. C. GARDNER, Esq., F.C.A., the Liquidator.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION, in LOTS, at the MERCHANTS' HALL, BALTIC EXCHANGE, ST. MARY-AXE, E.C.3, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1930, at eleven o'clock precisely.

CONTRACTORS' PLANT AND MACHINERY,

Comprising three loco steam cranes (2 and 5 tons), three steam derricks (3 and 5 tons), 30cwt. hand derrick, three portable steam engines, Holt caterpillar tractor, six "Baker" self-loading scrapers, six stone crushers, twelve concrete mixers, three mortar mills, steam piling hammer, piling winches, Insley concreting tower, Pulsometer and other pumps, friction hoists, 180 24-inch gauge side-tip wagons, about 80 tons steel rails (14 to 60lb.), Broom and Wade portable air compressor set, gas and oil engines, wood-working machinery, comprising general joiner, planing and moulding machine, six saw benches, and six hand mortising machines, drilling and screwing machines, ten electric motors from 3 to 35 h.p., Ford 1-ton motor lorry, Fordson trailer, 20 sectional buildings, baulk timber, large quantity general stores, and other effects.

May be viewed on production of Catalogue, to be had (when ready) of Messrs. CHALMERS, WADE, and CO., Chartered Accountants, 24, Coleman-street, E.C.2; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Mechanical Auctioneers and Valuers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

PARK ROYAL, N.W.—AN EXTENSIVE FREEHOLD FACTORY to be Sold, with Possession, by Order of PERCY A. BRISTOW, Esq., A.C.A., the Receiver for the Debenture-holders of FELLOWS MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation).—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, CUMBERLAND-AVENUE, PARK ROYAL, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, at eleven o'clock precisely, the above Company's

FREEHOLD GROUND FLOOR FACTORY,

which has a frontage to Cumberland-avenue of 209 feet, a frontage to Whitby-road of 220 feet, and contains an AREA of ABOUT 17,000 SQ. YDS., with well-lighted Ground Floor Buildings, having a floor space of about 64,000 square feet.

Immediately after the Sale of the Freehold will follow the Sale of the GOODWILL of the BUSINESS and the SALE by AUCTION, IN LOTS, IN DETAIL, of the PLANT, MACHINERY, and STOCK-IN-TRADE, as separately advertised.

Particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may be had of Messrs. BRISTOW and Co., Chartered Accountants, 68½, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4; of Messrs. BAILEYS, SHAW, and GILLETT, Solicitors, 90, Portland-place, W.1; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Surveyors, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

Re FELLOWS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (in Liquidation).—By Order of PERCY A. BRISTOW, Esq., A.C.A., the Receiver for the Debenture-holders.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION, in lots, on the PREMISES, CUMBERLAND-AVENUE, PARK ROYAL, N.W., on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1930, and Following Day, at eleven o'clock precisely each day,

MODERN ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS,

including six Screw-cutting Lathes, 18 Capstan Lathes, Herbert No. 4 Capstan Lathe, eight Brown and Sharpe Automatics, two Acme four-spindle ditto, 14 Horizontal and Vertical Milling Machines, Plain and Universal Grinders, Disc and Tool and Cutter Grinders, 10 Sensitive Drilling and Tapping Machines, 15 Bench Drilling Machines, Slotting and Shaping Machines, 18 Power and other Presses, Sheet-Metal Guillotines, Plating and Sand Blast Plants, Hardening Furnaces, Engraving Machine, Air Compressor, Dolly Moulding Machines, 10 A.C. Motors, Shafting, Belting, Vices, Engineers' Stores, and Office Furniture; also

1,200 WIRELESS RECEIVING SETS,

and large stock of components and spare parts for same.

May be viewed on production of catalogue, to be had (when ready) as in preceding advertisement.

G. R.

H.M. DOCKYARD, DEVONPORT. By Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION, in Lots, at H.M. DOCKYARD, DEVONPORT (to which only British Subjects will be admitted), on TUESDAY, MARCH 11th, 1930, and Following Days, at Eleven o'clock precisely each day, the

OLD AND SURPLUS STORES,

including:—900 Tons scrap Steel and Iron; 180 Tons old Boiler Tubes; Steel Wire Rope; Davits; Anchors; Boilers; Buoys; 230 Tons scrap Metals, various; 50 Tons Brass Condenser Tubes; 29 Tons scrap Zinc, Bottoms and Ashes; 35 Tons old Battery Plates; 150 Tons scrap Electrical Cable, various; 60 Tons old Rope and Paperstuff; 20 Tons Canvas Race and Cuttings; scrap Rubber, Leather, Mixed Rags; 2,000 Sacks; 4,000 Blankets; 780 Canvas Tents; 450 Horse Rugs; an 81in. centre (packed to 102in.) Sliding, Surfacing, and Screwcutting Lathe by Hulse, swing 55ft. between centres, with Motor; 10 4t.w. Petrol-Electric Generating Sets; Electrical Apparatus; Motors; Motor-Generators; Pumps; Engines; Cranes; Surface Condensers; Circulating and Discharge Valves; Obsolete Machine Tools; Blocks; Tanks; Vices; Forges; Smiths' Tools; Motor Lorries; Motor Boats; Sailing and other Boats; Timber; Firewood; Ships' Furniture; and other Effects.

May be viewed three working days preceding and on mornings of Sale, during Dockyard working hours only, and Catalogues (1s. each) may be had at the Dockyard; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. Telephone: MONUMENT 0051.

BY DIRECTION OF THE IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.

AT LOW RESERVES.

NOBEL HOUSE,

NO. 2, BUCKINGHAM-GATE, S.W.1.

A PALATIAL BUILDING OF SIX FLOORS, WITH IMPOSING ELEVATION AND ENTRANCE; SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED WITH PASSENGER LIFTS, CENTRAL HEATING AND HOT WATER SERVICE; CONTAINING NUMEROUS SUITES OF OFFICES, BOARD ROOM, STRONG ROOMS, HOUSEKEEPER'S QUARTERS; ALSO LAVATORIES FOR A LARGE STAFF.

Vacant Possession of the Whole, including the annexe, 3 and 5, Palace-street.

Also

THE TWO BLOCKS OF TWENTY RESIDENTIAL FLATS

known as

NO. 3, BUCKINGHAM-GATE,

LET AND PRODUCING OVER £9,200 PER ANNUM,

and

FOUR SHOPS AND DWELLING HOUSES,

NOS. 7, 9, 11, and 13, PALACE-STREET.

Let at inadequate rentals amounting to £422 per annum.
Total Frontages about 700 feet. Site area about 58,000 feet.
THE WHOLE PROPERTY

FORMING NEARLY AN ISLAND BLOCK.

ALSO

WELSBACH HOUSE,

344 TO 354, GRAY'S INN-ROAD, KING'S CROSS.

A VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY WITH POSSESSION

of six floors of extensive warehouses, with entrance to Wicklow-street, covered yard and garage; equipped with three electric goods lifts and two motor-cranes; shop rooms, board room, and suites of offices.

The front portion of the premises comprises Lloyds Bank, two shops, and other offices, which are let on lease, producing £1,300 per annum. Also No. 342, Gray's Inn-road (adjoining), shop and house, let on lease at £50 per annum, rising to £60 per annum.

TOTAL SITE AREA ABOUT 27,500 FEET.

To be offered by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., by Messrs.

CHESTERTON & SONS,

116, Kensington High-street, W.8.; 66, Skone-street, S.W.1.; 79, Queen-street, E.C.4, in conjunction with Messrs.

GRIMLEY & SONS,

39 and 40, Temple-street, Birmingham,

ON THURSDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, AT 2.30 O'CLOCK

(unless previously disposed of).

Solicitor:—WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq., Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
(Continued from Page 21)

BOURNEMOUTH (in the favourite Branksome Park).—A particularly well built Detached RESIDENCE for SALE or POSSESSION; one mile from sea, five minutes' walk from trams and shops, yet in a quiet position; eight bed rooms, two well-equipped bath rooms, three large reception rooms, complete domestic offices; ONE ACRE grounds. Thoroughly modernised and drains relaid recently. PRICE £3,500. Lease 960 years unexpired. Ground-rent £26 per annum.—Full particulars of FOX and SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth and Poole.

BOURNEMOUTH (Branksome Park).—To be SOLD by AUCTION at Bournemouth, on 20th March, the important FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE, "WESTLANDS," WESTERN-ROAD, occupying a delightful position, close to sea, Canford Cliffs, and Parkstone Golf Links; 15 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, fine lounge hall, five reception rooms, magnificent oak-panelled library, housekeeper's room, servants' hall, &c.; garage and stabling with living rooms over; charming grounds of 6½ ACRES; central heating, electric light.

Illustrated particulars of the Auctioneers, FOX and SONS, 52, Poole-road, Bournemouth West.

By Order of the Executor.

BOURNEMOUTH (on the beautiful West Cliff).—To be SOLD by AUCTION at Bournemouth on 20th March, the well-built detached RESIDENCE "ALDERLEY," McKINLEY-ROAD (corner of West Cliff Cliff-drive); sunny position, overlooking Alum Chine; eight bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; cellarage; central heating; ½ acre garden.—Illustrated particulars of FOX and SONS, Auctioneers, Bournemouth West.

BOURNEMOUTH.—A new illustrated Property Register of Houses in Bournemouth and the Southern Counties," with views of about 100 available properties and particulars of many others, and including map of Bournemouth showing public parks and open spaces, sent Post free on application to FOX and SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

By Order of Executors.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST.—To be SOLD by AUCTION at Bournemouth on 20th February, the well-built, detached RESIDENCE, "HOLMBURY," occupying an important position corner of Poole-road and Prince of Wales-road; six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, three reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; half-acre garden.—Particulars of FOX and SONS, Auctioneers, Bournemouth West.

BUXTON.

One mile from Station.

FOR SALE

DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE and SITUATION away from traffic. FREEHOLD. Drawing room with parquet floor, dining room, study, billiard room lounge, three bath, and eight bed rooms (three with hot and cold water), excellent offices; electric light and central heating throughout; garage for two cars; flower and vegetable gardens; summer house; dog and poultry runs; croquet lawn and tennis lawn, with paved m; 1½ acre, more if required.—Address Box 244, Wheeler's Advertising Agency, Manchester.

DEVON.—Attractive small, square-built HOUSE for SALE, FREEHOLD; three reception, four bed rooms, bath, offices, cloak room, box room; electric light; ideal boiler; built workroom outside; ¼ Acre productive garden; room for garage; fine sea and land views. £2,050.—Apply F. Grimsdale, "Boustrides," Seaton. Possession on completion of sale.

DORSET, South Dorset and Portman Hunts.—Old-fashioned MANOR HOUSE with 16 ACRES (14 rich pasture), 4 cottages (one bungalow), eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; two cottages, stabling, garage; trout stream. £8,600.—Agents, KEBBECK BROS., The Square, Bournemouth.

EASTBOURNE.—In a central position in good residential district, a very attractive Detached RESIDENCE, planned practically on two floors, no basement, large room 24 feet by 16, hard wood three reception six bed rooms, bath room, and servants' quarters; pleasant, well-stocked gardens; room for garage; low price of £2,700; immediate possession.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE and E. SUSSEX.

HOUSES and FLATS.

ABATT and Co., 33, CORNFIELD-ROAD. Tel. 3181.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

CHARLES J. PARRIS,

Auctioneers, Chartered Surveyors, and Valuers,
CROWBOROUGH, SUSSEX, and TUNBRIDGE WELLS, Kent.

CROWBOROUGH DISTRICT.—An attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE, commanding grand panoramic views towards the South Downs; three reception, five bed rooms, bath, usual offices; central heating and all modern services; garage and two acres. PRICE £2,600 FREEHOLD.

EXECUTORS' SALE at BARGAIN PRICE.—An old-fashioned RESIDENCE on outskirts of country town, standing high, with extensive views: three reception, six bed rooms, bath, large studio; matured grounds and paddock; cottage. POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £2,500 only.

Full particulars on application to the Agents, as above.

EAST DEVON, *Early Sale Essential*, on outskirts old-world town with R.C. Church.—CREEPER-CLAD OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE, in own grounds; hall, two sitting, six bed and dressing rooms, bath; electric light and central heating throughout; garage and gardens; golf, hunting; excellent educational facilities.—RIPPON, BOSWELL and Co., Exeter. (8338.)

£1,300.

EAST GRINSTEAD

and DISTRICT.

TURNER, RUDGE and TURNER. (Tele. 70.)

FARNHAM, ALDERSHOT.—Pre-War HOUSE, 600ft. four reception, eight bed, two dressing, two baths, roomy offices; cottage; garage; wood and garden, three and a half acres; suit two families; views; lighting and company's water; main drainage. Bargain price.—EVENNETT, Estate Agent, Farnham, and at Haslemere and Hindhead.

FOLKESTONE HOUSE AGENTS.

Messrs. TEMPLE, BARTON, Ltd.,
6, Sandgate-road, Folkestone. 'Phone, 63 and 1017.

GLOS.—ON THE COTSWOLDS.

FOR SALE, a comfortable COTSWOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE of stone with stone-tiled roofs, standing high 350ft. up with exceptionally fine views.

Four reception, full-sized billiard room, eight bed and dressing, three attics, three baths, six lavatory basins, &c. Garage, outbuildings. Two Cottages. Delightful grounds and pasture—in all about 11½ ACRES.

Company's water, electric light, central heating, septic tank drainage.

Near church and post office. Within easy reach of well-known golf links. Hunting with Berkeley Hounds.

PRICE 5,000 GUINEAS.

Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES and Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (8,240.)

GENUINE MANOR HOUSE, four miles from Oxford; lounge hall, two reception, six bed rooms bath (hot and cold); charming garden, tennis court, TWO ACRES; electric light, central heating; garage. PRICE £3,500.—Apply JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 140, High-street, Oxford.

For Sale at low price of £3,000. (Owner going abroad.)

GLOS.—On the Cotswolds.—Attractive COTSWOLD RESIDENCE, facing South about 230ft. up; lounge hall, three reception, billiard room, 11 beds, bath; garage, stabling; lodge, two cottages; electric light, central heating, main water supply. Delightful grounds —in all about 7¼ ACRES.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES and Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (F.43.)

GODALMING | Apply FOLKER & HORTON, F.A.I., and GUILDFORD. | for particulars of AVAILABLE PROPERTIES.

COMMANDING A CHARMING OUTLOOK.

HANTS, near Winchfield.—A most appealing property; two large reception rooms, fine oak; domestic offices, three spacious bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold); company's water; very attractive garden of about half Acre; detached, facing south; vacant possession.—GRIBBLE, BOOTH and SHEPHERD, Country Property Specialists, Basingstoke and Yeovil.

£800.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

DAVIS, CHAMPION & PAYNE,

Estate Agents,
16, KENDRICK-STREET, STROUD, GLOS.

have the following very desirable PROPERTIES to be LET or SOLD in the lovely COTSWOLD DISTRICT:—

TO be LET on Lease, charming stone-built FAMILY RESIDENCE; hall, five reception, 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices; garage and outbuildings; attractive pleasure and kitchen gardens. Rent £130 per annum. Land adjoining and Two Cottages could be rented if desired.

IN charming old-world COTSWOLD VILLAGE.—WILLIAM and MARY PERIOD RESIDENCE; hall, three reception, servants' hall, &c., 11 bed and dressing rooms, four servants' rooms, bath room; stabling and garage; lodge; two cottages; pleasure and kitchen gardens about FOUR ACRES. PRICE £4,000. Two Cottages and 16 Acres of pasture land adjoining if desired.

OLD HISTORIC stone-built RESIDENCE at the foot of the COTSWOLDS; hall, four reception, three bath, 14 bed rooms; garage and stabling; charming grounds; five cottages; in all about 300 ACRES in ring fence. For SALE at moderate figure.

COTSWOLD HILLS, near famous golf course.—CHARMING PERIOD RESIDENCE in splendid condition; three reception, billiard room, 11 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; central heating, electric light; garage, stabling, and two cottages; beautiful grounds and woodland, in all 16 ACRES. £4,850.

EDGE of beautiful Common.—Detached RESIDENCE; lounge, three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room; water and gas; pleasant garden; garage, stabling, and cottage. £1,950.

SMALL COTSWOLD RESIDENCE in picturesque village; hall, two reception, six bed rooms; coach-house; pleasure and kitchen gardens. £1,000. Field 1½ Acre if desired.

IN the heart of the COTSWOLDS, at the head of picturesque valley; three reception, billiard room, seven bed rooms, bath room; gas and water; pretty pleasure garden, kitchen garden, summerhouse; garage. £1,750. Cottage and stabling if required.

TO be LET FURNISHED for one year, charming COTSWOLD RESIDENCE, near town and in heart of V.W.H. (Cirencester) Hunt; hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room; delightful grounds; garage. 6½ guineas per week.

HEREFORDSHIRE, within easy reach of Ross-on-Wye.—Hall, four reception, 14 bed and dressing rooms, bath room; stabling and range of farm buildings; pleasure and kitchen garden with glasshouses, lodge, two cottages, in all about 73 ACRES. PRICE £9,500.

NORTH DEVON.—To be LET UNFURNISHED, historic MANSION, with access to sea shore; lounge, four reception rooms, school room, 16 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, servants' accommodation; garage, stabling; delightful pleasure gardens; electric light, central heating. Rent £300 per annum.

Full particulars and orders to view furnished on application, as above.

HEATHFIELD, Sussex.—Attractive HOUSE; six bed, three good reception rooms, lounge hall, bath, &c.; main drainage, co.'s water, and gas, electricity available; garden (over an Acre), with fruit trees; garage; stands 500ft. above sea level, with delightful view; FREEHOLD £2,600, or, with an extra acre of land, £3,000.—Write Box G.312, The Times, E.C.4.

HANTS, near BASINGSTOKE and golf links.—A gentleman's PLEASURE FARM, comprising charmingly situated farmhouse, two reception, five bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); splendid range of outbuildings and about 34 ACRES of first-class pasture. Vacant possession. £2,000. FREEHOLD.—GRIBBLE, BOOTH and SHEPHERD, Country Property Specialists, Basingstoke and Yeovil.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES (near).—Attractive RESIDENCE; three large reception, billiard room, six bed and dressing rooms, three maids' rooms, bath; garage and stable; lovely grounds 3 ACRES; golf close by. £3,500.—(SC/2255), HASLAM and SON, Reading.

HORSHAM, SUSSEX, in a quiet residential road, eight minutes' walk from the station.—To be LET Unfurnished, an imposing detached RESIDENCE; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms; stabling and garage; nice gardens with tennis lawn. Rent £125 per annum.—KING and CHASEMORE, Horsham.

HOVE & BRIGHTON AGENTS.

WM. WILLETT, LTD.,
52, Church-road, Hove.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

ITCOMBE, BERKS.—For SALE, RACING ESTABLISHMENT, practically on the Downs; 34 boxes, two yards, and appropriate other buildings; smith's shop; garages; house part old-fashioned and part new; garden; small paddock.—Apply Sole Agents, ADKIN, PAGLIERE and BOWEN, Wantage and Abingdon, Berks.

NEW FOREST & HANTS COAST.

Principal Agents, HEWITT and Co., Lymington.

NEWMARKET six miles.—An attractive and well-placed RESIDENCE at Wortlington, Suffolk; three reception, five bed rooms, bath, garage, fitted hot and cold. POSSESSION. £1,950.—Apply LACY SCOTT and SONS, Estate Agents, Bury St. Edmunds.

OLD THATCHED DOUBLE COTTAGE, oak beams and panelled; £400 just spent on improvements; good garden, garage, outhouses, &c. Possession £850 FREEHOLD.—Owner, 70, Uvedale-road, Enfield.

£1,800. BARGAIN.

READING-OXFORD (between).—For SALE, a COUNTRY HOUSE, in secluded and quiet situation, with lovely views; hall with cloak room, three sitting rooms, seven bright bed rooms, bath room; South aspect; garden with tennis lawn and orchard, in all TWO ACRES.—Apply Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

SOUTH HANTS (five minutes of sea and golf links).—Charming GABLED RESIDENCE in excellent neighbourhood. South aspect, good repair throughout, seven bed and dressing rooms, lavatory basins, bath room, three reception rooms, first-class domestic offices; company's water, gas, main drainage, electric light; large garage; matured and pleasant grounds, nearly TWO ACRES; for SALE with POSSESSION.—HEWITT and Co., New Milton.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES, FLATS AND CHAMBERS, BUSINESS PREMISES, FACTORIES, HOUSES, &c., WANTED, PROPERTY INVESTMENTS, BUILDING LAND AND SITES, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES, AND FARMS AND NURSERIES, will be found on Page Three.

SUSSEX.

EYRE and Co., Lewes, for HOUSES and ESTATES.

SUSSEX HOUSES.

ROSS and DENNIS, UCKFIELD and EASTBOURNE.

SUSSEX COAST.—To be LET or SOLD, charming RESIDENCE, with about TWO ACRES, adjoining golf links; eight acres also available. Suitable for School or Private Residences.—Full particulars of DAWSON and HARDEN, 48, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SUSSEX (Heathfield).—Attractive detached RESIDENCE; lounge, two reception, four bed, bath, large attic; company's water, gas, main drainage, electric light available; garage; nice garden. £1,450 FREEHOLD.—EYRE and Co., Lewes.

SUSSEX, DITCHLING COMMON, nine miles Brighton.—For SALE, a charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE; two reception, six bed, bath, &c.; modern conveniences; pretty grounds, FOUR ACRES. FREEHOLD, £2,650. Recommended.—GLADDINGS, 9-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

Telephone Nos.: Regent 4304 and 4305.

OSBORN & MERCER,

Telegraphic Address: "Overlaid-Picey London."

"ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 28B, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

SOMERSET

WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF TEMPLECOMBE, WHENCE LONDON IS REACHED IN 2¼ HOURS.

THE REDLYNCH PARK ESTATE,

COMPRISING

ONE OF THE CHOICEST ESTATES IN THE COUNTY,

with an exceptionally attractive and well-appointed

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

occupying a magnificent position 400ft. up, on a Southern slope, and commanding delightful views over the

HEAVILY-TIMBERED UNDULATING PARK,

IN WHICH IS A LAKE OF NEARLY 10 ACRES.

Large sums have been expended in bringing the house to its present state of perfection, whilst it is conveniently planned, easily worked, and exceedingly comfortable.

Central Heating. Electric Light. Main Water.

The rooms are well proportioned, and the accommodation includes lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, 18 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and exceptional domestic offices.

Ample stabling accommodation, garages, lodge, and eight superior cottages.

BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD WALLED GARDENS with orangery, tennis and other lawns, picturesque stone-built garden house, &c.; extensive and valuable woods with delightful walks.

MODEL HOME FARM. TWO FIRST-CLASS FARMS.

The agricultural portion is nearly all rich pasture, undulating in character, and the whole extends to about

750 ACRES

lying in a compact block practically enclosed by a high stone wall.

HUNTING with the Blackmore Vale and other Packs.

For SALE by Private Treaty by the SOLE AGENTS, Messrs.

OSBORN and MERCER, 28B, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

BERKS AND HANTS.

Midst pine and heather country, 35 miles from Town.

PICTURESQUE MODERN HOUSE, standing high and facing South, with fine views.

Lounge hall, three reception, loggia, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms. *Electric light. Telephone. Company's water.* Garage for two cars. Well laid out pleasure gardens, kitchen garden, and paddock.

£4,800 WITH SIX ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN and MERCER, 28B, Albemarle-street, W.1.

PERFECTLY RURAL DISTRICT WITHIN

15 MILES OF TOWN,

occupying a fine position on high ground with extensive views.

Three reception, 10 bed rooms, bath room, &c.

SUPERIOR LODGE. GARAGE.

Matured grounds studded with well-grown trees, kitchen garden, ample glasshouses, paddocks, &c.

£6,000 WITH SIX ACRES,

additional 10-12 acres adjoining available.

Sole Agents, Messrs. OSBORN and MERCER, 28B, Albemarle-street, W.1.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WITHIN AN HOUR OF TOWN.

District not so important as a rural situation, and will go four miles from a station to obtain required seclusion; 10-12 bed rooms, &c., with not less than 20 acres; near golf. Price not to exceed £8,000.—"H. R. A."

SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.

Or Hants or West Sussex.—Old house with old oak beams and open fireplaces for choice; 9-12 bed rooms, and 30-20 acres; some hunting, and if shooting could be had a great attraction; £7,000-£10,000 for the right place.—"Maj. C."

VENDORS HAVING SUITABLE PROPERTIES FOR DISPOSAL ARE INVITED TO SEND FULL PARTICULARS AND PHOTOS TO MESSRS. OSBORN AND MERCER, 28B, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

TOPLIS & HARDING & RUSSELL.

ESTABLISHED 1790.

HEAD OFFICE: 28, OLD JEWRY, E.C.2.

SALE BY AUCTION OF
ORIENTAL AND BRITISH CARPETS AND RUGS,

COMPRISING

A LARGE AND COMPREHENSIVE STOCK OF FINE PERSIAN, INDIAN, CHINESE AND OTHER ORIENTAL AND BRITISH-MADE CARPETS AND RUGS TO BE SOLD AT THE INSTANCE OF LENDERS FOR REALIZATION OF LOANS.

THE COLLECTION INCLUDES FINE EXAMPLES FROM:

SHIRAZ	HAMADAN	AFGHAN	TIENTSIN
KIRMAN	MOSUL	KASHAN	SMYRNA
TABRIZ	HERIZ	TEHERAN	ANATOLIA
MESHED	GHORAVAN	BUSHIRE	BOKHARA

AND ALSO

RARE SPECIMENS OF ANTIQUE CARPETS,
IN ALL ABOUT 700 PIECES.

MESSRS.

TOPLIS & HARDING & RUSSELL

will offer the above for SALE by AUCTION, in single lots, in the Ball Room, Piccadilly Hotel, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

ON VIEW	SALE DAYS:
MONDAY, 17th FEBRUARY	WEDNESDAY, 19th FEBRUARY
TUESDAY, 18th FEBRUARY	THURSDAY, 20th FEBRUARY
AND MORNINGS OF SALE	FRIDAY, 21st FEBRUARY

The sale affords and exceptional opportunity for private buyers, Hotel and Club Proprietors, and others to obtain antique and modern carpets and rugs direct from the importers' stock at realization prices.

For full descriptive and illustrated catalogue apply to the Auctioneers, Messrs. TOPLIS and HARDING and RUSSELL, 28, Old Jewry, E.C.2. (Met. 8217.)

GODDARD & SMITH,

HEAD OFFICES AND ESTATE AUCTION HALL,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

TELEPHONE: GERRARD 2727 (6 lines).

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.
In the Estate Auction Hall, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.
On Thursday, 27th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless an acceptable offer be received meanwhile).

BROADCLYST,
RIVERMOUNT,
WALTON-ON-THAMES.

On high ground overlooking the River Thames. A particularly choice two-storey Freehold Residence: vestibule entrance, lounge and staircase hall, two reception, bath, five bed and dressing rooms, &c.; electric light, gas; constant hot water; telephone; main water and drainage; capital garage, and cottage adjoining; beautifully stocked terraced garden, gently sloping to river; in all about ½ Acre. The whole in excellent order, with vacant possession.

Solicitors, Messrs. Darley, Cumberland and Co., 35, John-street, W.C.1.

Auctioneers,

GODDARD & SMITH,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

PRICE £3,500 FREEHOLD.

BUCKS (40 miles from London, 4½ miles from main line station, under an hour's rail from Town).

In a capital Hunting district.

An exceedingly well appointed RESIDENCE, in excellent order throughout; delightfully placed on high ground; Southerly aspect; open views; drive approach.

Hall with cloakroom, three reception, two bath, and nine bed and dressing rooms.

Good stabling, garage, and two cottages; well-arranged garden, useful pasture, in all 8½ Acres; electric light; telephone; good water supply; modern drainage. Offered at this low figure to effect quick sale.

Agents,

GODDARD & SMITH,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

TO be LET UNFURNISHED.—Beautiful FRENSHAM District, easy reach of three golf courses.—An attractive Property; two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, convenient offices; electric light, company's water, modern drainage; garage for two cars. The grounds include tennis lawn (FOUR ACRES).—Particulars of SIDNEY H. GERMAN, F.A.I., Estate Offices, Farnham.

Rent only **£135** P.A. Five years' Lease.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOUSES.

BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

WANTAGE, BERKS. Lovely Down views; bracing; near Convent Schools.—Attractive semi-detached Lounge hall, two reception, breakfast room, kitchen-scullery, six bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); separate lavatories; co.'s water, gas; electricity available; tennis lawn; garage space. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Long, "Redcliffe."

WILTSHIRE DOWNS.—ELIZABETHAN COTTAGE; three reception rooms, four large bed rooms, bath room; garage. 1½ acre. Also cottage.—THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

£1,800.

WHY NOT BUILD

a HOUSE to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.—Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

SURREY, A BARGAIN.

£2,900, or CLOSE OFFER, will PURCHASE most delightful FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, few minutes from the station and golf links; two reception rooms, beautiful studio, four large bed rooms, two bath; pretty laid-out gardens with tennis lawn; garage. Pre-War built and in good order.—Inspected by DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. JONES, LANG & CO.,

17, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
AUCTIONEERS.

beg to announce that their SALES by AUCTION during 1930, at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, Queen Victoria-street, of FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, GROUND RENTS, &c., will be held on TUESDAYS in EACH MONTH. Special days can also be fixed by arrangement.

At the London Auction Mart, as above, on Tuesday, 25th February next, at 2.30 o'clock precisely,

THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY
known as No.

14, JOHN-STREET,
BEDFORD-ROW,

comprising a fine old Georgian house, let on tenancies that will shortly expire, that should specially appeal to PROFESSIONAL FIRMS and OTHERS requiring an Office Building in this favourite district for EARLY OCCUPATION.

Particulars, with conditions of sale, may be had of Messrs. Ellis, Bickersteth and Co., Solicitors, 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.2; or of the Auctioneers, Messrs.

JONES, LANG & CO.,
17, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.

At the London Auction Mart, as above, on Tuesday, 25th February next, at 2.30 o'clock,

21, BREAD-STREET, E.C.4,

situate a few doors from Cannon-street and specially suitable for Fur Trade or OFFICE BUILDING.

Total floor space about 4,400 feet super.

Held for about 43 years to run at a ground-rent of £260 per annum.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Marson and Toulmin, Solicitors, 1, Southwark Bridge-road, S.E.1, or of the Auctioneers, Messrs.

JONES, LANG & CO.,
17, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.

MESSRS. JONES, LANG & CO.,

in conjunction with

MESSRS. WOOTTON & SON,

At the London Auction Mart, as above, on Tuesday, 25th February, 1930,

THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY,

10, YORK BUILDINGS,
DUKE-STREET, ADELPHI.

Situate one minute from Charing Cross and Strand, comprising a very attractive "ADAM" PERIOD HOUSE.

Specially suitable for one occupation as an office building.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Particulars may be had of Messrs. Blyth, Dutton and Co., Solicitors, 112, Gresham House, E.C.2, of Messrs. Wootton and Son, 24, Lime-street, E.C.3, or of the Auctioneers, Messrs.

JONES, LANG & CO.,
17, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.

11, NETHERHALL-GARDENS,

HAMPSTEAD.

A commanding detached, double-fronted, low-built HOUSE on three floors only. Carriage sweep. Large garden with central lawn; 12 bed rooms, dressing room, three bath rooms, five spacious entertaining rooms, mahogany doors, parquet floors; independent hot water, two staircases.

MAPLE & CO., LTD.

will offer the above for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, February 12th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of).

Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. Sanal, Price, Sons and Robertson, 3, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C.4.

Auctioneers: MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

At the Upset Price of £1,200.

11, PARK-SQUARE EAST,

REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1.

The Crown Lease of this medium-sized HOUSE overlooking Ornamental Gardens; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, usual offices. Lease about 14 years at £236 per annum.

MA